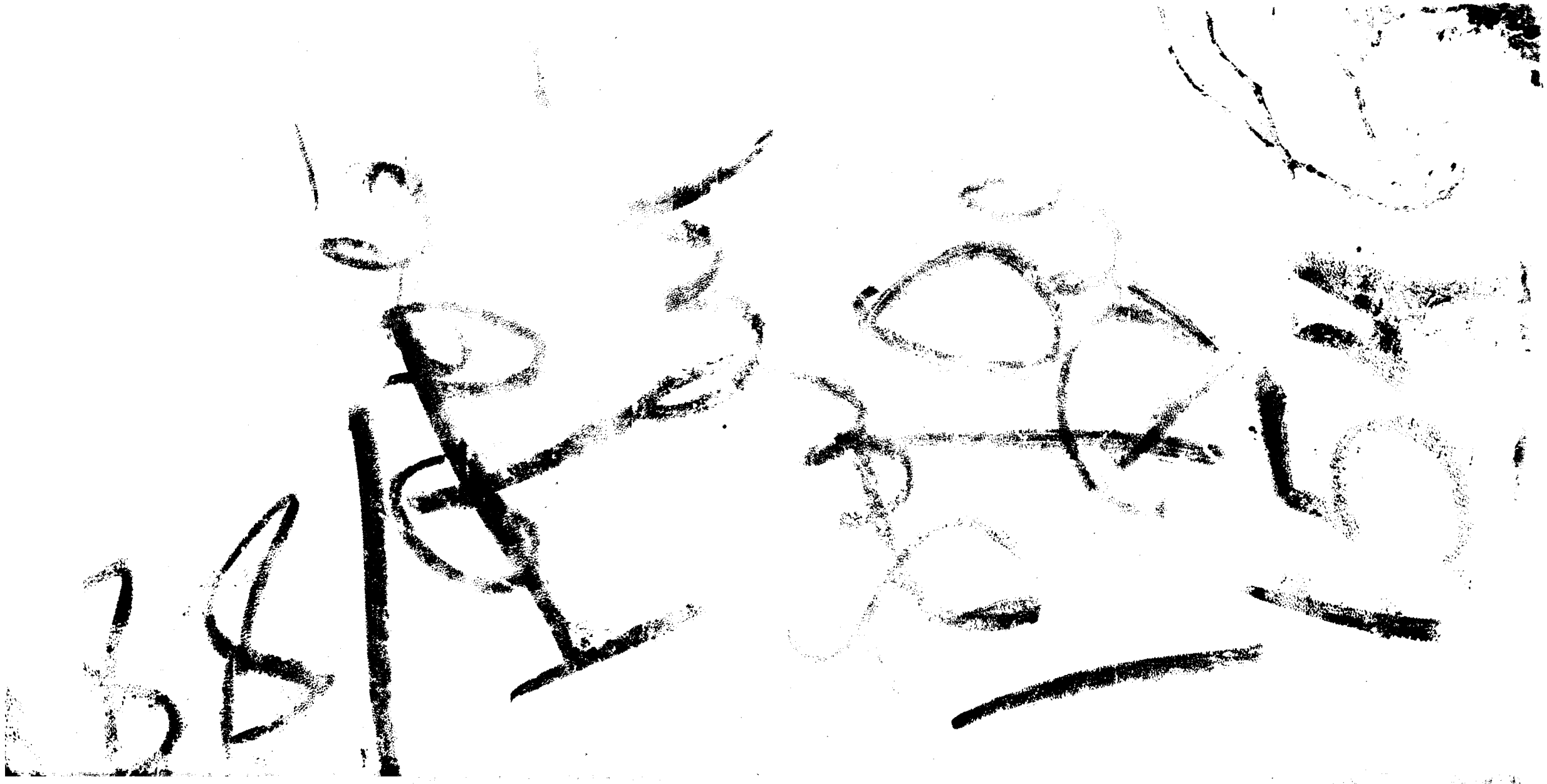


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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which 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 COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in April 1906, and from 1st January to 30th April 1906, and in the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Imports in April											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	874	2,244	9,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	2,244	9,390
Bengal	9,002	4,837	1,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,002	4,837	1,259
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	12,204	31,082	17,329	2,028	28,774	34,645	...	...	...	14,232	60,456	51,974
Panjab	1,307	20,211	11,150	4,020	47,288	15,214	27,273	72,975	23,099	32,600	140,474	49,363
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,534	31,833	60,424	41,534	31,833	60,424
Raj. & C. India	5,921	2,774	...	43,306	102,556	58,359	...	1,084	300	49,227	105,914	58,659
Bombay	...	...	...	625,148	531,350	400,137	...	...	...	625,148	531,350	400,137
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	29,879	14,249	288,973	489,468	345,401	...	...	...	288,973	519,347	359,650
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	20,670	49,902	59,759	...	...	...	20,970	43,002	69,759
Madras	...	...	...	2,041	2,919	10,065	...	...	...	2,041	2,619	10,065
Mysore	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
TOTAL	29,308	91,627	53,474	986,225	1,251,457	923,580	68,807	105,892	83,823	1,084,340	1,448,976	1,060,877
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	9,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,190
Bengal	10,088	8,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,088	8,735	...
Bombay	613	2,141	...	4,075	2,815	2,478	155	3	23	4,843	4,959	2,501
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	10,725	44,992	2,795	...	...	...	10,725	44,992	2,795
Madras	357	1,855	1,797	2,300	190	5,798	...	...	...	2,957	2,035	7,595
Burma	4,939	2,257	3,041	242	...	534	...	...	...	5,181	2,257	4,175
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	213,560	70,129	162,447	...	...	3	213,560	70,129	162,450
Foreign countries	10	877	13	1,751	30,955	8,040	...	...	...	1,761	37,832	8,059
TOTAL	16,007	15,905	14,641	232,673	155,081	182,093	155	3	26	248,835	170,989	194,766
TOTAL IMPORTS	45,315	107,532	68,115	1,218,898	1,406,538	1,105,679	68,962	105,895	83,849	1,333,175	1,619,965	1,257,643
	Imports to end of April											
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	22,606	8,837	25,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,606	8,837	25,079
Bengal	45,051	20,780	25,989	...	1	...	...	...	...	45,051	20,787	25,990
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	105,984	187,107	144,301	84,822	243,407	180,560	760	...	...	191,566	431,614	324,861
Panjab	34,482	73,152	58,714	106,038	226,025	120,625	437,197	418,078	163,766	578,317	754,355	343,105
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	214,987	178,171	221,365	214,987	178,171	221,683
Raj. & C. India	10,104	10,450	1,488	213,626	234,711	206,890	23,012	6,467	318	252,742	251,628	208,696
Bombay	5	262	...	1,548,511	1,527,704	1,904,105	...	...	...	1,548,516	1,527,966	1,904,105
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1	123,403	92,619	1,768,221	2,266,018	1,975,434	...	...	...	1,768,222	2,389,421	2,067,053
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	115,248	189,469	245,142	...	...	...	115,249	189,469	245,142
Madras	...	...	...	3,214	2,955	20,530	...	...	...	3,214	2,955	20,530
Mysore	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...
TOTAL	221,233	423,077	348,110	3,840,379	4,692,230	4,652,986	675,956	638,716	385,449	4,737,568	5,754,023	5,385,569
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	9,190	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	9,198
Bengal	49,445	16,891	42,859	...	1	...	...	...	...	49,445	16,892	42,859
Bombay	3,273	2,971	8,902	12,158	7,842	8,857	330	190	432	15,761	10,703	18,181
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	81,033	161,614	71,352	...	...	...	81,033	161,614	71,352
Madras	535	2,081	2,555	3,156	1,400	7,352	...	...	...	3,691	3,481	9,907
Burma	21,389	4,847	9,020	895	175	2,473	...	...	...	22,284	5,002	11,873
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	552,889	122,795	421,957	...	...	3	552,889	122,795	421,960
Foreign countries	552	1,741	1,203	7,308	149,318	32,478	121	46	40	8,041	151,105	33,727
TOTAL	75,194	28,211	74,329	657,499	443,145	544,477	451	236	475	733,144	471,592	618,957
TOTAL IMPORTS	296,427	451,288	422,439	4,497,878	5,135,375	5,197,463	676,407	638,952	385,924	5,470,712	6,225,615	6,004,526

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

No. $\frac{3}{38-49}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, (Education),—under date Calcutta, the 30th January 1888.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1—45-57, dated the 12th February 1886.

Read the undermentioned papers—

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 1, dated the 2nd March 1886.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 37 (Public), dated the 13th May 1886.

Home Department Resolution No. 9—269-281, dated the 23rd August 1886.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 7, dated the 11th September 1886.

Read also—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 45, dated the 24th March 1887.

RESOLUTION.

IN Home Department Resolution, dated the 12th February 1886, cited in the preamble, on the subject of the scheme for the establishment of six Government Scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India, it was provided that each scholar should 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 during their stay in England.

With reference to this provision the Secretary of State was asked to lay down such regulations as may be deemed necessary, and the following rules have been prescribed by His Lordship :—

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected, or (with the special permission of the Secretary of State) as a non-collegiate student.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each University term, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three years, will be paid monthly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

The Governor General in Council requests that steps may be taken to cause a copy of these rules to be furnished to each selected scholar on his nomination.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and the Punjab for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg and the Resident at Hyderabad for information; and to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for information and guidance.

Ordered further that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

W. M. YOUNG,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, FOR 1886-87.

No. 29 T., dated Fort William, the 31st January, 1888.

ERRATUM.—In paragraph 11, fourth line of the Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 17 T., dated 20th January, 1888, for 326 *read* 440.

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIX OF 1887-88.

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 1st January, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st December, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1886 to 1st January, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th Jan., 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	(*h*) 1,27,005	185	693	1,56,632	226	(*i*)48,70,731	183	48,16,395	178	...	54,336
14th ditto	Madras	861	(*h*) 1,60,900	187	831	1,63,127	196	(*i*)60,46,203	179	61,32,512	188	86,249	...
14th ditto	South Indian	654	(*h*) 1,01,617	155	654	1,35,678	207	(*i*)38,23,602	148	38,68,024	151	44,422	...
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(*h*) 9,92,740	660	1,504	7,68,523	511	(*i*)2,87,16,339	485	2,87,65,160	488	48,821	...
14th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,48,629	756	461	2,31,000	501	1,01,83,983	560	88,39,468	488	...	13,44,515
	TOTAL	4,166	17,30,891	415	4,143	14,54,960	351	5,36,40,918	327	5,24,21,559	322	...	12,19,359
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
21st Jan., 1888	East Indian	1,515	(*h*)7,62,435	503	1,514	10,40,306	687	(*i*)3,42,78,918	580	3,34,37,683	565	...	8,41,235
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	(*h*)4,843	85	57	8,858	155	(*i*)4,02,599	180	3,77,827	169	...	24,772
21st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	(*h*)649	54	12	1,038	87	(*i*)35,140	75	35,391	76	251	...
21st ditto	Sindia	75	(*h*)7,506	101	75	10,075	135	(*i*)2,84,794	98	3,34,403	115	49,609	...
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,004	3,63,026	218	1,664	4,16,000	250	1,36,49,009	208	1,18,48,410	181	...	18,00,659
14th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	(*h*)28,882	194	149	37,114	249	(*i*) 8,78,353	150	8,97,249	153	18,896	...
21st ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	477	(*h*)39,022	82	850	59,745	70	(*i*)13,20,956	96	23,83,279	79	10,62,323	...
14th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	(*h*)1,597	44	36	2,379	66	(*i*)07,336	48	64,431	46	...	2,905
7th ditto	Indian Midland	42	(*h*)3,177	76	42	5,159	123	(*i*)92,336	56	1,24,641	76	32,305	...
14th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	...	...	...	105	4,707	46	...	...	1,48,792	44	1,48,792	...
14th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	2,909	36	...	...	(*e*)41,570	32	41,570	...
	TOTAL	4,027	12,11,197	301	4,587	15,88,470	346	5,10,09,501	332	4,96,93,676	285	...	13,15,825
	State Lines worked by Government.												
7th Jan., 1888	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	606	(*h*)1,59,906	264	645	2,41,434	374	(*i*)63,05,070	267	72,86,789	290	9,81,719	...
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	(*h*)1,420	52	27	1,534	56	(*i*)62,512	59	68,217	64	3,705	...
14th ditto	Tirhoot	246	(*h*)25,968	106	259	31,390	121	(*i*)11,68,739	122	12,96,620	133	1,27,881	...
14th ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	(*h*)14,459	321	45	15,748	350	(*i*)5,00,945	282	4,98,951	282	...	1,994
14th ditto	Burma	327	(*h*)52,798	161	327	57,283	175	(*i*)17,24,354	135	21,23,913	167	3,99,559	...
24th Dec., 1887	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(*k*)	...	(*l*)1,110	6	(*m*)9,566	33	8,456	...
14th Jan., 1888	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	(*h*)4,30,133	228	2,433	4,50,000	185	1,81,94,309	246	1,58,67,566	166	...	23,26,743
14th ditto	Jorhat	28	(*h*)405	14	28	555	20	(*i*)31,365	31	40,694	41	9,329	...
14th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	(*h*)3,803	103	37	1,939	52	(*g*)11,848	37	56,607	39	44,759	...
	TOTAL	3,201	6,88,892	215	3,801	7,99,883	210	2,80,00,252	224	2,72,48,923	183	...	7,51,329
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,394	36,30,980	319	12,531	38,43,313	307	13,26,50,671	300	12,93,64,158	266	...	32,86,513
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,60,92,342	149	6,63,25,004	136	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,65,58,329	151	6,30,39,154	130	...	35,19,175
	Assisted Companies.												
7th Jan., 1888	Bengal Central	125	(*h*)11,154	89	125	14,768	118	(*i*)4,28,990	88	4,95,127	102	66,137	...
14th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	(*h*)3,090	46	67	11,450	171	(*i*)2,35,156	90	2,47,254	95	12,098	...
7th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	(*h*)6,502	83	78	6,428	82	(*i*)2,56,412	83	3,12,369	102	55,957	...
14th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	(*f*)64,751	172	376	58,530	156	(*i*)14,38,140	119	15,07,166	102	69,026	...
21st ditto	Tarakessur	22	(*h*)2,827	127	22	4,574	206	(*i*)1,76,702	204	1,93,376	223	16,674	...
	TOTAL	668	88,324	132	668	95,750	143	25,35,400	107	27,55,292	105	2,19,892	...
	Native States.												
14th Jan., 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	(*h*)12,053	62	193	21,081	109	(*i*)7,35,433	97	7,30,029	96	...	5,404
14th ditto	Jodhpore	64	4,485	70	124	7,100	57	1,53,784	61	2,55,787	53	1,02,003	...
14th ditto	His Highness the Nizam's	208	(*f*)46,685	224	208	30,333	146	(*i*) 10,97,274	134	11,55,736	141	58,462	...
31st Dec., 1887	Mysore	140	(*h*)6,952	50	140	9,812	70	(*i*)3,60,363	66	3,83,449	70	23,086	...
14th Jan., 1888	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	3,534	60	59	3,430	58	1,17,074	50	1,15,881	50	...	1,193
14th ditto	Morvi	51	(*h*)1,561	31	68	3,095	46	(*i*)33,363	30	1,05,529	40	72,166	...
14th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	700	33	...	...	27,315	33	27,315	...
	TOTAL	715	75,270	105	813	75,551	93	24,97,291	92	27,73,726	87	2,76,435	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th September to 31st December, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 16th June to 1886.
(*g*) Total receipts from 2nd November to 31st December, 1886.
(*h*) Receipts for last 6 days of 1886.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1886.
(*j*) Receipts from last 13 days of 1886.
(*k*) Return not received.
(*l*) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th December 1886.
(*m*) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th December 1887.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st February, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R. E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1887.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th January 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

District.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice, common. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.
HYDERABAD.														
Secunderabad	13 3	13 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	6 13	6 13	11 11	11 11	19 7	19 7	20 1	20 1	23 0	23 0
Boláram	14 2	15 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	7 0	7 11	10 15	10 12	23 0	21 14	...	...	*Nil*	*Nil*
Chadarghát	9 8	9 8	*Nil*	*Nil*	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...
BERAR.														
Amráoti	15 2	14 14	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 8	21 4	22 0	15 10	16 0	...	...
Akóla	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...
Ellichpur	15 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...
Buldána	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	...	...
Wún	14 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...
Basim	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 10	10 0	21 10	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...
RAJPUTANA.														
Boondee	12 4	12 4	13 12	13 12	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	16 4	13 0	...	...	...
Tonk	11 4	11 0	14 2	14 1½	8 8	8 9	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 5	13 4	13 2	...	...
Shahpoora	11 8	11 4	15 8	15 8	9 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	...	...

District.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram, Chenna, Cholam, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram, Chenna, Cholam, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Past fortnight. S. Ch.
HYDERABAD.												
Secunderabad	...	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	15 8	16 5	11 4	12 0	115 0	115 0	9 13	9 13
Boláram	...	...	...	...	16 11	15 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	116 14	110 14	10 4	10 4
Chadarghát	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	13 8	12 8	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
BERAR.												
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	11 4	11 0	* * * * * *	* * * * * *	12 0	12 0
Akóla	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...			11 0	11 0
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	10 0	10 0			11 0	10 8
Buldána	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0			10 0	10 0
Wún	...	...	...	...	12 0	3 0	20 0	18 0			11 8	11 8
Basim	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	11 8	11 8			10 0	10 0
RAJPUTANA.												
Boondee	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 8	13 0
Tonk	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	...	...	160 0	190 0	13 8	13 8
Shahpoora	...	...	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 12	14 0

District.	Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith. R a. p.	Syce or horse-keepers. R a. p.	Able-bodied agricultural labourers. R a. p.
HYDERABAD.			
Secunderabad	13-0 to 30-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0
Boláram	9-15-1 to 26-8-3	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	*None*
Chadarghát	15 0 0	8 0 0	7-0 to 12-0
BERAR.			
Amráoti	15-0 to 30-0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Akóla	15 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
Ellichpur	20 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
Buldána	22 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0
Wún	15 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
Basim	20 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
RAJPUTANA.			
Boondee	7-8 to 15-0	5 10 0	5 10 0
Tonk	5-10 to 15-0	2-13 to 3-12	5 10 0
Shahpoora	9 6 0	3 12 0	5 10 0

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending 25th Jan. 1888.

The weather of the past week has been very much more unsettled than that of several weeks past, and fairly heavy rain has fallen over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India.

On the 19th the distribution of pressure and the general circulation of the winds were fairly normal, a large area of high pressure, with its apex over the western desert, stretching from North-Western India across the central parts of the country south-eastward as far as Orissa. On the northern side of this high-pressure area the wind was north-westerly and westerly, on its southern side north-easterly and easterly; the weather was fine and dry except at Purneah and Sibsagar. On the 20th a rapid barometric fall was reported from Quetta and the Indus Valley, the wind had shifted to west and south-west in Lower Sind and to south-east at Jacobabad, Ajmere and Indore. Hence a depression appeared to be advancing on our western frontier from Baluchistan. At the same time the high-pressure area had retreated eastward and lay over the Central Provinces and Western Bengal. There was, however, as yet no rain beyond a few drops at Sibsagar. On the 21st a rapid barometric rise had taken place in the north-west of the Punjab, and the barometer had almost ceased to fall in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley. A large diffused depression existed over Sind, Guzerat, Central India and the Berars, and a south-easterly current of air was appearing over Central and a large part of Northern India. This current had occasioned slight rain at Multan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi and slight snow at Murree. On the following day, the 22nd, the depression had become much more distinctly marked, and had its centre over Rajputana. It occasioned a very well defined cyclonic circulation of the winds over a large part of India. Rain had extended to nearly all parts of the Punjab as well as to Sutna, Mt. Abu and Jhansi, and snow was falling at Murree and Simla. By the morning of the 23rd the depression which was rapidly filling up had reached Seoni. Its passage eastward had been accompanied by the extension eastward of the rainfall area, and rain was reported from the greater part of Bengal, from the N.-W. Provinces, the Punjab and several central stations. Snow had fallen over the whole of the North-West Himalaya. On the 24th the depression, which had still further filled up, lay between Raipur and Gopalpore, the barometer had risen over North-Western and Central India, and the weather, except in Bengal, had improved, while the wind directions had become fairly normal again over a large part of the country. At Quetta, however, the barometer had again fallen briskly, the wind shifted to S. S. W., and snow recommenced. On the 25th the barometer was again falling quickly over North-Western India and moderately over most other parts of the country. A fresh depression had appeared near Deesa and a south-easterly current of air was again being developed over Northern India. The sky was overcast over North-Western and part of Central India, and rain had fallen over the Indus Valley, the Punjab and at Roorkee. Snow was falling over the North-West Himalaya from Mussoorie to Murree.

Pressure.—The mean pressure of the week, compared with the normal average of the month, shows a slight excess in Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Central India and the Peninsula, and a deficiency elsewhere. The defect was greatest at the hill stations in North-Western India, but was also large at Jacobabad. The excess was greatest in the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has been below the monthly average except in Burma, Ceylon and some places in the Peninsula. The defect was very large on the hills, but was considerable over the whole of North-Western and part of Central India.

Rain—Has fallen in all the provinces except Burma, Bombay and Malabar, though in Ceylon, the Central Provinces and Madras the week's fall was insignificant. Sialkote, Mussoorie and Simla received the largest amount of precipitation, but all over the Punjab and the hills the falls were fairly heavy.

The result of the week's rainfall has been to considerably reduce the deficiency previously existing over Northern India, and indeed at a few places in Western Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the total rainfall since the beginning of November is now in excess of the average.

The concluding table gives the rainfall of the week according to the different provinces.

Divisions.	Number of stations.	Total rainfall.
Burma	...	...
Bengal and Assam	10	3·44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8	3·24
Punjab	9	6·73
Hill Stations	6	9·01
Ceylon	1	0·02
Malabar Coast	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Berar and Central Provinces	1	0·05
Guzerat and Central India	3	1·38
Sind—Rajputana	4	0 75
Madras	1	0·01

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

Simla, 27th January 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th January 1888.*—No rain except a small quantity in Ganjam and Tinnevelly. Rainfall to date generally sufficient except in parts of Madura where wet crops in four taluks are withering from deficient supply of water in tanks. Agricultural operations progressing as usual. Crops good, but slightly damaged here and there by rain, disease or insects. Pasture generally sufficient but scanty in Malabar and parts of Madura and Anantapur and decreasing in Vizagapatam. No material fluctuations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st February 1888.*—Rain in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Kathiawar. Standing crops in parts of Shikarpur benefited by it; standing crops in parts of Satara and Baroda and cotton and wheat in Ahmedabad injured by rain or cloudy weather. *Jowari* in parts of Poona, wheat in parts of Porbandar, wheat and gram in parts of Belgaum and wheat and exotic cotton in parts of Dharwar suffering from blight. Harvesting of early crops in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Sholapur and Dharwar, and of late crops in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Kathiawar. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Kathiawar. Standing crops fair in Surat, Belgaum, Dharwar and Colaba, middling in Thana and Bijapur, good in other districts. Probable outturn of late crops from 10 to 14 annas in Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock good except in a few taluks of Hyderabad and in parts of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st January 1888.*—General rain fell during the week, and the weather was much colder than in the previous week. The winter rice has been harvested, the outturn being on the whole somewhat deficient. Rain has benefited the *rabi* and poppy crops which promise well, and has also facilitated ploughing for early rice, jute and indigo. Spring rice is doing well. Sugarcane is being pressed and is yielding a good outturn. Mustard and other early *rabi* crops have begun to be gathered. Mustard is an indifferent crop in Hazaribagh and Manbhoom.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st February 1888.*—There has been general and good rain and the prospects of the *rabi* crops are everywhere satisfactory. The poppy crop is flourishing. Markets are amply supplied but prices remain high. The condition of cattle is good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st February 1888.*—Rain has fallen throughout the province. Prices are generally stationary though rising in a few districts. *Rabi* sowings completed; barley sowings commenced in the Sialkot district. *Rabi* prospects have improved by the recent fall of rain, but more rain is wanted in some districts. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are generally healthy except at Shahpur. Fodder is scarce in most districts. Poppy sowings completed.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st February 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen in places and hail in eastern districts which is reported to have caused some damage to crops in Raipur and Bilaspur. Linseed injured in Seoni, Hoshangabad and Raipur and gram and pulses in Saugor and Hoshangabad. Prospects otherwise favourable. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th January 1888.*—Wet season crops reaped in all districts of the Province except in Kyaukphyu. Ploughing and planting of dry weather crops progressing. Condition of agricultural stock good except in Bassein and Thayetmyo. Estimates of probable outturn of harvest remain unchanged since last report. Price of paddy has risen slightly in the Thayetmyo, Shwebo, Myingyan and Minbu districts and has fallen slightly in the Chindwin district. Slight rain has fallen in the Akyab, Prome and Amherst districts of Lower Burma and in the Bhamo, Myadaung, Shwebo, Chindwin, Myingyan, Minbu and Meiktila districts of Upper Burma.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st February 1888.*—Weather cold and windy. Slight rain fell in most districts doing good to tea seedlings and other crops. Harvesting of cold weather crops almost over. Land is being prepared for summer crops and potatoes are being sown in Hill districts.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st February 1888.*—No rain in Mysore during the week. Sugarcane is being milled and arecanut gathered in parts. Stock cattle in good condition.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Harvesting of rice completed in parts. Threshing has commenced. Prospects good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st February 1888.*—No rain in Berar during the week. Rainfall up to date quite sufficient. Threshing of *jowari*, *tur* and *mung*, and picking of cotton completed in some parts of the province. *Rabi* crops generally promising. Condition of cattle good. Fodder getting scarce in some taluks. No marked changes in the prices of food grains.

Agricultural prospects in Hyderabad continue good. No rain.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st February 1888.*—Slight rain in Gwalior, Goona and Neemuch. Fall of rain in Central India reported sufficient. Agricultural operations completed except in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Western Malwa. Standing crops and outturn of harvest generally good, but below average in Western Malwa and Goona. Slight damage to crops in Sirsa by hailstorm.

Agricultural stock everywhere good. Pasturage and fodder good. Prices of food grains rising or high. Opium fairly good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st February 1888.*—Rainfall good for season throughout Rajputana; agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops generally good. Harvests good on the whole. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder fairly sufficient. Prices still high in some places. Opium damaged in places.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending 1st Feb. 1888.

The unsettled conditions which had characterised the weather for the period January 19th to January 25th continued into the week under review.

On the 26th the depression, which was reported from the neighbourhood of Deesa on the 25th, had reached Seoni, where the barometer had fallen $\frac{1}{6}$th of an inch. On the same day a second depression was shown over the north-west of the Panjab. The effect of these two depressions was to occasion a strongly marked easterly and south-easterly current of wind over the Gangetic plain, a westerly wind in the south of the Panjab, and a north-westerly wind over Rajputana and Guzerat. Both currents brought up much moisture. Rain was general over Northern India, Central India, and Rajputana, and snow fell on the hills. The heaviest rainfall was 2 inches at Patna, 1 inch at Roorkee and over $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at Agra, Ludhiana, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Jeypore. The snow in the North-West Himalaya was exceptionally heavy, the undrifted snow at Mussooree and Simla measuring about 3 feet in depth. On the 27th the depression in the north-west had disappeared, but rain was reported from all parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and from one or two stations in the central parts of the country and from Rawalpindi. Further snow had fallen on the hills, but the amounts were much less than on the preceding day. The depression from Seoni had reached Gopalpore, and the rainfall over Bengal and the head of the Bay was probably largely due to the ascensional movements taking place within the area of this depression. On the 28th the general barometric distribution had assumed a more normal form. A large area of high

pressure (30·10″ and above) had appeared over North-Western India, and the winds in that neighbourhood had returned to their usual north-westerly and westerly direction. Over the Bay readings were still abnormally low, and the depression, which had been shown near Gopalpore on the previous day, had apparently passed out to sea and was crossing the head of the Bay. In consequence, while fine weather was reported from most parts of Upper India, rain still continued over a large part of Bengal, Assam and the head of the Bay. The wind directions over Central India and the Peninsula were very irregular, westerly and north-westerly winds prevailing largely. By the morning of the 29th the depression over the Bay had reached the Arakan Coast, and rain was reported from Akyab, Thyetmio, Chittagong and Cuttack. With the exception of the head of the Bay where pressure was very deficient, the general distribution was fairly normal, a large high-pressure area overlying Northern India, with relatively low readings over the Malabar Coast and Ceylon. At Kurrachee the barometer was falling briskly with a rather strong easterly wind, and rain was reported from Sind and Dera Ismail Khan and snow from the North-West Himalaya. The wind circulation over Northern and Central India was fairly regular. On the 30th the chart showed a well-marked storm lying to the west of Kathiawar. It occasioned a cyclonic circulation of the winds in its neighbourhood and gave rain to Guzerat, the south of Rajputana and Lower Sind. On the opposite side of India, conditions had improved, the disturbance near Akyab having disappeared and the rain and cyclonic winds ceased. A large high-pressure area still overlay Northern India and except for the Kathiawar depression, conditions generally looked tolerably settled. On the 31st this depression had advanced eastward as far as Indore. It appeared to be slowly filling up, but was still surrounded by a well-marked cyclonic circulation of the winds. It was giving rain to all the Rajputana stations and to Deesa and Rajkote. The chart of February 1st showed that the barometer was rising slightly in the north-west but falling elsewhere. The depression near Indore had disappeared but another, though very slight depression, lay between Ratnagiri and Bombay, and conditions off the Sind Coast again looked very unsettled. Slight rain had fallen at Kurrachee and Jeypore.

Pressure.—The mean pressure of the week has been above the monthly average around the Gulf of Martaban, in Behar, the North-Western Provinces, the south-east of the Panjab, in the Peninsula (except the Circars) and in Rajputana and Central India; below it elsewhere. The greatest deficiency has been over the hills (where the barometer has been very low), the greatest excess on the Malabar Coast.

Temperature—Has been above the monthly average in Burma, Ceylon, Malabar, and Madras, but has been much below elsewhere. In Northern, North-Western and Central India the weather has been exceptionally cold—more particularly on the hills. The mean deficiency, as compared with the monthly average, has been 3° in the Central Provinces, 4° in Bengal and the Panjab, 6° in the North-Western Provinces, Guzerat and Central India, 8° in Sind and Rajputana and 9° at the hill stations. Sharp frost has prevailed on the hills during nearly the whole week.

Humidity.—The air has been damper than usual almost everywhere.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week over the greater part of the country has been exceptionally heavy. In Malabar and Bombay there has been no rain, and in Ceylon, the Berars and Central Provinces and Madras only an insignificant amount, but elsewhere the total has been everywhere high. The greatest average fall per station was in the hills.

This wet week has had the effect of considerably reducing the deficiency which previously prevailed over Northern India. At several places in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, Sind and Rajputana, the seasonal rainfall is now in excess of the average and at nearly all stations in those Provinces the existing deficiency is generally slight.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to the different provinces.

Divisions.	Number of stations.	Total rainfall.
Burma	2	1·11
Bengal and Assam	16	17·05
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9	5·16
Panjab	7	3·48
Hill Stations	6	13·03
Ceylon	1	0·02
Malabar Coast	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Berars and Central Provinces	2	0·39
Guzerat and Central India	5	2·46
Sind—Rajputana	5	6·92
Madras	1	0·25

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

Simla, 4th February 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th February 1888.*—No rain, except a small quantity in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Rainfall to date generally sufficient, except in parts of Vizagapatam, Madura, Tinnevelly and Salem. Water-supply for cultivation deficient in four talukas of Madura. Agricultural operations progressing as usual. Crops generally good, but slightly damaged here and there by rain, disease or insects. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar, and parts of Madura and Anantapur, and decreasing in Vizagapatam. No material fluctuations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th February 1888.*—Rain in most districts of Sind, Guzerat and Kathiawar, favourable to late crops in Karachi, but wheat and cotton in parts of Ahmedabad and Kathiawar, cotton in parts of Broach and Baroda and some other crops in parts of Kaira and Panch Mahals and Baroda damaged by it; *jowari* in parts of Poona, linseed and gram in parts of Sholapur and exotic cotton and wheat in parts of Dharwar blighted; wheat in one taluka of Kaira damaged by rust and standing crops in one taluka of Nasik by adverse winds. Harvesting of early crops in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh and Sholapur and of late crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Dharwar, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Sholapur, Belgaum and Rajkot. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Surat and Kathiawar. Standing crops fair in Surat, Colaba and Belgaum, middling in Thana and good in other districts. Prospects of cotton in Wadhwan from 8 to 10 annas.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th February 1888.*—No rain, the weather was fine throughout the week. The *rabi* and poppy crops have been much benefited by the rain of the last week, and are now generally doing well. Mustard and pulses are being gathered. The outturn of mustard is below the average in Chota Nagpore and in the Bhagulpore and Purneah districts. Sugarcane harvest is proceeding, and is giving a good outturn generally. Prospects of tobacco are promising, also of *ganja* in the Rajshahye district. *Boro* paddy is being planted out, and is thriving well. Ploughing for early rice, jute and indigo is in progress. Price of rice remained almost stationary during the last fortnight.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th February 1888.*—Slight rain fell in most districts during the week. Clear weather is now needed for the crops in Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi. The prospects of *rabi* are good and the poppy crop is thriving. The markets are full, but prices are still high. Condition of agricultural stock generally good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th February 1888.*—Rain has fallen in almost every district. Prices are very unsettled; in two districts a rise is reported; in others prices are stationary or falling. *Rabi* prospects have been greatly improved by the recent fall of rain; in Delhi and Hissar more rain is wanted. Prospects are now good. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are healthy, except at Shahpur. Fodder is scarce in most districts, but grass prospects have improved. Poppy sowings completed.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th February 1888.*—Weather rather cloudy, with slight rain in Seoni. The winter crops are generally in good condition; but linseed has been injured in Raipur, and a very poor outturn is expected. Prices are rising in Jabalpur and Bilaspur. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th February 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Akyab and Sandoway districts of Lower Burma, and in the Bhamo, Sagaing, Chindwin, Kyaukse, Pagan and Yamethin districts of Upper Burma. Ploughing and planting of dry-weather crops progressing. Health of cattle is good in most districts. No change in estimates of probable outturn of harvest since last report. Price of paddy has risen largely in the Mergui and Chindwin districts, and slightly in Akyab, Thonegwa and Myadoung. Price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon, Hanthawaddy and Shwegyin.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th February 1888.*—Weather cold and cloudy with a few showers during the week. Winter rice harvest over in most districts. Sugarcane is being crushed. Tea-pruning nearly finished. Ploughing for summer rice general.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th February 1888.*—No rain. Standing crops in good condition, except in one taluka of the Shimoga district, where the wheat crop is reported to be affected by disease. Outturn of harvest favourable. Cattle generally in good condition. Prices slightly fallen in the Bangalore district.

Coorg has also had no rain. The coffee crop has been mostly picked. Prices of coffee have been falling, but show inclination to rise again.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th February 1888.*—No rain during the week. Rainfall good throughout the province. Threshing of *jowari*, *tur* and *moong* continues. Standing *rabi* crop in good condition. Cultivators are engaged in preparing soil for the next season. Cattle healthy. Fodder insufficient in the Amraoti district. No noticeable change in the prices of food grains.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects continue good.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th February 1888.*—Slight rain; except in Bhopal and Bhopawar fall has been sufficient. No change in agricultural operations since last week. Standing crops generally good. Outturn expected good, except in Western Malwa and Goona. Slight damage to wheat by blight in Bhopawar and hail in Goona. Agricultural stock and pasturage and forage good. Stock reported to be indifferent in Goona. Prices of food grains rising or high. Opium crops fairly good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th February 1888.*—Rainfall above the average. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops much improved by recent rain. Present prospects good. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady, but still high in some States.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1887.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th January 1888.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied agricultural labourers.	Syce or horse-keepers.	Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.
	Present forthnight. / Past forthnight.															
	S. Ch.	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.
BOMBAY.																
Daskrohi . . .	10 0 / 10 0	20 0 / 20 0	6 8 / 6 8	11 0 / 11 0	13 0 / 13 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	12 0 / 8 12 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	80 0 / 80 0	16 8 / 16 8	7 8 0	10 0 0	25 0 0
BENGAL.																
Central Districts.																
Dinagepore . . .	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Eastern Districts.																
Dacca . . .	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	6-0 to 8-0 9 6 0	5-0 to 8-0 *	8-0 to 20-0 *
Chittagong Hill Tracts . .	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...			
Behar.																
Gya . . .	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	2-8 to 3-0 5 0 0	3-0 to 5-0 4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 8-0 6-0 to 7-8
Shahabad . . .	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...			

* Not procurable.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1888.

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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	215 13	10 5	11 3
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	21 10	21 10	23 15	23 13	24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	93 5	9 6	9 6
Godávari	10 13	12 10	...	...	14 6	14 14	16 0	16 8	23 0	21 2	21 2	21 2	30 14	32 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 8	12 8
Kistna	8 0	10 6	...	...	15 5	15 5	16 8	16 0	22 2	22 2	...	...	27 13	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	16 3	16 3
Nellore	9 8	9 14	...	...	13 14	13 14	17 0	16 0	25 14	26 14	24 6	21 13	30 0	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	13 13	13 13
Cuddapah	11 13	11 13	...	...	14 6	13 10	16 10	14 14	28 6	28 6	34 13	31 14	34 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	14 6	14 6
Anantapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 13	12 13	15 2	15 2	33 0	33 0	28 3	32 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 13	77 13	13 2	13 2
Bellary	13 0	13 6	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	26 5	26 5	35 14	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2
Kurnool	10 13	10 3	...	...	14 3	13 8	15 0	14 5	34 5	34 5	28 13	29 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 6	114 6	13 10	13 5
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 6	23 0	28 10	28 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 5	86 5	14 10	14 10
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 10	13 10	...	...	17 3	17 3	27 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	14 0	14 0
North Arcot	9 11	9 11	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	12 5	12 5
South Arcot	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 5	28 10	23 8	27 0	28 8	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 11	201 11	14 6	14 6
Tanjore	8 13	9 3	...	...	14 2	14 2	16 5	16 5	...	...	29 0	29 0	34 0	31 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	14 11	14 11
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 14	11 8	13 2	12 5	...	22 6	26 0	26 0	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 13	196 13	14 10	14 10
Madura	8 3	9 6	...	...	13 6	12 10	14 6	13 2	21 2	21 2	23 8	23 8	27 14	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	145 13	15 6	15 0
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 2	10 11	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	16 8	16 8
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	22 10	25 6	25 6	27 14	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 11	13 11
Nilgiris	8 8	10 11	...	...	8 13	9 10	11 3	11 3	24 10	23 2	17 8	16 13	21 10	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	11 0	11 0
Salem	8 8	11 14	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 2	14 2	25 8	28 3	29 8	31 3	34 3	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	14 10	15 13
South Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	13 10	12 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	15 0	16 3
Malabar	8 10	9 0	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 8	155 8	14 6	14 6
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	9 9	10 0	15 1	15 0	6 15	7 2	10 3	10 13	17 15	18 14	14 11	14 11	14 7	15 14	15 13	15 13	12 13	14 2	18 5	18 5	8 10	9 0	67 1	67 1	9 2	9 2
Daskrohi	No return received.																									
Kaira	11 13	11 13	...	...	8 14	8 14	13 5	13 5	17 12	18 13	15 4	15 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	11 7	11 7	80 0	80 0	16 0	16 0
Surat	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	16 0	16 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	14 2½	14 2½
Tanna (Salsette)	8 13	8 13	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 4	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	15 4	15 4
Colaba (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	20 10	15 4	15 15	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 0	106 0	13 4	13 2
Násik	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 8	17 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 12	16 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 8	106 8	15 0	15 0
Ahmednagar	12 9	12 6	...	...	8 9	8 10	9 9	9 12	21 2	23 5	18 8	20 5	...	...	...	...	16 13	18 5	...	...	14 9	14 14	86 0	86 0	12 10	14 4
Poona (City)	11 5	11 5	13 10	13 10	9 13	9 13	10 7	10 7	21 12	21 12	17 4	17 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	13 13	16 2	...	...	14 10	14 10	60 13	60 13	13 6	13 6
Sholápur	13 9	13 9	17 6	19 8	10 7	10 7	12 4	12 4	19 0	20 11	22 1	23 14	...	...	21 2	21 2	19 3	21 0	...	...	17 12	17 13	82 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Bijápur	13 11	13 11	13 2	13 2	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	22 12	23 14	19 15	20 15	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	11 5	10 15
Satara	10 [illegible]	10 11	...	...	9 9	8 3	11 7	10 0	19 15	19 7	19 6	18 9	...	...	...	...	15 9	18 3	...	...	16 8	16 8	116 0	93 3	13 8	13 3
Belgaum	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	23 0	22 8	23 0	23 0	29 0	31 0	29 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	64 0	64 0	13 0	14 0
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	10 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	16 4	15 12	14 11	14 11	17 10	17 10	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	...	10 14	11 9	120 0	120 0	13 9	13 12
Karwar	12 0	10 5½	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 4	13 9½	21 0	21 0	13 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	12 4	12 8	213 5½	213 5½	13 0	13 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	8 3	8 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	8 9	9 2	8 9	6 15	6 15	8 9	10 4½	14 4½	14 4½	13 2½	13 2½	15 0	17 2	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	13 2½	13 2½
Deesa Cantonment	10 12	10 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 0	9 0	15 7	15 2	15 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	10 0	9 12	150 0	150 0	13 4	13 4
Rájkot Station	11 12	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	12 0	15 0	10	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	160 0	160 0	12 8*	12 8*
Karáchi	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 c	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	16 0	16 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 0	17 8	...	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	12 8	14 8
Shikárpur	11 12	11 14	14 8	14 10	9 8	10 4	12 0	12 4	21 0	21 10	21 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 10	...	...	9 8	10 0	140 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Sukkur	14 0	13 8	17 8	17 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	120 0	125 0	14 8	14 8
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	12 11	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 0	...	...	18 15	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	15 0	15 12	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	‡	‡	23 0	26 4	120 0	120 0	12 13*a*	13 5½
Bankoora	13 0	16 4	18 0	20 0	18 12	18 12	20 0	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	36 0	38 0	20 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	12 *b*	12 0
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 12	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	25 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	12 *c*	12 0
Midnapore	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 *d*	13 0
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 *e*	13 0
Howrah	13 8	14 0	...	...	13 4	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	13 0	13 4	100 0	100 0	12 13	12 13
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	13 3	14 0	21 7	20 0	9 15	8 10	16 7	16 4	14 13	15 10	11 1	12 0	13 8	16 0	13 1	13 0	19 12	19 10	25 2	26 1	16 5	17 0	82 4	80 0	12 11	13 4
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	22 8	23 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	12 8*f*	12 8
Nuddea	17 4	17 4	32 0	36 0	14 8	14 8	17 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	...	...	22 14	20 0	...	...	11 10½*g*	11 10½
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8*h*	10 8
Jessore	13 4	13 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	26 12	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 12*i*	11 12
Moorshedabad	16 8	17 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	190 0	190 0	11 8*j*	11 8
Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	10 4	12 12	160 0	160 0	12 8*k*	12 8
Rajshahye	18 0	19 8	45 0	45 0	16 8	16 2	20 4	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	28 2	...	...	16 12	17 4	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Rungpore	16 0	17 12	...	...	14 4	14 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	8 10	120 0	120 0	11 4*l*	12 12
Bogra	15 0	13 8	...	...	15 0	26 4	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Pubna	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 14	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 12	...	...	21 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	12 0*m*	12 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*n*	9 0
Jalpáiguri	13 5	13 0	20 0	29 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	16 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	12 0*o*	12 0
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	12 8*p*	12 8
Furreedpore	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	13 0*q*	13 0
Mymensingh	12 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	18 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	12 0*r*	12 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	13 0	19 6	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	108 0	108 0	11 0*s*	11 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0*t*	9 0

* In common use.

† Not procurable

‡ No sale.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 12 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Raneegunge 13-5 seers.

b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

c At Rampore Hat retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers and Ghatal 13-4 seers.

e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12-8 seers, and Jehanabad 12-12 seers.

f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (Kulpihat) 11 seers and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.

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

h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 11-10 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.

i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah, Narail and Bongong 12 seers and Magura 10 12 seers.

j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jungipore 13 seers and Kandi 12-8 seers.

k At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 9 seers and Kurigram 9-4 seers.

m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

n At Silliguri retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

o At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers, and Narainguage 12-5 seers.

q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 9-9 seers, Perozepore 11 seers.

r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 12-5 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-10 seers, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12-4 seers.

s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

t At Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1888—*continued.*

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*																										
Eastern Districts—*continued.*																										
Tipperah	13 8	14 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	26 4	26 4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	11 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	14 8½	13 5	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Behar.																										
Patna	17 0	18 0	28 0	26 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	20 0	28 8	23 8	26 0	...	26 0	27 8	30 0	27 8	21 0	21 8	28 0	27 8	23 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gya	13 4	13 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	13 8	15 0	21 4	20 0	9 8	9 0	17 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	120 0	12 8½	12 8
Durbhunga	16 7	17 8	35 0	27 0	14 4	14 12	20 12	20 4	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	...	...	19 12	24 3	29 10	28 8	16 7	18 0	176 0	176 0	13 0⅞	13 0
Mozufferpore	15 0	15 0	29 0	29 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	26 4	26 4	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	12 0⅝	12 0
Sarun	14 8	15 2	25 0	29 4	8 8	8 12	19 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	20 0	19 0	19 8	19 8	25 12	26 8	16 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 4
Chumparun	14 0	16 0	31 0	33 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	28 0	30 0	14 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 0⅛	11 8
Monghyr	16 12	15 12	25 3	27 8	13 15	13 5	18 6	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 4	22 4	27 14	26 4	10 13	16 4	126 0	126 0	12 9⅛	12 9
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	25 4	27 12	12 10	12 10	16 6	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	21 7	25 4	25 4	20 3	20 3	151 8	151 8	12 0⅜	12 0
Purneah	18 0	18 0	32 0	40 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	160 0	11 0⅛	10 8
Maldah	18 8	19 8	...	...	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	36 0	30 0	25 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	11 8⅛	11 4
Orissa.																										
Cuttack	17 1	17 1	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	18 6	...	...	18 6	15 12	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0
Poorce	14 7	14 7	...	...	11 13	11 13	22 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	...	...	17 1	14 7	70 0	70 0	13 2	13 2
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8⅝	10 8
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
Hazáribágh	11 0	12 8	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	17 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	†	†	18 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	10 0⅝	10 0
Lohardugga	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	17 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 8⅝	10 8
Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	34 0	32 0	20 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	19 0	...	34 0	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	240 0	10 10⅜	10 0
ASSAM.																										
Sylhet	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	108 0	108 0	12 0	12 0
Cachar	11 0	10 10⅔	...	...	14 4	10 10⅔	22 8	22 12⅔	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 12⅔	...	...	10 0	9 9	64 0	80 0	11 13⅔	11 13⅔
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Gáro Hills	8 8	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Kámrup	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0
Lakhimpur	9 8	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	8 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	9 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	70 0	70 0	3 8	3 4
N.-W. PROVINCES.																										
Dehra Dún	11 8	12 8	15 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	16 8	16 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	12 5½	14 0	13 15½	16 2	8 9½	9 11	11 13	12 5½	16 2	19 5½	16 2	18 4½	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	16 2	18 13	17 3	19 5½	16 2	18 4½	107 8	107 8	12 14½	12 14½
Muzaffarnagar	13 4	13 4	17 10	17 10	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 10	16 8	16 8	15 6	15 6	16 8	15 6	15 6	15 6	16 8	15 14	17 10	17 0	14 5	14 5	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 4
Meerut	11 12	12 4	17 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	...	16 4	16 0	17 4	17 0	16 0	14 8	130 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Bulandshahr	13 0	13 4	16 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	19 8	19 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8
Aligarh	12 8	12 4	16 4	16 8	6 0	5 8	11 8	11 0	16 8	16 12	15 8	15 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	17 4	17 0	16 0	14 8	130 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Kumaun	14 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 8	19 12	19 8	19 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Garhwál	14 8	15 0	19 0	22 0	8 8	8 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	11 8	11 13	15 12	16 14	11 13	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	168 0	180 0	8 0	8 0
Moradabad	12 4	13 4	17 8	17 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 4	19 4	22 8	14 14	15 3	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 5	16 14	18 0	...	...	135 0	135 0	12 7	12 10
Budaun	11 6½	11 6½	15 0	16 12½	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 3	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 3	...	...	21 0	23 0	16 12	18 0	19 12	21 8	20 8	22 12	125 0	125 0	13 12	13 12
Bareilly	11 4	10 10	13 12	13 12	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 3	16 4	15 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 12½	16 12½	16 12½	18 4½	20 6½	192 0	192 0	12 9½	12 9½
Sháhjahánpur	12 4	11 8	13 8	14 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	25 0	15 0	15 0	15 10	14 6	18 2	17 8	17 8	17 8	137 8	125 0	12 8	12 9⅝
Tarái Pergunnahs	12 8	12 8	18 12	17 8	8 12	10 0	12 8	12 8	19 6	18 12	16 14	16 4	...	...	16 0	18 0	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Muttra	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 5	15 10	19 6	18 12	17 8	16 4	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Agra	11 8	11 4	14 8	14 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	14 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Farukhabad	11 1	11 3½	14 0	13 4½	6 8	7 0	12 4	11 8	16 5	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 4	18 12	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 12
Mainpuri	10 14	11 4	14 2	14 8	4 8	4 8	9 8	10 8	14 12	14 8	13 4	13 11	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 0	18 11½	17 11	19 1	13 12	155 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Etáwah	11 4	11 8	13 0	14 4	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	15 2	17 8	16 14	17 0	18 3	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 2
Etah	12 4	11 12	14 2	14 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 8	14 2	13 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Jalaun	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	17 2	16 12	13 8	14 2	120 0	120 0	12 14	13 2
Jhánsi	11 4	15 4	22 8	22 8	8 4	12 8	12 8	17 7	20 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Lalitpur	14 0	14 4	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 13	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Cawnpore	13 12	13 8	16 4	16 4	10 8	10 8	14 0	13 12	17 8	17 4	16 12	16 8	‡	24 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Fatehpur	11 4	11 8	13 4	13 8	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 4	...	...	20 0	22 0	17 12	18 0	22 8	21 8	21 4	21 8	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bánda	15 4	15 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	19 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Allahabad	12 12	12 12	17 4	16 4	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 4	18 0	17 0	16 4	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	18 8	17 12	...	...	16 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Hamírpur	No return received.														20 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Jaunpur	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gorakhpur	13 0	12 3	18 0	17 1½	10 13	10 6½	18 0	17 1½	19 13½	19 13	16 3	16 3	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	17 1½	16 3	23 6½	23 6½	16 3	15 13	140 0	140 0	12 6½	12 6½
Basti	16 0	16 0	18 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Azamgarh	12 3	12 3	16 10	16 8	10 5	10 5	15 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 8	22 2	21 0	12 8	...	177 8	177 8	11 2	11 2
Mirzapur	14 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Benares	12 7½	12 7½	16 13	17 14	10 5	10 5	16 13	16 13	16 0	15 11½	15 11½	15 11½	...	...	11 15	12 7½	17 14	18 7	19 8	20 1	19 4	19 0	110 0	110 0	11 13	11 13
Ghazipur	12 14	12 14	17 6½	18 0	7 12	7 12	16 1½	16 1½	17 6½	18 0	17 6½	17 6½	33 7½	36 1	15 7	15 7	18 10½	19 5	20 9½	21 14	19 5	20 9½	154 8	154 8	11 9	11 9
Ballia	13 4	14 4	19 4	18 4	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	20 4	20 4	...	20 4	...	...	15 0	...	20 4	21 4	23 0	22 0	20 4	19 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 8
Pilibhít	11 4	10 6	17 8	17 8	7 0	8 0	13 12	13 12	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	13 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8
OUDH.																										
Sultánpur	14 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Partabgarh	12 13	13 8	16 5	17 0	13 10	13 8	15 0	15 8	17 5	...	16 15	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 6	18 0	...	...	14 5	16 0	180 0	150 0	11 6	11 4
Fyzabad	12 4	12 10	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	17 8	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 8	20 8	20 0	19 4	18 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kheri	11 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	22 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	13 10	14 0	22 12	22 8	15 6	15 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Lucknow	11 13	11 12	14 12	14 14½	6 0	6 0	13 5½	13 12	17 8	17 2	16 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	15 11	20 4	20 4	19 12	19 8	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bara Banki	No return received.																									
Bahraich	12 12	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	18 8	17 0	21 8	23 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	24 0	23 0	17 8	18 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Rae Bareli	12 0	11 12	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Sitapur	13 8	12 4	...	17 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	19 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8
Gonda	14 8	14 8	12 8	14 4	14 12	15 0	16 4	16 4	20 8	20 8	20 4	20 6	30 0	26 0	19 8	20 0	17 4	19 0	24 4	24 8	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4
Unao	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Hardoi	12 9	12 6	17 0	17 4	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	17 8	18 8	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 2	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0

* Increase in the price of common rice is due to less quantity being brought to market for sale.

† Not procurable.

‡ No sales in market.

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bhabuah 11 seers, Buxar 12-8 seers, and Sasseram 12-8 seers.
v At Madhubani retail prices of salt 11 seers per rupee.
w At Hajipore retail prices of salt 12-4 seers per rupee.
x At Bettiah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
y At Beguserai retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z At Banka and Mudehpoora retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

z1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge, 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 11-8 seers.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 12-8 seers, Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers, and Godda 11 seers.
z3 At Bhuddruck retail price of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.
z4 At Giridi retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
z5 At Daltongunge in Palamow sub-division retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
z6 At Govindpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1888 —*continued.*

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																												
Hissar	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 0
Rohtak	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gurgaon	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	13 0	13 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Umballa	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	14 12
Simla	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	9 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0
Kangra	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	110 0	15 0	15 0
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8
Ludhiána	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	120 0	15 0	15 0
Ferozepur	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0
Jhang	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0
Montgomery	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	14 0	14 0
Amritsar	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 9	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	16 0	16 0
Gurdáspur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	160 0	15 0	15 0
Gujrát	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	8 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0
Shahpur	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	16 0	16 0
Jhelum	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	160 0	140 0	16 0	16 0
Ráwalpindi	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0
Hazára	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Pesháwar	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	96 0	40 0	35 0
Kohát	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	55 0	...
Bannu	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	11 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	112 0	106 0	40 0	42 0
D. G. Khán	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	26 4	28 0
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	...	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 15	9 10	10 15	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	13 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Damoh	18 13	17 3	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 11	10 11
Jubbulpore	14 12	14 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mandla	17 8	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	256 0	256 0	11 0	11 0
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	10 15	10 15	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	17 15	...	...	10 11	10 11	210 0	220 0	10 11	10 11
Narsinghpur	14 6	15 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	17 10	...	...	13 7	13 2	200 0	160 0	10 11	10 11
Hoshangabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 14	10 14
Nimar	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	15 5	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	14 3	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	12 9	12 9
Asirgarh Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 7	18 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Betúl	15 9	15 9	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	11 6	11 6
Chhindwára	15 3	13 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 9	13 5	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 14	...	...	10 5	10 4	150 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Wardha	16 0*	16 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 7	8 7	12 3	12 3	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	119 0	119 0	10 14	10 14
Chánda	15 0	23 5	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 8	18 11	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	9 0	8 0	615 0	615 0	10 8	10 8
Bhandára	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	11 4	10 8	210 0	200 0	11 8	10 8
Bálághát	17 1	17 1	...	...	14 7	14 7	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	15 10	...	...	11 4	11 4	144 0	144 0	10 0	10 0
Raipur	21 13	21 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 4	18 4	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Biláspur	22 3	24 6	...	...	11 8	15 12	19 3	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 3	25 2	...	...	13 2	17 8	100 0	100 0	8 0	9 0
Sambalpur	20 2	21 0	...	...	11 4	14 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	12 0	11 0	120 0	160 0	10 1	10 8
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	20 0	20 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	16 8	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	*	...	...	50 0	50 0	26 0	36 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	28 0	22 13
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 4	9 6	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 2	†	†	...	...	250 0	250 0	22 2	20 2
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 5	12 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 0	...	...	...	147 0	147 0	26 15	26 15
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	29 12	29 12
Prome	11 3	12 10	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	33 9	37 8	9 5	9 5	139 11	167 9	18 10	18 10
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 14	15 8	14 12	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 9	...	...	...	...	399 6	196 7	23 8	21 5
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	54 0	50 0	24 0	30 0
Thayetmyo	11 10	11 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 7	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 11	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	20 15
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	15 12	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	17 5	16 4	18 4	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Tougoo	...	...	...	...	11 10	9 14	12 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 12	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	8 8	10 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	18 14	18 14
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	9 13	11 12	...	...	9 4	9 14	8 14	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 15	...	...	...	...	120 0	150 0	22 12	32 0
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad, Bolárum, Chadarghát	No return received.																									
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	14 2	15 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 13	21 4	14 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 12	...	...	10 6	11 4	§	§	12 0	12 0
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 0
Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	§	§	11 0	11 0
Buldána	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	§	§	11 0	10 0
Wún	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	§	§	11 8	11 8
Básim	17 2	17 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	9 10	9 10	20 5	21 10	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	11 8	11 8	§	§	10 2	10 0
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldrug	No return received.																									
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 8	9 8	8 14	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	35 8	38 0	...	...	26 12	26 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 4

* Rı-4 per 100 cobs. † None in market. ‡ Rı per cart-load. § Firewood is sold by head-load bullock-load, cart-load, and not by weight.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1888 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni, or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni, or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar or Thór Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar or Thór Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
RAJPUTANA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jeypore	11 0	11 0	14 4	15 0	5 0	5 0	8 12	8 12	16 0	17 0	13 12	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	15-0 to 15-8	15to16	15 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0
Kishengurh	11 0	10 4	14 8	14 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	16 12	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	13 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0
Kerowlee	10 10	11 14	13 12	13 4	10 0	12 8	11 9	12 13	13 12	13 12	13 2	12 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	13 7	12 13
Ulwar	12 4	12 4	15 10	15 1	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	17 3	16 15	15 12	15 10	...	...	15 8	15 13	16 15	17 7	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 5
Bhurtpore (City)	11 0	11 12	13 12	13 12	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 8	15 12	15 2	14 4	13 10	...	...	10 14	11 12	15 14	16 4	17 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	10 4	10 0	14 8	14 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	70 0	70 0	15 0	15 0
Deoli Cantonment																										
Erinpura																										
Sirohee																										
Abu																										
Anádra	No return received.																									
Bálmere																										
Jeysulmere																										
Hilly Tracts of Meywar																										
Meywar (Oodeypur)	12 8	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	*	†	12 0	12 0
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	10 2½	10 2½	14 7½	14 7½	8 13¾	8 15¾	9 12¾	9 12¾	14 13½	13 10½	11 5½	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 13½	13 10½	14 1	16 12½	16 12½	9 12¾	10 2½	200 0	200 0	10 11½	10 11½
Partábgarh (,,)	16 5	15 10	16 4	16 4	7 6	8 12	15 0	18 12	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	18 12	23 2	25 0	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 8
Marwar (Jodhpore)	13 2	13 7	10 10	12 8	9 6	10 0	11 4	12 8	15 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 9	15 0	19 4	17 8	21 14	21 14	...	...	18 10	17 12
Bickaneer	No return received.																									
Boondee	10 12	10 12	...	...	3 9½	3 9½	8 7	8 7	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 9	8 9	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0
Kotah	12 8	12 4	...	13 12	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	16 0	...	...	220 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Tonk	13 0	13 12	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 8	17 8	12 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 8	17 8	10 0	11 8	240 6	240 0	12 4	12 4
Jhallawar	10 15	10 13½	11 1	11 15	7 1	7 1	9 6	8 14	16 1½	16 8½	9 4½	10 6	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 0	...	14 14	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 14	13 8
Shahpoora	11 0	11 8	14 4	15 8	9 2	9 8	12 0	11 8	17 0	16 0	14 4	13 0	...	...	11 2½	11 12½	13 3	12 15	14 10½	16 1½	7 13½	7 13½	175 0	175 0	11 12½	11 12½
Dholpur	12 11	13 2	15 2	15 11	11 2	10 13	12 7	12 15	15 3	...	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 7	13 12
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 10½	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 5	15 5	15 10	...	...	17 1	19 3	90 0	90 0	13 8	13 8
CENTRAL INDIA.																	15 0	16 1½	14 12	14 3½	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	15 8	15 8
Indore	11 11	11 6	16 0	16 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	15 6	14 2	+													
Gwalior	11 2	11 6	13 10	9 12	7 4	7 4	9 9	9 9	12 11	13 14	11 11	12 5	+	...	+	...	13 11	15 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Goona	14 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	17 0	+	17 0	+	+	9 1	9 1	12 9	12 13	13 14	15 3	16 3	17 14	117 13	108 12	11 6	11 7
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	+	+	+	+	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Neemuch Cantonment	11 12	11 12	13 6	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 13	13 0	14 0	+	+	+	+	18 8	19 0	+	+	27 0	27 0	200 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
BALUCHISTAN.																	15 1	15 10	15 15	15 10	11 8	11 0	180 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Quetta	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	45 11	45 11	10 0	10 0
ADEN	No return received.																									

* Six pies per bundle. † Seven and half pies per bundle. Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE HALF YEARS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1887 AND 1886.

	Demand. Balance from previous half year	Demand. For current half year.	Collections during current half year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year. Demands.	Same period of previous year. Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
TOLLAGE.						
Private Boats	17	4,632	3,916	733	5,440	4,800
Government Boats	...	538	538	...	499	499
Rafts	..	1,178	1,178	...	1,887	1,887
CARRYING OPERATIONS.						
Boating (Government)	...	674	674	...	108	108
Fines and Sundries	...	19	19	...	13	13
Ground rent	...	1,038	1,038	...	820	820
TOTAL	17	8,079	7,363	733	8,767	8,127
Upper Ganges Canal	9	5,225	4,850	379	5,626	5,295
Lower Ganges Canal	8	2,854	2,513	354	3,141	2,832
TOTAL	17	8,079	7,363	733	8,767	8,127

Nature of Cargo.	Current half year. Up.	Down.	Total.	Corresponding period of previous year. Up.	Down.	Total.	Tonnage. 1887.	1886.	Ton-Mileage. 1887.	1886.	Value of goods. 1887.	1886.	No. of Passengers. 188	1886.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					₹	₹		
Grains	33,708	47,476	81,184	17,157	50,284	67,441								
Cotton	...	10,084	10,084	...	20,614	20,614								
Oilseeds	626	13,493	14,119	1,546	23,375	24,921								
Salt	2,848	2,763	5,611	2,106	6,054	8,160								
Metals	3,634	27,840	31,474	6,368	10,067	16,435								
Building materials	4,53,119	3,29,528	7,82,647	1,60,624	4,89,649	6,50,273								
Miscellaneous goods	20,844	44,186	65,030	22,362	48,955	71,317								
Firewood	1,380	1,61,558	1,62,938	13,574	1,39,101	1,52,675								
Bamboos	435	1,57,522	1,57,957	159	2,04,733	2,04,892								
Timber	2,023	1,53,912	1,55,935	2,392	1,50,469	1,52,861								
Miscellaneous timber	2,867	19,055	21,922	397	11,499	11,896								
TOTAL	5,21,484	9,67,417	14,88,901	2,26,685	11,54,800	13,81,485	54,695	50,748	2,410,047	2,370,226	10,56,445	13,07,422	135	1,976

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th January, 1888.

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

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF YEARS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1887 AND 1886.

Demands.		Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Current half year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
					Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.						
		Demands.	Collections.								1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			Rs.			
Private boats	...	2,027	2,027	Grains	8,425	41,063	49,488	200	1,29,730	1,29,930						
Government boats	...	351	351	Cotton	...	1,292	1,292	...	168	168						
Rafts	...	1,155	1,155	Oilseeds	200	339	539	...	1,182	1,182						
				Salt	...	51	51	...	...	...						
Carrying operations.				Metals	600	16	616	12,250	...	12,250						
Boating (Government)	...	2,208	2,208	Miscellaneous goods	2,205	1,890	4,095	1,550	15,825	17,375						
Fines and sundries	...	...	...	Building materials	99,635	20,875	1,20,560	2,51,051	45,800	2,96,851						
Ground rent	...	...	...	Firewood	68,455	11,960	80,415	22,678	13,095	35,773						
				Bamboos	...	50	50	...	...	...						
				Timber	...	4,570	4,570	...	1,750	1,750						
				Miscellaneous timber	...	1,060	1,060	...	33,475	33,475						
Total	...	5,858	5,858	Total	1,79,570	83,156	2,62,726	2,87,729	2,41,025	5,28,754	9,651	19,422	5,18,484	1,031,603	1,93,225	4,13,189	103	281

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th January, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XL OF 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th January, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th January, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1886 to 8th January, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1887 to 7th January, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
21st Jan., 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	(*h*) 1,52,528	222	693	1,57,484	227	50,23,259	184	49,75,285	181	...	47,974
21st ditto	Madras	801	(*h*) 1,71,921	200	842	1,66,375	190	62,18,184	179	63,00,513	186	82,329	...
21st ditto	South Indian	654	1,12,557	172	654	97,338	149	39,36,159	149	39,66,298	151	30,139	...
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(*h*) 10,21,504	679	1,504	6,10,050	410	2,97,37,993	488	2,93,89,044	486	...	3,48,859
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,47,756	537	461	2,19,000	475	1,04,31,739	560	90,64,871	488	...	13,66,868
	Total	4,106	17,06,326	410	4,154	12,50,247	301	5,53,47,244	329	5,36,96,011	321	...	16,51,233
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
28th Jan., 1888	East Indian	1,515	(*h*) 10,36,408	702	1,514	9,62,738	636	3,53,42,326	583	3,44,00,421	567	...	9,41,905
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	(*h*) 9,808	171	57	8,519	149	4,12,407	180	3,85,346	169	...	26,061
28th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	(*h*) 1,097	91	12	844	70	36,237	76	36,235	76	...	2
28th ditto	Sindia	75	(*h*) 10,890	146	75	8,828	118	2,95,090	99	3,43,231	115	47,541	...
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,604	3,26,068	196	1,604	3,81,000	229	1,39,75,137	208	1,22,28,766	182	...	17,46,371
21st ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	(*h*) 39,598	266	149	33,003	221	9,17,951	152	9,27,811	155	9,860	...
28th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	477	(*h*) 42,189	89	850	65,002	76	13,62,297	95	24,48,281	79	10,85,984	...
21st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	3,084	80	30	1,775	49	70,420	49	66,825	46	...	3,595
7th ditto	Indian Midland	42	(*h*) 4,327	103	42	4,046	111	90,663	57	1,29,287	76	32,624	...
21st ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	(*h*) 3,878	69	105	4,361	42	(*i*) 22,797	51	1,54,096	45	1,31,299	...
21st ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,939	47	...	...	(*e*) 45,509	33	45,509	...
	Total	4,683	14,77,353	302	4,587	14,74,655	321	5,25,31,925	328	5,11,66,808	286	...	13,65,117
	State Lines worked by Government.												
21st Jan., 1888	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	606	(*h*) 1,45,192	240	645	1,80,746	280	64,50,262	266	74,67,535	289	10,17,273	...
28th ditto	Nalhati	27	(*h*) 1,967	72	27	2,173	80	64,479	59	70,332	65	5,853	...
28th ditto	Tirhoot	246	(*h*) 33,032	137	259	34,696	134	12,02,371	122	13,29,168	133	1,26,797	...
21st ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	21,271	473	45	12,964	288	5,22,216	286	5,12,296	283	...	9,920
21st ditto	Burma	347	(*h*) 63,036	193	327	68,309	209	17,87,390	137	21,95,859	168	4,08,469	...
24th Dec., 1887	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*f*) 1,110	6	(*f*) 9,566	33	8,456	...
21st Jan., 1888	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	(*h*) 4,32,569	230	2,433	4,71,444	194	1,80,26,878	244	1,62,84,010	166	...	23,42,868
21st ditto	Jorhat	28	525	19	28	610	22	31,890	30	41,304	39	9,414	...
21st ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	(*h*) 2,356	64	37	1,606	43	(*g*) 14,204	40	58,316	39	44,112	...
	Total	3,201	7,00,548	219	3,801	7,72,548	203	2,87,00,800	224	2,79,68,386	183	...	7,32,414
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	11,450	38,84,227	339	12,542	34,97,450	279	13,65,79,969	209	13,28,31,205	266	...	37,48,764
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,81,59,916	149	6,81,02,559	136	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,84,20,053	150	6,47,28,646	130	...	36,91,407
	Assisted Companies.												
21st Jan., 1888	Bengal Central	125	(*h*) 10,058	80	125	11,301	91	4,39,048	88	5,06,428	101	67,380	...
21st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,177	77	67	3,735	56	2,40,333	90	2,50,184	93	9,851	...
7th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	6,102	78	78	7,591	97	2,62,980	83	3,19,960	102	56,980	...
21st ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	(*h*) 36,550	97	376	36,450	97	14,74,680	118	15,43,616	102	68,936	...
28th ditto	Tarakessur	22	(*h*) 4,076	210	22	4,804	216	1,81,378	204	1,98,180	223	16,802	...
	Total	668	62,563	94	668	63,881	96	25,98,419	107	28,18,368	105	2,19,949	...
	Native States.												
21st Jan., 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	19,002	98	193	18,433	96	7,54,434	97	7,49,126	96	...	5,308
21st ditto	Jodhpore	64	4,734	74	124	7,000	61	1,58,518	61	2,03,327	53	1,04,809	...
21st ditto	His Highness the Nizam's	208	21,504	103	277	24,530	90	11,18,778	133	11,80,266	140	61,488	...
21st ditto	Mysore	140	9,512	68	140	9,508	68	3,69,875	66	3,92,957	70	23,082	...
21st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Morvi	59	3,007	51	59	2,610	44	1,20,081	50	1,19,001	50	...	1,080
21st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	51	1,318	26	68	2,079	31	34,681	30	1,07,610	40	72,929	...
	Total	715	59,077	83	882	65,460	74	25,56,367	91	28,40,377	87	2,84,010	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th September 1887 to 7th January, 1888.
(*f*) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th December, 1886.
(*g*) Total receipts from 2nd November 1886 to 8th January, 1887.
(*h*) Receipts for first 8 days of January, 1887.
(*i*) Total receipts from 20th November 1886 to 8th January, 1887.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th December, 1887.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th February, 1888.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REGISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

No. $\frac{11}{300-312}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the 14th February 1888.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{20}{39-49}$, dated 29th April 1887.

Read also—

The Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1886-87.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The reports of the year under review show that taken as a whole the operations* of the Department were almost stationary. The number of registrations advanced in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg, but fell off in the other Provinces. The total receipts of the Department increased by Rs. 77,338 and the expenditure by Rs. 44,375 leaving a net financial advantage of Rs. 32,963. The most noticeable points in each of the provincial reports are briefly alluded to in the following summary.

	Total number of registrations.
* 1885-86	1,752,622
1886-87	1,753,405

2. *Madras.*— The total number of registrations in the Madras Presidency in the year under report amounted to 608,942 against 584,224 in 1885-86 and 485,210 the average of the last five years. The number of documents registered increased in all districts except in Vizagapatam, Calicut, Nellore and Tanjore. The decline in Vizagapatam amounted to 8·7 per cent., and the special attention of the Inspector General has been called to the matter. In the other three districts the decrease was slight. Over the Presidency there was an increase of 2·7 per cent. in compulsory registrations, while in optional registrations the increase reached 5·6 per cent. The continued improvement in the ratio of optional to total registrations is satisfactory, and shows that advantage is readily taken of the facilities afforded for registration.

The financial results continued satisfactory. The total receipts were Rs. 8,56,242, the highest figure yet reached. The expenditure including Rs. 42,300 for Public Works charges amounted to Rs. 7,00,761, showing an increase of 6·2 per cent. over the figures of 1885-86. The increase in expenditure was due to the opening of 16 new offices, to larger payments in commission and to the erection of new buildings. The surplus revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,55,481, and, though smaller than that of the year 1885-86, is the largest recorded except in that year.

3. *Bombay.*—In the Bombay Presidency the number of registrations during the year amounted to 112,412. These figures are the highest yet recorded in the Presidency and show an advance of 4,056 transactions as compared with those for the year 1885-86. The increase was confined to compulsory registrations; in optional registrations there was a slight decrease. In the four Deccan Districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur, the cause of increase in the number of registrations is said to be the change of law effected by Act XXIII of 1886, necessitating the registration by Sub-Registrars under Act III of 1877 of certain documents formerly registered by Village Registrars under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Deccan Rayats Relief Act. This influence was at work during three months of the year with which the report deals, and had done much to swell the returns under the Registration Act in the four districts named. There was a slight increase in the receipts and expenditure of the Department over those of the previous year. The Inspector General of Registration has had under consideration the question of the application of a system of travelling Sub-Registrars in a specially developed form to the four Deccan Districts, and the Bombay Government has called upon him to submit a report upon this subject.

The report on the working of the registration provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act No. XVII of 1879 shows that such transactions declined from 101,082 to 89,893. This decrease was common to all four districts, and occurred in transactions relating to both immoveable and moveable property. The main cause of the decline is the alteration in the law above referred to; but the smaller number of Hindu marriages during the period under review had also an appreciable effect on the figures.

4. *Bengal.*—The total number of registrations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal decreased from 723,901 in the preceding year to 698,539 in the year under review. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property fell from 386,032 to 376,898, and optional registrations of the same class from 211,384 to 194,518. In other registrations of the optional class, there was a small increase from 126,485 to 127,123. The decline was chiefly under the heads of perpetual leases and of deeds affecting immoveable property of less than Rs. 100 in value. The decrease in perpetual leases is attributed to the operation of section 85(2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act which debars occupancy ryots from granting perpetual leases, while the falling off in the number of deeds of mortgage and of sale is said to be due to the increased solvency of the ryots and the additional expense entailed by the Tenancy Act on account of landlord's fees and process fees. The provisions of the Act which require registering officers to take landlord's fees from persons registering documents by which subtenures are transferred and to transmit them to District Collectors for the

zamindárs is said to have imposed a new and irksome duty upon the Department. The matter is under the consideration of the Revenue Department of the Local Government.

The operations under the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act shew a falling off from 7,524 in 1885-86 to 7,252 in the year under review. The latter is the smallest number of ceremonies registered since the introduction of the Act. The Act is said to be unpopular, and the want of local influence on the part of persons who have been appointed to the office of Kázi is mentioned as one of the causes of unpopularity. The question of making the Act compulsory has recently been under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, who has determined to adhere to the decision of Sir Rivers Thompson to give the revised rules a five years' trial and not to propose compulsory legislation unless a really unanimous call for it is found to exist among all sections of the Muhammadan community.

The total receipts of the Department fell from Rs. 10,88,177 to Rs. 10,31,485, and there was a small reduction in the expenditure from Rs. 5,68,365 to Rs. 5,64,274. Half the decrease in the receipts is said to have resulted from the order of the High Court cancelling from the 1st October 1886 its rules requiring a search to be made before an application is filed for the sale of immoveable property under attachment in execution of a decree with a view to ascertain whether the property is subject to any encumbrance.

5. *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was a falling off of 7,238 transactions, or 3·8 per cent. The decline was at the rate of 4·3 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 3 per cent. in Oudh. Voluntary registration of documents affecting both moveable and immoveable property fell off in both Provinces; and it was only in respect of documents affecting immoveable property, the registration of which is compulsory, that there was any increase and that only in Oudh. The enquiries instituted into the circumstances which gave rise to the increase in the numbers of sales and mortgages in 1885-86 in the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares show that the chief causes were a growing recognition of the value of registration and a desire on the part of the Maharaja to protect himself from the accrual of tenant right on his domains, rather than any sudden increase in the indebtedness of the tenants. With reference to the remark made in the review of the report for the year 1885-86 that the comparative rarity of execution sales in Oudh compared with the North-Western Provinces should continue to receive attention, it is explained by the Inspector General of Registration that the circumstance referred to is partly due to the existence in Oudh of large estates and wealthy owners; to some extent to the greater tenacity with which the Oudh land-owner clings to his land, and partly to the disinclination of the money-lender to acquire land outright. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner thinks that the absence of indebtedness among the proprietary classes in Oudh is the principal check on the transfer of land. There was a decline of Rs. 5,251 in the receipts of the Department, due to the falling off in the number of registrations. There was also a nominal decrease in the expenditure during the year.

6. *Punjab.*—The year's results show an increase of 3,241 transactions in the total number of registrations. The increase in the number of documents registered in the ordinary mode was entirely confined to deeds, the registration of which is compulsory under the law. The number of such registrations rose from 45,560 to 49,690, while the number of optionally registrable documents registered fell from 20,890 to 20,001. This decline is attributed to the working of the new rules for recording mutations of land in the Revenue registers by which transfers of land are carefully registered by the Revenue authorities on the spot, the parties to such transfers being saved the trouble of appearing before Sub-Registrars. The steady rise during the past few years in the number of compulsory registrations is believed to be mainly due to the transfers of land having become more numerous. His Honour has drawn the attention of District Officers to the point as one deserving of attention. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,91,656 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,04,610.

The figures under this head for the previous year were Rs. 1,77,664 and Rs. 1,00,842 respectively. The surplus of income over expenditure was Rs. 87,046, the largest yet attained.

7. *Central Provinces.*—The total number of documents registered rose from 24,605 to 25,695, or by 4·4 per cent. This increase of 1,090 transactions occurred mainly under the head of compulsory registrations, which rose from 15,236 to 16,197. Optional registrations increased from 9,205 to 9,330. The instruments registered in greatest numbers were mortgages of immoveable property which usually form about two-fifths of the total number of documents annually registered. The large decrease from 4,337 to 3,540 in the number of leases registered is attributed to the greater efficiency of the Patwari staff consequent upon its reorganization and the approach of settlement operations. The income of the Department rose from Rs. 72,525 to Rs. 78,166, and the expenditure fell from Rs. 41,530 to Rs. 40,791. The percentage of expenditure on receipts fell from 57·2 to 52·1.

8. *Lower Burma.*—The office of Inspector General, which was established at the commencement of 1885-86, was abolished from the 1st January 1887, and Commissioners of Divisions were re-appointed Inspectors of Registration for their several Divisions. There was a considerable decrease in the number of registrations, which fell from 8,919 to 7,630, or to the smallest figure since 1881-82, a result due to stagnation of trade and the disturbed condition of the country. The receipts of the Department, however, rose from Rs. 24,580 to Rs. 25,502 in consequence of the increase in the scale of registration fees introduced early in the year. There was a slight increase in expenditure. The Government of India trusts that, with the removal of the exceptional causes which operated to retard the progress of registration in Lower Burma, the working of the Department will now show better results.

9. *Assam.*—There was again an increase in the total number of registrations in Assam, which rose from 21,213 to 24,169. Of the documents registered, 21,015 were contributed by the districts of Cachar and Sylhet in the Surma Valley, and 3,095 by the districts in the Assam Valley. In the hill districts only 59 transactions were registered. The peculiarity in the tenure of landed property, owing to which transfers of rights in it are comparatively rare, is held to account for the small number of registrations in the Assam Valley Districts. The increase in the number of registrations chiefly occurred in respect of such instruments as were not required to be registered prior to the passing of the Transfer of Property Act and is ascribed to a better appreciation of the Transfer of Property Act consequent on the introduction of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation and the necessity of producing registered proofs of title in mutation cases. A secondary cause which operated in the Surma Valley was the distress caused by the floods which led to more numerous transfers of property. There was a considerable falling off in the number of inspections of sub-offices by Registrars. The notice taken by the Chief Commissioner will, it is hoped, be productive of improvement in this respect in future. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 34,583 to Rs. 36,415, the highest figure yet attained, and the expenditure from Rs. 19,205 to Rs. 22,509. The surplus was Rs. 13,906 against Rs. 15,378 in the preceding year.

10. *Coorg.*—In Coorg there was an increase in the total number of registrations. In the office of the Registrar of Coorg, though the number of documents relating to moveable property exceeded those of last year by three, the value of the transactions fell off by Rs. 1,28,189 or Rs. 21,522 more than the aggregate amount of the decrease in all the offices in Coorg. Explanation on this point has been called for. The expenditure fell from Rs. 2,376 to Rs. 2,025. The decrease was due to the abolition of the office of the Registrar for South Coorg in January 1886. There was a slight increase of Rs. 39 in the income of the Department.

11. *Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*—In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, where there had been a steady increase in registration business since the year 1875-76, the total number of transactions fell from 26,632 in the previous

year to 25,088 in the year under report, or by 5·8 per cent. The decrease was general over the province and occurred chiefly in instruments of mortgages, the registration of which is compulsory, and also to a less extent in instruments of the same kind when registration is optional. The general cause of the decline is said to be that the year under review followed a year of "sinhast," or entrance of Jupiter into Leo, which occurs once in every twelve years and which is considered unpropitious for marriages. Past experience among Hindus shows that there is good reason to believe that this period exercises in Berar a prejudicial effect on registration during the years immediately succeeding. The falling off in registrations led to a decline in the total receipts from Rs. 59,838 to Rs. 55,952. There was also a slight decrease in the expenditure of the Department from Rs. 36,788 to Rs. 36,318. The inspection work by District Registrars has been very unsatisfactory, and the Government of India trusts that the notice of this neglect of duty taken by the Resident will tend to an improvement in this respect.

In Secundrabad 690 documents were registered against 636 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,076 and the expenditure to Rs. 931.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Foreign and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information, also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provs. & Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

W. M. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

1	2			3			4			5			6
	Total number of registrations.			Receipts.			Expenditure.			Percentage of column 4 on column 3.			Affecting
Province.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Madras . .	510,609	584,224	608,942	7,44,779	8,38,455	8,56,242	6,99,182	6,59,850	7,00,761	93·8	78·7	81·8	10,53,52,270
Bombay . .	106,976	108,356	112,412	3,18,351	3,20,395	3,23,326	2,48,412	2,46,728	2,49,146	78·0	77·0	77·0	6,06,84,270
Bengal . .	688,380	723,901	698,539	10,74,501	10,88,177	10,31,485	5,54,110	5,68,365	5,64,274	51·6	52·2	54·7	11,60,83,180
North-Western Provinces.	135,423	141,309	135,455	2,59,998	2,63,757	2,59,250	1,50,109	1,22,976	1,22,524	57·7	46·6	53·2	4,94,13,581
Oudh . .	43,822	45,783	44,399	79,655	84,973	84,229	45,394	49,053	48,324	56·98	57·7	57·3	1,41,02,923
Punjab . .	66,294	66,450	69,691	1,74,564	1,77,664	1,91,656	1,00,147	1,00,842	1,04,610	57·3	56·7	54·5	2,30,42,946
Central Provinces.	22,289	24,605	25,695	68,054	72,525	78,166	35,766	41,530	40,791	52·55	57·2	52·1	76,19,794
Burma . .	9,498	8,919	7,630	24,480	24,580	25,502	12,863	13,384	14,004	52·54	54·4	54·1	1,31,28,281
Assam . .	18,148	21,213	24,169	30,547	34,583	36,415	19,370	19,205	22,509	63·4	55·5	61·8	34,11,315
Coorg . .	646	594	695	4,382	4,355	4,394	2,133	2,376	2,025	55·4	54·5	46·0	9,41,918
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (including Secunderabad.)	25,565	27,268	25,778	58,622	61,892	58,029	36,171	37,565	37,280	61·7	60·6	64·2	55,90,254
Total .	1,627,650	1,752,622	1,753,405	28,37,933	28,71,355	29,48,694	19,03,957	18,61,874	19,06,248	67·09	64·8	65·2	39,93,70,732

6							7				
Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents.							Proportion of offices to area and population.				
immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.			Total aggregate value.						
1885-86.	1886-87.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of registration offices.	Average area in square miles to each registration office.	Average population to each registration office.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
11,08,08,387	10,84,36,973	1,16,35,281	1,06,65,145	1,19,13,011	11,69,87,551	12,14,73,532	12,03,49,984	140,664	30,827,218	354	397	87,082
5,49,47,100	6,08,45,162	27,71,390	28,51,477	38,45,647	6,34,55,660	5,77,98,577	6,46,90,809	124,417	16,454,414	249	499	66,081
10,99,10,877	11,52,23,181	2,03,95,069	1,91,68,003	1,92,84,862	13,64,78,249	12,93,78,880	13,45,08,043	150,589	66,691,456	300	501	222,304
4,73,41,523	5,02,10,515	60,59,514	64,49,474	57,36,649	5,54,73,095	5,37,90,997	5,59,47,165	70,882	32,720,128	221	320	148,100
1,56,81,407	1,49,03,230	35,97,278	34,21,878	32,84,445	1,77,00,201	1,91,03,285	1,81,87,675	24,200	11,387,741	125	193	91,101
2,40,48,755	2,70,48,205	21,68,955	18,95,427	16,42,806	2,52,11,901	2,59,44,182	2,86,91,051	106,613	18,842,264	229	465	82,280
86,17,379	83,13,574	4,66,997	6,49,781	6,54,571	80,86,791	86,67,160	89,68,145	79,501	9,338,791	76	1,046	129,457
1,29,72,344	1,03,33,195	29,59,935	36,79,435	16,26,809	1,60,88,216	1,66,52,279	1,19,60,004	87,220	3,736,771	113	771	33,068
37,56,811	33,83,434	8,02,659	7,20,490	7,01,695	42,13,974	44,77,301	40,85,129	44,750	4,881,426	22	2,038	221,883
10,52,588	10,59,580	3,53,569	3,40,017	2,33,350	12,95,487	13,92,605	12,92,930	1,583	178,302	9	176	19,811
59,89,256	57,71,929	3,82,425	3,60,680	3,30,872	59,72,679	63,49,936	61,02,801	17,711	2,672,673	62	285	43,107
39,45,26,927	40,55,28,978	5,15,93,072	4,95,01,807	4,92,54,717	45,09,63,804	44,40,28,703	45,47,83,696	849,130	198,331,184	1,760	482	112,68

Note.—The figures of area and population in column 7 are taken from the general Administration Reports for the year 1885-86.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1887-88, and of the sixteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.																						YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				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	8,81	61,03	20,58	90,42	5,40	39,86	3,69	48,95	1,01	1,11	1,72	3,84	3,14	10,40	11,51	25,05	1,32	3,56	13,64	18,52	19,68	1,15,96	1,35,64	51,14	1,86,78	1871-72.
1872-73	9,95	57,90	22,76	90,61	4,65	37,28	2,98	44,91	89	1,04	1,73	3,66	3,23	10,13	9,25	22,61	2,51	4,21	23,24	29,96	21,23	1,10,56	1,31,79	59,96	1,91,75	1872-73.
1873-74	8,86	56,58	18,46	83,90	5,39	39,74	3,13	48,26	1,11	85	1,02	2,98	3,20	11,79	11,47	26,46	2,70	4,05	18,25	25,00	21,26	1,13,01	1,34,27	52,33	1,86,60	1873-74.
1874-75	9,76	65,37	15,03	90,16	5,63	40,48	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,25	2,96	3,10	11,38	11,09	25,57	3,12	5,74	11,68	20,54	22,56	1,23,73	1,46,29	42,73	1,89,02	1874-75.
1875-76	10,49	62,56	15,89	88,94	5,92	36,48	4,01	46,41	1,13	90	1,08	3,11	3,65	11,58	9,40	24,63	3,12	4,21	20,07	27,40	24,31	1,15,73	1,40,04	50,45	1,90,49	1875-76.
1876-77	10,84	54,88	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	65	25	2,13	4,49	10,10	5,88	20,47	3,47	4,43	15,25	23,15	26,96	1,05,24	1,32,20	37,49	1,69,69	1876-77.
1877-78	12,12	68,56	16,89	97,57	7,19	41,50	99	49,68	1,61	79	40	2,80	4,75	7,87	1,85	14,47	4,10	5,22	12,01	21,33	29,77	1,23,94	1,53,71	32,14	1,85,85	1877-78.
1878-79	10,96	55,12	16,48	82,59	7,20	38,47	1,88	47,55	1,60	52	23	2,35	4,62	7,98	3,80	16,40	5,51	5,78	16,09	27,38	29,92	1,07,87	1,37,79	38,48	1,76,27	1878-79.
1879-80	10,33	50,89	11,32	72,54	7,98	33,47	1,90	43,35	2,64	62	25	3,51	4,28	7,71	6,43	18,42	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,43	30,94	98,42	1,29,36	38,89	1,68,25	1879-80.
1880-81	10,89	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55,92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37	4,39	8,86	6,38	19,63	3,98	6,81	22,70	33,49	30,60	1,13,91	1,44,51	43,77	1,88,28	1880-81.
1881-82	10,88	45,03	14,51	70,42	8,41	40,14	1,53	50,08	3,17	1,09	32	4,53	4,18	8,20	3,95	16,33	5,89	6,73	26,24	38,86	32,53	1,01,19	1,33,72	46,55	1,80,27	1881-82.
1882-83	11,82	14	15,42	27,38	8,49	−1,01*	1,53	9,01	2,87	4	49	3,40	4,46	4	3,14	7,64	6,54	7	31,09	37,70	34,18	−72*	33,46	51,67	85,13	1882-83.
1883-84	12,03	24	15,79	28,06	8,96	48	1,30	10,74	3,08	4	46	3,58	4,19	7	4,63	8,89	6,43	12	23,96	30,51	34,69	95	35,64	46,14	81,78	1883-84.
1884-85	10,48	29	11,48	22,25	9,03	39	1,66	11,08	3,28	5	50	3,83	4,02	6	4,12	8,20	6,39	5	16,71	23,15	33,20	84	34,04	34,47	68,51	1884-85.
1885-86	11,17	26	13,28	24,71	9,89	48	1,08	11,45	3,37	6	76	4,39	4,20	10	3,06	7,36	5,26	6	26,33	31,65	34,09	96	35,05	44,51	79,56	1885-86.
1886-87	11,52	39	10,89	22,80	10,23	46	1,36	12,05	4,44	9	80	5,33	5,41	17	4,31	9,89	8,13	13	23,36	31,62	39,73	1,24	40,97	40,72	81,69	1886-87.
1887-88	10,72	43	14,29	25,44	11,96	47	1,74	14,17	4,02	6	68	4,76	8,37	9	3,75	12,21	7,53	2	24,17	31,72	42,60	1,07	43,67	44,63	88,30	1887-88.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 15th February, 1888.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

General Matters.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

No. 878, dated Calcutta, the 15th February, 1888.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1886-87.

Resolution of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 732, dated the 9th February, 1888.

ORDERED, that the Report and the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

C. J. WEIR,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 732, dated Calcutta, the 9th February, 1888.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

The Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1886-87.

RESOLUTION.—The Report of the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1886-87 is a satisfactory record of progress and of the increased usefulness of the Department.

The principal events of the year are summarized in the first 16 paragraphs of the Director General's report. The most important of these, so far as the inland service is concerned, is the re-organization of the Railway Mail Service.

2. A new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the mails between Europe and India was concluded, which will come into force on February 1st, 1888. The period of transit will be reduced by one day and the subsidy by £95,000.

3. The Revenue Money Order system has been extended to all the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except Kumaon, and has also been successfully introduced into Lower Bengal. The Governor General in Council has also read with interest the remarks in paragraph 32 describing the arrangements made for enabling tenants to remit rent by Money Order. The Director General will, of course, take into consideration the question of the further development of the Money Order system in both directions.

4. The sale of Indian Postal Notes was discontinued as the scheme has not proved successful. The probable discontinuance of the sale of British Postal notes is also mentioned, but the Governor-General in Council desires that a further trial may be allowed before this concession is withdrawn.

It is desirable that the attention of the Public should be called to the remarks in paragraph 26 by the Post Master General of Bombay, showing the very large number of cases in which, on account of flimsy and insecure coverings, newspapers and other articles fail to reach the addressees.

5. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office was as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹
Revenue	1,11,30,863	1,15,78,780
Expenditure	1,30,26,036	1,35,38,630
Deficit . .	18,95,173	19,59,850

To this deficit, however, should be added indirect expenditure connected with the Post Office which appears in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under other heads, while the charge of the District Post Establishments which is met from local cesses and contributions by Local Government has to be deducted. With these corrections the financial results of the working of the Department during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 are as under—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹
Deficit according to Statement XI of the Report (purely postal transaction including exchange)	18,95,173	19,59,850
Add indirect expenditure . . .	7,06,925	6,52,417
	26,02,098	26,12,267
Deduct District Post Charges . .	10,87,120	11,09,172
Resulting deficit	15,14,978	15,03,095

As pointed out last year, this deficit includes the cost of keeping up the savings bank accounts and also the charges connected with postal arrangements in Beluchistan. The cost of these arrangements was ₹98,429 in 1885-86 and ₹90,388 in 1886-87.

6. The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. Hogg for the continued success of the administration, and also to the officers named in paragraph 80 of the report.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1886-87.

No. 10750, dated 31st December, 1887.

From—F. R. HOGG, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the official year 1886-87.

2. Bolivia, in South America, joined the Universal Postal Union with effect from the 1st February 1887.

3. Although sea communication with Europe is a service distinct from the Indian inland post, to which this report relates, it is usual to enter some information relating to its cost. The subsidy paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company is not nearly covered by the postage realized. All that India collects on account of sea postage is credited to Great Britain; and when this, as well as the British collections, have been deducted from the total cost of the sea service, the balance or net cost is made a charge in equal shares upon the United Kingdom and India. This country's share of the expense since the year 1869-70 is entered in the margin.

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

YEAR.	Net loss on the Foreign Mail Service charged against India.	REMARKS.
	£	
1869-70 . . .	73,110	The increase in 1876-77 and following years was caused by the reduction of postage carried out on 1st July 1876, when India entered the Union. The increase in 1879-80 is due to the reduction of postage introduced from 1st April 1879 under the Convention of Paris.
1870-71 . . .	69,150	
1871-72 . . .	68,110	
1872-73 . . .	61,072	
1873-74 . . .	54,770	
1874-75 . . .	57,170	
1875-76 . . .	53,125	
1876-77 . . .	66,685	
1877-78 . . .	70,749	
1878-79 . . .	71,051	
1879-80 . . .	88,160	
1880-81 . . .	71,051	
1881-82 . . .	70,000	
1882-83 . . .	70,000	
1883-84 . . .	70,000	
1884-85 . . .	70,000	
1885-86 . . .	68,000	
1886-87 . . .	68,000	

4. Below is given an extract from the report of the Post Master General of Bombay relating to the working results of this contract:—

"The contract steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company arrived in Bombay behind contract time on four occasions. On three of these occasions the delay was due to detention in the Suez Canal, or on account of quarantine; while on the fourth occasion the S. S. *Assam* arrived 7 hours and 7 minutes behind time on the 30th November 1886, owing to the constant head winds which the steamer encountered all the way from Suez. The extent of the delay in the arrival of the other steamers is shown in the margin. On the other hand, the mail steamers arrived in Bombay on 36 occasions on Monday, the day before the prescribed day of arrival, and on one occasion on Sunday. The average

	D.	H.	M.
The S. S. *Siam*, on 3rd November 1886	1	1	25
The S. S. *Assam*, on 15th June 1886	0	8	48
The S. S. *Assam*, on 7th September 1886	0	1	54

time occupied by the mails was 16 days 22 hours and 20 minutes from London to Bombay, and 16 days 20 hours and 54 minutes from Bombay to London."

5. In anticipation of the termination of the present Peninsular and Oriental contract, an inter-departmental Committee met at London in 1884 to investigate the subject of mail arrangements for the East. One of the recommendations offered by that Committee was that, when tenders for a new service were invited, an effort should be made to reduce from 18 to 16 days the time occupied in transit between London and Bombay: and the invitation for tenders issued in the following year was framed with the object of securing this reduction. But on receiving the tenders, Her Majesty's Post Master General expressed a decided preference for an offer from the Peninsular and Oriental Company to bring the mails from London to Bombay not in 16 but in 17 days, using the canal instead of the railway between Mediterranean and the Red Sea. This suggested substitution of the slower canal passage for the quicker land route across Egypt considerably neutralized the gain derived from increased speed in steaming and enhanced the risk of accidental delay. India, therefore, opposed the British proposal and pressed for the retention of the land route between Alexandria and Suez, looking upon a reduction to 16 days in the time taken for mail conveyance between London and Bombay as an imperative necessity. But the views of Her Majesty's Post Master General prevailed, and a new contract has been concluded with the Peninsular and Oriental Company in accordance with his views. From February 1888, therefore, the mails carried by this Company will pass through the canal, the period allowed for transit being nearly 17 days. But the annual subsidy to be paid for the Eastern mail service, which includes both China and India, will be reduced from £360,000 to £265,000, and the expense of transit by land across Egypt will also be saved.

6. Under contract with the India General Steam Navigation Company, a daily steamer service began to work on the 1st January 1887 from Narainganj on the Megna to Fenchuganj or Karimganj on the Surma: during the rainy season this service is extended to Silchar. A new four-weekly mail service was also established by the German Post Office, *viâ* the Suez Canal, between Bremen on the one side and Australasia, China, and Japan on the other. So far as Indian postal arrangements are concerned, this line is used only by the Aden Post Office for its own exchanges and for those of Zanzibar. A list is given below of the principal steam services for maintaining postal communications in Indian waters, with the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia with Ceylon, the Straits, China, and Australia:—

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein. (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon, *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyo, and Sandoway. (3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui, *viâ* Tavoy. (4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras. (5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi. (6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi, *viâ* the coast ports. (7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah, *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports.	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of ₹4,39,000.
(8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam, *viâ* Masulipatam, Coconada, and Vizagapatam. (9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.	Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of ₹15,000.

(10) Weekly communication between Kyouk-Phyo, Ramree, and Cheduba.	Under contract for ten years, from November 1884, with the Local Administration, on a monthly subsidy of ₹1,500 for the first five years and ₹1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(11) Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Nancowry and Rangoon.	Under the control of the Military Department, the consideration given being not in the form of subsidy but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. Began to work from the 12th May 1882, and terminable by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

(12) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mandalay and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension between Bhamo and Mandalay.	Under contract for five years from the 1st January 1886, the subsidy being ₹3,500 per month.
(13) Semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein, and Bassein and Henzada.	Under contract with the Local Administration for five years, from 1st July 1880, and to continue in force thereafter, unless determined by six months' notice. The monthly subsidy is ₹2,500, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹500 per mensem.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

(14) Weekly communication on the river Tigris between Busrah and Bagdad.	Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1884, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy ₹36,000 per annum: steamers run in connection with line No. 7.

By Messrs. Apcar and Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Mathewson, and Co., Hong-Kong.

(15) Monthly communication between Calcutta and Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.	No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(16) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching at Madras. Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	Non-contract lines maintained by the Company on its own account in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.

By other Agencies.

(17) By the River Steam Navigation Company. Daily communication between Dhubri and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra river.	Under contract with the Local Administration from the 7th October 1883 to the 1st May 1893. Annual subsidy ₹1,00,000, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹30,000.
(18) By India General Steam Navigation Company. Daily communication between Narainganj and Silchar.	Under contract with the Local Administration, from 1st January 1887 to 31st December 1891. Annual subsidy ₹40,000 during the first two years, and ₹30,000 during the succeeding three years, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹10,000.
(19) By Shepherd and Company's Steamers. Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.	Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1886 to 31st May 1887. The monthly subsidy is ₹2,880, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹780, the Portuguese Government ₹200.

(20) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company. Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal.	Under contract with the Post Office from 1st July 1884 to 30th June 1889. Monthly postal subsidy R350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes R183, terminable by six months' notice.

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

7. One of the most important events of the year was the introduction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of the rent money-order system, under which special facilities are furnished for the payment of rent by tenants to landlords through the agency of the Post Office. The revenue money-order system, which utilises the Post Office as a medium for transmitting land revenue from landlords to the Government, was extended throughout the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to nearly all the districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

8. All District Savings Banks were closed from the 1st April 1886, their business being transferred to the Post Office, and from June in that year the Postal Department undertook the duties previously discharged by the Savings Banks at District Treasuries managed by the Banks of Madras and Bombay.

9. The inland telegraphic money-order rules were simplified, and the rates of charge to the public considerably diminished.

10. A considerable reduction was made in the rates of postage fixed for correspondence exchanged with Ceylon, the charge to the public on articles sent by the principal routes passing through the south of India being now only the inland rates of the country of origin.

11. Stationary Examiners of Post Office Accounts were substituted for the previously existing system of travelling Examiners. Under this change the accounts are sent to the Examiner instead of that officer being required to visit the offices, and, besides increased efficiency, a great saving in travelling expenses has thus been effected. The duty of verifying balances at Post Offices, which formerly devolved on the Examiner, has been transferred to the Superintendent of the Division.

12. Postal conventions were concluded with the Native States of Chumba and Faridkot, providing for an exchange of correspondence, parcels, and money orders.

13. A special set of rules were framed by the Post Master General of Bengal for taking personal security from Post Masters, Sub-Post Masters, Village Postmen, and Post Office Clerks, and the rules were made applicable to these classes of officials in the Circles of Bengal, Madras, and Assam.

14. With the object of diminishing its yearly growing expenditure, the Railway Mail Service Branch of this Department has been subjected to a careful reorganisation. As the cost of sorting letters in a railway carriage is far more expensive than in a Post Office, stationary offices were established at large junction-railway stations where the intervals of time available between arrivals and departures of trains on main and branch lines are utilised for the sorting of correspondence. Similarly a large number of direct mail bags between large Post Offices have been introduced so as to curtail the sorting work done in the travelling Post Office. Direct mail bags also now pass between Post Offices and the main arterial lines of railway communication, which has rendered possible either a reduction in the number of sorting sections maintained on the side and less important railway lines, or a diminution in the space used by the Post Office on such lines. By the imposition of a late letter fee the abuse of posting letters in wholesale quantities in the vans provided for sorting operations has been checked, while offices maintained by this Department at railway stations for Railway Mail Service work have, to a large extent, been relieved of money order, registration, and other duties which properly belong to the local Post Office. With railway

extensions postal charges must increase, but through the measures above sketched, the Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service has been able not only to minimise the extra cost arising from additional establishments required, but also considerably to reduce the increased payments made by this Department to the several Guaranteed and State Railways.

15. After an existence of more than a century the dromedary post across the Syrian desert was closed in July 1886. Though controlled not by this Department but by the British Consulate, this line formed an important auxiliary to Indian postal arrangements in Turkish Arabia. By this route mails were exchanged between Bagdad and Europe, and Lord Nelson is said to have used it for conveying to the Government of India news as respects the battle of the Nile. Originally the line ran from Busreh at the mouth of the Tigris to Aleppo: but since 1843-44 the termini were Bagdad and Damascus, the time occupied in transit being about nine days. In 1881, a desert post over the same line having been established by the Ottoman Government, the income derived from the consular post fell off and, as its expenditure exceeded its receipts, the number of trips was first reduced from once a week to once a fortnight, and eventually this British desert post line was wholly discontinued.

16. The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celeberated in India on the 16th February last, and both the 16th and 17th of that month were observed as Post Office holidays. On the night of the 16th February, the Post Offices in the three Presidency towns were splendidly illuminated, and most of the larger offices in the interior were also illuminated.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter Boxes, and Village Postmen.

17. Appendix I, of which an abstract is given in the margin, compares the number of Post Offices, Letter Boxes, and Village Postmen maintained on the last day of the year under review with the number which existed at the close of the previous year. There has been a reduction in the number of head offices from 330 to 326, and an increase in the number of sub-offices from 3,900 to 3,904, while the number of village offices has risen from 2,619 to 2,867: thus the total increase of 248 is wholly confined to the last named head. The largest increases are in Bombay (67), in Bengal (58), and in Madras (30). Most of these new offices are worked by schoolmasters and other extraneous means, the total number of these extra-departmental agencies being 2,214 on the 31st March 1887, as compared with 1,969 at the close of the year 1885-86.

	Number at the close of 1885-86.	Number at the close of 1886-87.	Increase.
Post Offices	6,849	7,097	248
Letter Boxes	9,056	9,386	330
Village Postmen	4,253	4,455	202

Section II.—Postal Lines.

18. Appendix II shows for each postal circle the mileage under the various means used for the conveyance of the mails during two years: the figures for the whole of India are exhibited on the margin. The sections which compose the total increase of 848 miles under the head of "Railway," are distributed over numerous lines

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart, horse and camel lines.	Runners or boats.	Steamer service, sea and river.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1885-86	11,862	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487
1886-87	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,683	64,055
Increase	848	...	448	566	1,568
Decrease	...	294	...	...	...

in various parts of India, the provinces principally affected being Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, Rajputana, Eastern Bengal, Behar and Baluchistan. Under the next heading, 826 horsed lines have been closed and 532 opened, the net decrease being 294 miles. Among the more important of the new lines opened are the following:—Giridih and Hazaribagh, 72 miles; Calicut and Cannanore, 57 miles; Jhansi and Gwalior, 65 miles; Chitor and Oodeypore, 72 miles; Toungoo and Pyinmana, 64 miles. The greater part of the additional mileage under the head of "Runners and Boats" has occurred in Assam, and was due to the extension of mail communication in the direction of Upper Burma, necessitated by military operations in that locality. Finally the increase in steamer mileage is explained by the opening of the river line between Narainganj and Silchar, to which reference has already been made.

Section III.—Correspondence.

19. Appendix III contains the general correspondence returns for each circle, the results for the whole of India being summarised on the margin. Compared with the figures for the previous year, each heading shows improvement, the increase on the total being nearly 16 millions of articles, or 6·63 per cent. This increase has, for the most part, been general throughout India, the principal exception being the Postal Circle of Central India, where the closure of certain Imperial Offices situated within Gwalior territory and the extension of postal operations undertaken by that Native State, has resulted in a fall of 10·77 per cent. in the correspondence given out for delivery through the Imperial post in that territory. It will be seen that the proportion of increase is lower in the case of newspapers than under the other headings. By the reduction of postage rates on the lighter Native papers in the year 1881, a stimulus was given to this class of correspondence, as the marginal figures will show, and the percentage in growth now recorded is smaller than that of any year since the reduction referred to took place. Parcels exhibit an increase of 7·02 per cent. Now that the Post Office has to compete in this kind of business with combinations of railway lines over the length and breadth of India, the retention of parcel traffic largely depends on the facilities furnished to the public by the value-payable and insurance systems, which already compose about one-third of the total number of parcels posted. Book and pattern packets again present the highest proportion of increase. Analysing the details of this business it is found that the number of registered book packets has fallen by nearly 18·24 per cent. but that this fall has been more than counterbalanced by an increase, exceeding 86 per cent., in the number of unregistered value-payable book packets.

Year.	Letters, including Post-cards.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and Pattern Packets.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1885-86	211,982,718	20,341,814	1,476,271	5,119,335	238,920,138
1886-87	225,811,265	21,606,697	1,579,904	5,751,878	254,749,744
Increase	13,828,547	1,264,883	103,633	632,543	15,829,606
Percentage of Increase	6·52	6·22	7·02	12·36	6·63

Year.	Increase.
1881-82	4·89 per cent.
1882-83	12·36 ,,
1883-84	12·60 ,,
1884-85	10·47 ,,
1885-86	16·19 ,,
1886-87	6·22 ,,

20. Further details relating to letters and post-cards are entered on the margin. The number of post-cards has risen by rapid strides from 15 millions in 1880-81 to 68 millions in 1886-87. These figures include reply post-cards, the number of which has declined from 2,913,666 in 1885-86 to 2,479,341 during the year under review. When these cards first were introduced their size was somewhat larger than that of the ordinary card, and a practice began of separating the reply card into two portions and using each portion as a separate card, because of the extra space provided. But the size of the reply-card having now been reduced to the limits of the single card, the practice referred to has been discontinued, and a fall in the number of reply-cards is the natural result. Notwithstanding the competition of post-cards, a normal increase is to be found under the heading of Paid Letters. Unpaid Letters exhibit a decrease, which the Post Office always recognises as a healthy sign of increasing confidence on the part of the native public: but the sale of both post-cards and of the cheaper kinds of embossed envelopes free of charge for material and manufacture necessarily tends to encourage the prepayment of correspondence. Registered Letters have increased by 9·77 per cent.: this is the highest increase since 1881-82, the year following the reduction of the registration fee from 4 annas to 2 annas.

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters Paid.	Letters Unpaid.	Letters Registered.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1885-86	58,853,057	120,106,172	28,813,071	4,200,518	211,982,718
1886-87	67,756,058	125,87.,580	27,562,688	4,620,859	225,811,265
Increase	8,902,141	5,765,408	...	411,381	13,828,547
Decrease	...	...	1,250,383	...	...
Percentage of Increase	15·13	4·80	...	9·77	6·52
Percentage of Decrease	...	...	4·34	...	...

21. Foreign correspondence is included in the general returns already dealt with, but separate figures are given below. Last year's report exhibited an increase in the correspondence sent to the United Kingdom and a fall in the amount received from that country: while the statistics for 1886-87 shew an increase in both directions, the increase in the number of articles received from the United Kingdom (15·47 per cent.) being much higher than the increase (4·63 per cent.) in the number sent to that country:—

	Class.	Estimated Aggregate Number. 1885-86.	1886-87.	Percentage of Increase.	Remarks.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters, including Post cards	No. 3,012,359	No. 3,099,565	No. 2·89	These figures are based on the monthly accounts between India and the United Kingdom.
	Newspapers	384,608	394,232	2·50	
	Books, &c.	653,385	744,372	13·92	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters, including Post-cards	2,669,298	2,991,707	12·07	
	Newspapers	2,366,336	2,725,525	15·19	
	Books, &c.	2,103,184	2,526,043	20·10	
Grand Total of all Correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom.	Letters, including Post-cards	5,681,657	6,091,272	7·20	
	Newspapers	2,750,944	3,120,157	13·42	
	Books, &c.	2,756,569	3,270,415	18·64	

	Class.	Estimated Aggregate Number. 1885-86.	1886-87.	Percentage of Increase.	Remarks.
Despatched from India to Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters, including Post-cards .	No. 715,390	No. 715,390	No. ...	Under the system prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, statistics are taken once only in three years from which these figures are deduced. This explains the reason why the figures for 1885-86 have been repeated in the year 1886-87.
	Other articles .	293,867	293,867	...	
Received in India from Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters, including Post-cards .	744,244	744,244	...	
	Other articles .	558,117	558,117	...	
Grand Total of Correspondence exchanged with Foreign Countries other than United Kingdom.	Letters, including Post-cards .	1,459,634	1,459,634	...	
	Other articles .	851,984	851,984	...	

22. *Foreign Parcel Post.*—Early in the year the limit of weight for parcels exchanged with the General Post Office in London was raised from 7lb to 11lb. A new exchange was introduced between Zanzibar on the one side and India and the United Kingdom on the other: the exchange with the West Indies through the medium of the United Kingdom was extended to the Leeward Islands and Barbadoes: the direct exchange between Aden and Gibraltar was discontinued: and the temporary exchange with Suakim ceased. The working results of the year are tabulated in the following statement:—

Parcel Exchanges.	Total Number of Parcels. 1885-86.	1886-87.	Average Weight of each Parcel. 1885-86.	1886-87.	Net Revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Customs Duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and London Post Office. 1885-86.	1886-87.
	No.	No.	lb oz.	lb oz.	₹	₹
With United Kingdom.						
1st Through London Post Office.						
To India	31,497	47,905	2 0·69	2 3·82	23,928	38,580
From India	24,294	38,352	1 8·57	1 15·70	16,202	28,271
Total .	55,791	86,257	1 13·16	2 1·99	40,130	66,851
2nd Through P. & O. Company.						
To India	54,552	41,133	5 10·36	5 15·45	88,196	66,908
From India	10,719	1,920	5 1·86	15 12·60	19,986	10,392
Total .	65,271	43,053	5 8·96	6 6·46	1,08,182	77,360

Parcel Exchanges.	Total Number of Parcels. 1885-86.	1886-87.	Average Weight of each Parcel. 1885-86.	1886-87.	Net Revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of Customs Duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and London Post Office. 1885-86.	1886-87.
	No.	No.	lb oz.	lb oz.	₹	₹
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	2,110	2,475	6 1·00	5 14·24	3,810	4,152
From India	3 183	3,702	4 2·87	3 15·63	4,218	4,660
Total .	5,293	6,177	4 14·88	4 11·90	8,028	8,812
With Aden, Ceylon, China, Straits, Victoria, Suakim, and Zanzibar.*						
To India	1,993	2,536	1 12·61	1 14·14	560	432
From India	4,706	3,430	2 14·26	2 12·01	7,144	4,905
Total .	6,699	5,966	2 9·01	2 6·11	7,704	5,337
GRAND TOTAL .	133,054	141,153	3 13·07	3 8·83	164,044	158,360

Note.—These figures are included in the general correspondence returns.
* The exchange with Suakim was discontinued on the 8th May 1886.

23. Foreign parcel business is, for the most part, conducted through Bombay, and the following extract is taken from a report by the Post Master General of that Circle on the results attained in connection with the United Kingdom, which is the largest and most important of all these exchanges. Mr Fanshawe's observations exclude the small amount of traffic derived from Aden:—

"The total number of parcels sent as mails between the Indian and English Post Offices and carried by the P. and O. Company on account of their own agency in communication with the Indian Post Office, was 8,248 in excess of the number of last year. It has already been stated that the limit of weight of parcels exchanged with the London Post Office was raised in May 1886 from 7lb to 11lb, so that for 11 months of the year parcels of the greater weight could be sent and received. The year under report is further the first year, during the whole of which the parcel exchange with the London Post Office has been in force, and the way it has affected the parcel traffic and the revenue is very marked. In 1884-85, before the arrangement with the London Post Office was introduced, 70,467 parcels were received from the United Kingdom by the agency of the P. and O. Company. In 1885-86 the direct exchange of light parcels with the London Post Office was introduced from the 1st July 1885, and the number of parcels carried by the P. and O. Company to India on account of its agency, fell to 54,119, while 31,042 were sent out from the London Post Office, making a total of 85,161 parcels. During the year under report, 40,840 parcles were brought to India by the P. and O. Company on account of its own agency, and 47,047 on account of the London Post Office. It will be seen, therefore, that from the United Kingdom there is still a large traffic in heavy parcels, the greater number of which come from London tradesmen and co-operative societies. With regard to the parcels from India to the United Kingdom the case is different. In 1884-85 the total number sent was 29,729, all of which were carried by the P. and O. Company's special agency. In 1885-86 the total number rose to 34,499, of which 24,027, with a limit of 7lb weight, were for the London Post Office and 10,472 for the P. and O. agency. During the year under report the total number has risen to 39,495, but of this number no fewer than 37,580 were for the London Post Office, now that the limit of weight has been raised to 11lb, while 1,915 only were for the P. and O. agency. It will, therefore be seen that the parcels sent from India consists almost entirely of light parcels, and, it

may be added, are posted, as a rule, by private persons. This wholesale transfer of the parcel business from the P. and O. agency to the London Post Office mainly accounts for the decrease in parcel postage revenue, which in the year's returns accompanies a large increase in parcel traffic. The charge for parcels, whether exchanged with the P. and O. agency or the London Post Office, is the same, but the Indian Post Office receives ¾*d* less out of every shilling, or eight annas, in the case of the latter parcels, than in the case of former."

Year.	Number of Foreign Parcels.	Year.	Number of Foreign Parcels.
	No.		No.
1873-74	21,923	1880-81	80,257
1874-75	25,563	1881-82	88,840
1875-76	35,819	1882-83	88,684
1876-77	45,357	1883-84	98,296
1877-78	59,183	1884-85	110,590
1878-79	69,763	1885-86	133,054
1879-80	73,211	1886-87	141,453

24. Statistics exhibiting the yearly growth of the foreign parcel post traffic since this business was undertaken, in the year 1873-74, are given on the margin.

25. The following figures represent the disposal of the correspondence entered in the statement given on the margin of paragraph 19 of this report. These figures show that the proportion of articles delivered to the whole number sent out for delivery was 96·98 per cent.:—

	No.
Sent out for delivery (including 4,821,117 Money Orders)	259,570,861
Received back undelivered	7,847,240
Balance actually delivered	251,723,621
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	2,970,888
	254,694,509

26. *Dead Letter Office.*—Appendix IV, of which an abstract is given below, shows the number of articles received at, and disposed of by, the eleven Dead Letter Offices in India; 73·26 per cent. of the total number of articles received at these offices were disposed of either by redirection to their addressees or by return to their senders, leaving an undisposable balance of 26·74 per cent. The increasing use of post-cards tells against the work of Dead Letter Offices, inasmuch as the senders of this class of correspondence rarely insert their addresses, and often omit even their names in full, confining their signatures to initials. Below is given an interesting extract from the annual report by the Post Master General of Bombay:—

"Each Dead Letter Office has its own special difficulties to contend with, and it is found by experience that the proportion of letters disposed of to the total number received varies very considerably according to the languages in which they are written. Ninety per cent. of the English letters and 70 per cent. of the Marathi letters are disposed of, the reason being that the address of the sender is almost always given in English letters, and very commonly in Marathi letters. In the case of Gujarathi letters, however, the percentage of disposal is only 40 per cent. owing to the general absence of details as to the address of the sender, and in the case of letters in Portuguese or the bastard Portuguese written by the Goanese servants and others in this presidency, the percentage is only 25. These latter letters, of course, only enter to a small extent into the returns of the year, some 25,000 to 30,000 being received in the Dead Letter Office.

"During the year the Bombay Dead Letter Office had to deal with valuable securities and other property found in letters, which were opened in the course of its business, of the total value of ₹1,86,727-2-11. Of this amount cheques and hundies, generally contained in unregistered letters, accounted for a sum of ₹1,46,733-14-7, while the balance was made up as under:—

	₹	*a.*	*p.*
Bills of Exchange	36,617	13	9
Coins and other valuables	1,571	4	5
Currency notes	1,445	0	0
Transfer Receipts	270	0	0
Postage Stamps	89	2	2

"Property of the value of ₹1,75,160-7-11 was disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of ₹11,566-11 as undisposable, chiefly under the head of Hundies. In one instance a letter which was received from Bagdad without any address of any kind was found to contain twenty currency notes of the aggregate value of ₹505 and a hundi for ₹800. The contents were safely delivered to the person for whom they were intended—a Mahomedan merchant in Bombay. Year after year a large number of letters with blank faces appeal mutely to the Dead Letter Office to find for them a local habitation and a name. Not fewer than 300 such letters, on an average, reach the Bombay Dead Letter Office every month. Many book packets, chiefly received by foreign post, also reach the Dead Letter Office without addresses, but the absence of address in these cases is generally due not to neglect to write the address, but to neglect to fasten it properly on the packet. Further, by every P. and O. mail steamer are received a mass of newspapers without addresses, owing to the fact that the wrappers or covers have become detached in transit. These, as a rule, are the newspapers posted by private persons, as distinguished from agents and firms, with flimsy wrappers and insecure fastenings, from which they have parted company long before they reach the hands of the sorters between Suez and Bombay. Only lately a complaint of the loss of German newspapers led to the discovery that the same newspaper had for a succession of weeks regularly found its way into the Dead Letter Office owing to the inadequate way in which it was closed for posting in Austria. The same carelessness or obliviousness of what a transit in the mail bags for 5,500 miles by land and sea really means consigns hundreds of tokens of affection in the shape of Christmas and New-Year cards to a premature grave in the Bombay Dead Letter Office. Four years ago I introduced a system under which the Manager of the Dead Letter Office sends a regular form of enquiry to every person to whose address a detached wrapper or cover is received, asking for information as to what he expects, and in this way it has been found possible to mitigate, to some considerable extent, the results of this carelessness, specially in the case of newspapers. The public, as a rule, are tolerant of mistakes on the part of the Post Office, and disposed to give it ample credit for what it does; but if some of the lessons that are to be learnt in a Dead Letter Office could only be generally taken to heart, there would be much fewer complaints than now are made."

In Bengal the Post Master General reports as follows:—

"Cheques, currency notes, bills of exchange, transfer receipts, and other valuables to the amount of ₹51,428 were found in covers that had to be opened during the year in the Dead Letter Office, owing to incorrect or incomplete addresses, or no addresses at all being given by the senders; and all of the contents, except a few stamps and small coins to the total value of ten rupees, were satisfactorily disposed of by transmission to the addressees or by return to the senders. Among the articles that had to be opened in order to secure their delivery were bills of exchange for more than £2,200 sterling, cheques and hundies for more than ₹11,000, and currency notes for ₹2,680."

Dead-Letter Office Work.

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Total number of articles received in dead letter offices	3,642,994	3,865,132		
DEDUCT—	1885-86.	1886-87.		
Articles issued by dead letter offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	182,779	203,298		
Articles transferred to other dead letter offices	935,287	1,011,309	1,118,066	1,214,607
Net receipts to be disposed of by the dead letter offices			2,524,928	2,650,525	100	100
Articles disposed of by the dead letter offices, less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable. — Disposed of by redirection to addressees			390,782	409,180	15·48	15·44
Disposed of by return to senders			1,462,070	1,532,528	57·90	57·82
Articles undisposable			672,076	708,817	26·62	26·74

27. *Postage Stamps, &c.*—Appendices V and VI contain particulars relative to the sales of postage stamps, embossed envelopes and post-cards in each Circle; the results for the whole of India are given on the next page. These figures represent purchases made by Postmasters and other stamp-vendors for retail to the public. The sales of ordinary ½-anna post-cards show an increase of nearly 8 millions, 3¾ millions of which belong to the Bombay Circle and 1¼ million to the Bengal Circle, while the number of inland reply post-cards disposed of exhibits a fall of more than a million, the cause of which has already been explained. The number of ordinary ½-anna envelopes sold was 55,520,019, being a rise of 1,627,559; if to this be added the sales of the new ½-anna square envelopes, the increase is more than 2 millions. A fall of about 20,000 has taken place in the number of ordinary 1-anna envelopes disposed of; but this fall is more than counterbalanced by the sale of 108,716 of the new square envelopes of the same value. Notwithstanding the competition of the new 4½-anna labels, of which 419,354 were sold, the sales of the envelope embossed with this duty were about 30,000 in excess of the previous year. Increases occur under the heads of ½-anna, 9-pie, 6-anna, 8-anna, and 1-rupee labels, while the sales have diminished under the heads of 1 anna, 1½ anna, 2 annas, and 4 annas. The net result is an increase of nearly 3¾ lakhs of rupees in the gross value of the ordinary postage stamps sold of all denominations.

28. With effect from the 1st May a small-sized registration envelope, square envelopes of two kinds, embossed, respectively, with a ½-anna and a 1 anna stamp, and a 4½-anna adhesive stamp for foreign letters, were offered for sale to the public: and in November a large-sized registration envelope was also introduced. Besides the face value, a small charge is levied in the case of these envelopes to cover the cost of material and manufacture. It is as yet too early to draw conclusions as to the popularity of this new stationery: but the sales of the year shew that they have hitherto found most favour in Madras. From September the Post Office as a department undertook the sale of 1 anna revenue or receipt stamps and very nearly a million of these stamps were bought from Government during the year by Postmasters for retail to the public. The largest purchases made were in Bengal (285,095), in Madras (157,277), and in Bombay (119,624). From October Postmasters in Lower Burma were allowed also to sell general stamps, not exceeding ₹5 each in value, and the total value of these stamps purchased by Postmasters from the Government Treasuries amounted to ₹3,208. The special rules relating to the custody, supply and sale of postage stamps were amalgamated in a general set of rules applicable to stamps of all kinds and to stamped papers actually in use.

29. Below is added a table denoting the proportions of revenue yielded in money and in stamps:—

Proportion of Revenue derived from Postage Stamps and from Cash.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 100
Total Postage Revenue . . .													
Cash . . .	31·23	30·97	30·71	29·33	26·62	24·86	28·74	35·17	36·24	35·64	35·07	24·86	24·98
Proportion derived from Ordinary Stamps . .	52·08	52·37	52·29	53·87	57·30	58·76	55·91	49·25	47·76	48·46	49·12	59·24	59·48
Proportion derived from Service Stamps	16·69	16·66	17·00	16·80	16·08	16·38	15·35	15·58	16·00	15·90	15·81	15·90	15·54

Postage Labels.

Ordinary Postage Labels.		½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland reply Post-cards.	½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, A size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, B size.	4½-anna Envelopes.	Gross Value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1885-86.	Value of each kind of Stamps sold . .	6,03,265	2,03,399	9,456	472	16,84,139	...	9,612	...	...	...	79,611	11,66,957
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold .	8·72	2·94	·14	·01	24·35	...	·14	...	...	...	1·02	16·87
1886-87.	Value of each kind of stamps sold . .	7,27,248	1,69,101	8,181	609	17,35,001	20,294	8,371	7,927	21,875	1,400	79,032	11,71,217
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year .	10·51	2·44	·12	·01	25·08	·29	·12	·12	·32	·02	1·14	16·93

Service Postage Labels.		½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	¾-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross Value.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1885-86.	Value of each kind of stamps sold . .	16,167	6,582	3,29,424	9,25,667	1,40,199	1,53,292	1,40,659	17,11,990
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold .	·94	·39	19·24	54·07	8·19	8·95	8·22	100
1886-87.	Value of each kind of stamps sold . .	15,012	5,192	3,27,674	9,46,588	1,37,490	1,59,526	1,49,764	17,41,246†
	Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year .	·88	·30	19·14	55·29	8·03	9·32	8·75	101·71

	1-rupee Labels.	Gross Value.
	R	R
1885-86.	10,18,210	72,91,621
1886-87.	14·72	105·42

* A difference of R117 occurs between the gross value shewn in this statement and that exhibited in Appendix V. R98 of this difference is accounted for by the application of wholesale rates of sale in this statement, while the retail rates, at which the sales were in some cases effected, appear in Appendix V. The balance of the difference or R19 is due to a deficiency in the Minbu Treasury, which subsequently was adjusted in cash.

† The difference of one rupee between the figures in this statement and those given in Appendix VI is due to a short credit in the Pyinmana Treasury.

Section IV.—District Post.

30. The District Post provides postal communication in parts of the interior of British India to which the organisation of the Imperial Post has not yet been extended. Its control is vested in the local Postal authorities, subject to the orders of the local Governments: and its funds consist partly of local cesses and partly of grants from Imperial or from Provincial revenues. On the next page a detailed statement will be found comparing the operations of the District Post during the last two years. As explained in previous reports, the assets and charges shown in this statement do not correspond with those exhibited in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. While the road mileage has diminished the numbers of offices, letter-boxes, and postmen have all increased; the total sum yielded by local cesses rose by ₹33,467, while the grants from Imperial and Provincial revenue fell by ₹7,471, and the total amount spent on the District Post was ₹10,23,980, or an increase of ₹28,115. More than 15 millions of articles were received for delivery or posted for despatch—a great advance on the results of the previous year—while the percentage of articles returned as undeliverable fell from 5 per cent. to 4·81 per cent. In Lower Burma the development of the District Post was held in abeyance owing to the greater need for postal extension in the upper portion of that Province. As respects Coorg the Post Master General reports as follows:—

"The whole of the arrangements in this district were entirely recast during the year under review, some useless lines being closed and others opened in their place, while at the same time several offices were transferred to more favourable sites. There is reason to think that the great increase in the correspondence carried by the District Post in that district is due to the changes that were then made. There has been an increase of over 30 per cent. both in the number of articles collected for despatch and in the number received for delivery."

There is no part of India where the need for postal extension in the interior is more pressing than in the Presidency of Madras. On this subject the Post Master-General writes in the following terms:—

"For the last 15 years the District Post in this Circle has not been regarded as merely the means of keeping open communication for official purpose over lines which the Imperial Post could not afford to maintain, but rather as the pioneer of the Imperial Post. It extended the operations of the Post Office in the interest of the public generally beyond the limits within which the Imperial Department was bound by its rules to work. Its operations were thus experimental; and, after correspondence had developed and any particular experiment had become remunerative, a transfer to the Imperial Department was effected. In course of time, however, the Taluqwar system was introduced, whereby District Post establishments were arranged in groups; and the group was transferred, when, as a whole, its income satisfied the conditions prescribed by rule; but latterly the proposals for the transfer of these groups were rejected on financial grounds. Hence the process of absorption was checked, and the Imperial Department and the District Post Department have been growing each independently of the other; and an actual cleavage has been formed between the two. Immediate measures will be taken to remedy this; the details of the District Post establishment are being carefully scrutinised, and proposals will be made for the transfer of all establishments that are remunerative. Funds will thus be set free, and the District Post will then again be able to extend its operations to the great advantage of the public and ultimately of the Imperial Department."

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices	Number of District Post, Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-Boxes.	Distance in miles of District Post Lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
		No.	No.	No.	Miles	₹	₹	₹	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1885-86	164	14	244	7,203	1,92,680(a)	...	1,94,436(a)	1,057,477	930,875	37,325	3·53
	1886-87	171	13	250	7,326	2,08,732(a)	...	2,05,718(a)	1,126,764	972,845	42,309	3·75
Madras	1885-86	68	843	631	3,073	...	1,15,358	1,15,233	1,866,175	622,411	84,870	4·55
	1886-87	73	852	641	3,100	...	1,15,858	1,14,718	2,090,051	689,447	93,418	4·47
Bombay	1885-86	38	461	436	90	...	86,484	86,284	1,153,883	371,830	54,188	4·70
	1886-87	37	462	395	94	...	85,812	86,912	1,138,721	373,554	54,186	4·76
North-Western Provinces	1885-86	265	435	75	6,529	1,49,241	...	1,49,197	1,091,586	984,743	33,495	3·07
	1886-87	268	449	112	6,502	1,49,091	...	1,46,535	2,035,769	1,378,768	77,999	3·83
Punjab	1885-86	27	365	42	4,565	20,806	45,000	1,07,835(b)	89,387	80,815	3,902	4·37
	1886-87	24	366	42	4,412	16,174	45,000	1,09,644(b)	927,687	411,084	45,734	4·93
Burma	1885-86	109	69	286	3,199	69,000	...	63,492	129,756	87,524	7,121	5·49
	1886-87	119	83	278	2,949	77,000	...	66,543	212,221	157,810	13,999	6·60
Central Provinces	1885-86	55	73	70	3,163(c)	51,938	10,824	62,455	198,153	173,323	17,691	8·93
	1886-87	73	77	61	3,318(c)	56,408	12,327	68,378	207,301	233,383	30,280	10·18
Oudh	1885-86	51	240	102	1,414	36,000	...	33,765	147,864	126,841	7,059	4·77
	1886-87	49	239	103	1,424	36,000	...	35,220	795,139	278,391	29,653	3·73
Rajputana	1885-86	7	11	2	139	814	3,820	4,061	21,819	18,361	1,147	5·26
	1886-87	7	10	4	162	880	3,550	4,329	60,540	28,152	2,532	4·18
Assam	1885-86	52	42	18	1,162(c)	22,903	8,352	28,981	163,347	116,342	13,777	8·43
	1886-87	58	51	22	1,233(c)	35,833	...	31,596	203,484	155,048	15,444	7·59
Behar	1885-86	91	...	52	3,443	92,357	...	90,388	461,863	550,672	59,854	12·96
	1886-87	91	...	52	3,264	92,035	...	94,899	570,102	394,692	51,516	9·04
Eastern Bengal	1885-86	29	1	12	1,527	51,468	...	56,150(d)	277,964	273,303	12,593	4·53
	1886-87	25	1	17	1,497	48,521	...	56,080(d)	276,042	275,772	11,142	4·04
Sind	1885-86	...	...	...	184	...	3,588(e)	3,588	...	...	...	...
	1886-87	...	...	...	176	...	3,408(f)	3,408	...	...	...	...
Total	1885-86	956	2,554	1,970	35,691	6,87,207	2,73,426	9,95,865	6,659,274	4,337,040	333,022	5·00
	1886-87	995	2,603	1,977	35,457	7,20,674	2,65,955	10,23,980	9,733,821	5,348,946	468,212	4·81

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary Mehals, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and Khond in 1886-87.
(b) Includes the amount of annual subsidy for the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni hill cart line.
(c) These are dry season distances; during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(d) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, ₹4,320 in 1885-86, and ₹3,936 in 1886-87, and contributions by the Maharajah of Agartala, ₹240 in 1885-86 and ₹288 in 1886-87.
(e) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States, of 589 miles in length in 1885-86, and 642 miles in length in 1886-87.
(f) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.

Section V.—Money Orders.

31. During the year the Revenue Money-order system, to which allusion has been made in the last two annual reports, was extended to the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the exception of the Kumaon Division. Meetings of Revenue officers were held in 25 districts, with the object of attracting interest in the scheme and anticipating future practical difficulties: cards were distributed showing the correct amount of revenue payable by each individual, and a great deal of pains taken to ensure success. This trouble was rewarded by the issue of 57,888 revenue money orders, aggregating in value ₹10,87,093, and yielding ₹15,284 as commission. Each order averaged in value ₹18-12-5. It is satisfactory to add that one case of misappropriation only occurred connected with this business, a sum of ₹63 having been devoted to his own use by a Branch Postmaster. In Bengal, too, great progress was made in the same direction. Below is given an interesting account by the Post Master General regarding the origin of the system and its recent extension to the whole of the Lower Provinces of Bengal:—

"Before the introduction of a special system for the remittance of land revenue by money order a certain number of small zemindars used occasionally to avail themselves of the money-order system and send their instalments of revenue to the Collector by money order. These remittances were not, however, legal tenders of revenue any more than remittances of rent by money order are legal tenders of rent, and it was always in the power and discretion of the Collector to refuse such remittances. As a matter of fact, they were frequently refused on the ground that the particulars required by the Land Revenue Department were not given by the remitters, or that the form in which they were given was inconvenient. For this reason, and possibly also because the exemption of small zemindars from personal attendance at the Collectorate was distasteful to and discouraged by the Collectorate Amlahs, the practice of remitting land revenue by the ordinary money order was very rarely resorted to. Representations were, however, from time to time made to both Government and the Postal Department that a recognized and authorized system for the remittance by money order of land revenue and the cesses ordinarily paid at the same time as land revenue would be warmly welcomed by the smaller revenue-payers who have no agents at the sudder station, and to whom the obligation of personal attendance at the Collectorate in order to pay each revenue kist was a grievous and repeated burden. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, sanctioned, as an experiment from the 1st October last, a system under which zemindars, whose annual revenue did not exceed 50 rupees, might remit their land revenue, road cess, and public works cess to the Collector by a special form of money order, in which provision was made for the entry in a special coupon or chalan of all particulars required by the different receiving offices. The system was so devised as to give the Land Revenue Department an opportunity of examining each money order and chalan before accepting the remittance, and any money order that is refused is at once returned to the remitter by the Post Office. The receipts for accepted remittances are returned to the remitters under a special system of registration, so that each zemindar who pays his revenue by money order receives, in the first instance, a receipt from the Post Office of issue and afterwards a formal receipt with the full particulars signed by the responsible Collectorate officers. The system was introduced as an experiment in only the ten districts of the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, and the following statement shows the extent to which it was availed of in those districts during the six months in which it was in force in the year under report:—

Name of District.	Number of Revenue money orders issued.	Value of Revenue Money-orders issued.	Commission realized.	Revenue Money Orders received during the half year.		Revenue Money Orders paid by Treasury Vouchers during the half-year.		Finally treated as refused and returned to Offices of issue for repayment to Remitters.	
				No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Bankura	867	2,446 2 10	117 4 0	1,069	3,083 10 9	1,040	3,014 15 7	29	68 11 2
Birbhum	588	2,282 6 6	82 2 0	564	2,148 13 9	551	2,121 15 9	13	26 14 0
Burdwan	1,032	5,558 12 7	156 2 0	874	4,881 13 1	737	4,249 5 2	44	183 7 1
Barisal	126	720 2 1	19 2 0	115	663 4 0	115	663 4 0	...	...
Dacca	2,906	10,388 3 4	295 8 0	2,083	10,778 8 3	2,002	10,267 5 2	87	511 3 1
Faridpur	1,541	8,554 6 9	227 14 0	1,543	8,433 5 10	1,537	8,388 4 7	6	45 1 3
Hughli	717	4,448 0 0	110 8 0	1,055	6,191 6 4	918	5,353 7 11	30	121 14 0
Howrah	259	1,482 7 9	41 0 0	*	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	103	864 4 9	18 0 0	74	886 7 6	56	669 1 9	18	217 5 9
Maimensing	1,057	5,576 15 2	154 12 0	1,005	5,428 2 5	945	5,164 12 5	35	146 1 9
Total	8,310†	42,322 2 9	1,222 4 0	†8,388	42,405 7 11	7,901	39,892 8 4	262	1,321 4 1

* The District of Howrah is in the Revenue jurisdiction of the Collector of Hughli, so that remittances of revenue in Howrah are paid at Hughli.

† The excess of Revenue money orders received above the number issued is accounted for by remittances from Zamindars holding land in the district to which the system applied, but resident in other districts.

"It will be seen that the average value of each revenue money order was only slightly above ₹5, so that it would appear that the system was mainly, if not solely, availed of by those for whom it was designed, namely, very small revenue-payees who have ordinarily no occasion to visit the sudder station, and to whom the burden of a journey to and from the Collectorate to pay each instalment of revenue must have been almost greater than the payment itself. As the system worked with complete success in the districts in which it was experimentally introduced, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to authorize its extension to the whole of the Lower Provinces from the 1st May of the current year. The Local Government has also now under consideration the question whether special arrangements should be made to enable the public to use the money-order system more freely for the purpose of remitting income tax and other payments in favour of Government and district boards. Even without any special instructions having been issued on the subject, the money-order system has been largely made use of by the public for remitting income tax."

32. A further effort to render the postal money-order system still more useful to the poorer people of this country, was made in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh through the provision of a special form of order by which small sums due on account of rent can be remitted by tenants to land-owners. Headings are provided in this form for entries shewing the name of the village and estate and of the kist or particular period to which the payment relates. The object of entering this detailed information is to ensure that the payment for one kist shall be devoted to that particular kist and not applied, as is too often the case, to an arrear instalment of rent, the recovery of which has become barred by limitation. A means is thus provided under which, by resort to the Post office, tenants can rely on getting a valid receipt for sums paid as rent, which, in the event of litigation, must serve them in good stead. Both the revenue and rent money-order systems have a special value, the importance of which can hardly be overrated, as both tend to protect the people of the country from illegal exactions on the part of dishonest tax-collectors. In the one case the land-owner is saved from improper demands made by the subordinate revenue officials; in the other case, the tenant is protected from injustice arising out of illegal action taken by the landlord himself or by his employés. The rent money-order system was introduced only in March last, and during that month 1,213 rent money orders were issued, the gross value of which amounted to ₹12,358.

33. The plan of paying money orders at the doors of the payees, to which allusion was made in the last two annual reports, has continued to work satisfactorily, and to gain popularity especially with the Native public. This system now prevails at every Imperial Post Office, and is applicable to all orders paid within the ordinary beat of such offices. Experiments have also successfully been made towards the extension of this facility to small places in the interior of districts served by Village postmen. Throughout the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in Assam, every Village Postman is, subject to certain fixed limits, entrusted with the payment of money orders within British territory; but the extension of this convenience to villages situated in Native territory has as yet been held in abeyance. Not only does this measure adapt itself to native habits by avoiding the need for the personal attendance of women at the Post Office, but it tends also to lessen the accumulation of cash at Post Offices and accelerates both the payment of the order and the closure of the account. As the great majority of remittances to places in the interior of districts are for small sums not exceeding ₹10 in amount, the risk of loss to the Department by entrusting such payments to Village Postmen is not great. It is to Germany that India is indebted for this plan of paying money orders at the payee's residence: but the system is one which has not yet been adopted either in the United Kingdom or in most of the principal countries in the West.

34. One great difficulty with which the Post Office has to contend consists in the disposal of surplus balances which accumulate at Imperial Offices in certain Native States situated at a distance from Government treasuries. This difficulty is specially felt in Central India and in Southern Rajputana, where the

cash received is usually much in excess of the funds required to meet local demands. No safe means exist for sending this money to a Government treasury, while risks of loss attend both its retention in the local Post Office and its transmission with the mails to a place of security. During the year a convenient arrangement was concluded under which the Post Office hands the surplus cash accumulations of the Oodeypur Head Office and its subordinate Offices to the local Durbar, which takes it in payment of certain amounts yearly due to them by the Government of India. By this means the Post Office is able annually to pay away on the spot a sum of more than two lakhs of rupees, and, so far as the Meywar State is concerned, the trouble referred to has been overcome. Special arrangements have also been made in other cases; but the difficulty still continues a serious one, and now that money-order operations are so largely on the increase, the matter must receive closer attention.

35. An addition of 379 new money-order offices has been made, thus raising to 7,214 the total number of Imperial money-order offices which existed on the 31st March last.

36. On the margin is given a statement showing the yearly progress in this business since it was taken over by the Post Office in 1880. The result is very satisfactory, as the number of orders has increased by 15·81 per cent., their value by 13·88 per cent., and the commission by 14·95 per cent. Nearly 5 millions of these orders were issued during the year of an aggregate value exceeding 10½ crores of rupees, and the commission realised was about 13½ lakhs of rupees. Each money order averaged R22-2-7 in value; this average is yearly on the decline, as the marginal figures will show, thus proving that the Post Office deals more and more with remittances of trifling amounts. About 27½ per cent. of these orders were for sums not exceeding R5 in value: more than 57 per cent. were for amounts of R10 and under: nearly 82 per cent. were for remittances not above R25, while the sums not exceeding R50 each were more than 91 per cent. of the entire transactions. From a set of statistics, taken specially for one month, it was found that 90·96 per cent. of the money orders for amounts not exceeding R25 were sent by Natives and 9·04 by Europeans: and that, as respects orders above R25, the Native proportion fell to 83·29 per cent. Of the total transactions during the month selected, the percentage of orders issued by Natives and Europeans were respectively 89·83 and 10·17.

Inland Money Orders.	Total Number of Money Orders Issued.	Total Value of Money Orders Issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	R	R
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, being the commencement of the business	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
" " 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
" " 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	10,06,226
" " 1885-86	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
Percentage of Increase over the year 1885-86	15·81	13·88	14·95

Year.	Average Value of each Money Order.
	R a. p.
1879-80	32 0 1
1880-81	28 8 0
1881-82	26 8 0
1882-83	25 3 0
1883-84	24 1 6
1884-85	23 1 9
1885-86	22 8 7
1886-87	22 2 7

37. In the following statement the distribution of money order work among the several Postal Circles will be found. Out of the entire business 31·26 per cent. was transacted in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and 17·67

per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1886-87. Number of applications.	Issues during 1886-87. Value of applications.	Payments during 1886-87. Number of Money Orders.	Payments during 1886-87. Value of Money Orders.	Percentage to the whole.
		R a.		R a.	
Bengal	1,149,541	2,07,48,618 6	1,224,694	2,28,79,664 8	20·45
North-Western Provinces	627,006	1,24,38,454 10	790,689	1,73,89,406 7	13·98
Bombay	495,431	1,20,88,623 1	568,633	1,35,75,132 9	12·03
Madras	598,278	1,17,12,037 7	618,787	1,25,76,531 8	11·38
Punjab	385,441	83,40,969 14	402,396	1,18,60,919 3	9·47
Behar	315,904	58,89,564 5	373,443	67,39,176 6	5·92
Eastern Bengal	220,383	57,17,606 0	215,538	47,13,369 2	4·89
Central Provinces	212,700	61,57,778 3	87,953	24,10,112 3	4·02
Burma	200,612	67,88,526 9	36,307	14,27,094 14	3·85
Oudh	119,937	24,34,455 9	282,491	54,37,071 6	3·69
Sind	142,943	51,75,601 0	43,471	17,13,465 12	3·23
Rajputana	97,781	26,73,359 15	82,490	32,56,834 12	2·78
Assam	156,525	38,00,980 3	52,861	15,92,028 2	2·53
Central India	98,635	28,82,576 2	26,068	9,19,815 9	1·78
Total for 1886-87	**4,821,117**	**10,68,49,151 4**	**4,805,821**	**10,64,90,622 5**	100
Total for 1885-86	4,163,078	9,38,27,375 4	4,140,201	9,36,25,793 7	...
Increase	658,039	1,30,21,776 0	665,620	1,28,64,828 14	...

Note.—The figures relating to the Madras Postal Circle include transactions with the Native State of Mysore; the figures relating to the Bombay Postal Circle include transactions with the Portuguese Settlements of Goa and Daman; the figures relating to the Punjab Postal Circle include transactions with the Native States of Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Chamba, and Faridkot, and the figures relating to the Central India Postal Circle include transactions with the Native State of Gwalior.

Money Order transactions with States and Settlements in India.

State or Settlement.	Issues. Number.	Issues. Value.	Payments. Number.	Payments. Value.
		R		R
Gwalior	16,919	4,78,280	7,624	2,52,047
Patiala	6,428	1,76,879	7,968	2,50,482
Portuguese Settlements	4,230	1,56,053	1,373	46,645
Mysore	2,586	59,818	2,864	86,639
Jhind	878	46,686	1,896	61,154
Nabha	1,195	41,997	1,480	42,328
Chamba	129	3,679	35	1,794
Faridkot	131	2,817	23	477
Total	32,496	9,66,209	23,263	7,41,566

Note.—These figures are included in the general statement of Inland Money Order.

38. A table is given on the margin showing the business transacted with the Native States and the Portuguese Settlements in India. New exchanges were introduced with the Native States of Chamba and Faridkot from the 1st January 1887. Although the exchange with Gwalior began to work only in July 1885, its money-order operations are already considerable. Compared with the previous year the transactions with Patiala have increased 20·40 per cent., those with the Portuguese Settlements, 18·77 per cent., and those with Mysore, 12·96 per cent.

39. Towards the close of the year the telegraphic Money Order Rules were simplified, and the rates charged to the public considerably reduced. It was found that the original charge of two rupees for the telegram of advice, coupled with an extra rate of 50 per cent. for postal commission, tended appreciably to restrict the growth of this business. So from January 1887 the Post Office relinquished altogether its commission on orders for sums not exceeding R10 in amount, the cost to the public on such transactions being limited to the telegraph charge of one rupee, and on orders above R10, only the usual rate of commission was taken, besides a telegraph charge of one rupee. By resort to a Code, the length of the telegraphic advice was considerably curtailed, and the privilege of adding a private message to this advice was withdrawn. Comparing the business done during the last quarter of the year under the new rates with the transactions

of the previous nine months under the old rates, it is found that the monthly average of orders issued has increased in number from 1,267 to 2,379, and in amount from ₹84,208 to ₹2,16,603, while the postal commission has risen from ₹1,428 to ₹2,223 per month. In other words, the number of orders have almost doubled, their value has nearly trebled, and the commission realised has improved by 55·67 per cent. In the following statement the transactions for each Circle during the year are represented. Adding issues and payments together, Bengal heads the list as respects the gross value of business done; but the heaviest issues occurred in Burma, while the payments in Madras nearly equalled those of Bengal:—

Telegraphic Money-Order Transactions.

Postal Circles.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of Applications.	Value of Applications.	Commission.	Number of Money Orders.	Value of Money Orders
		₹	₹		₹
Bengal	2,494	2,02,118	2,745	3,366	3,17,028
Madras	2,865	1,97,467	2,810	5,389	3,10,722
Burma	5,972	3,85,490	5,473	1,412	1,09,730
North-Western Provinces	1,080	86,115	1,191	2,009	1,58,158
Bombay	893	73,670	1,008	1,649	1,28,856
Punjab	1,068	77,134	1,138	1,292	1,04,221
Sind	1,193	94,591	1,342	559	49,163
Assam	1,028	98,724	1,316	350	43,173
Behar	650	76,888	956	605	38,631
Eastern Bengal	379	42,366	548	630	57,699
Central Provinces	383	28,055	385	391	22,606
Oudh	196	18,476	243	441	31,574
Central India	218	17,894	238	144	13,096
Rajputana	121	8,696	123	189	12,895
Total of 1886-87	18,540	14,07,684	19,516	18,406	13,97,552
Total of 1885-86	12,490	8,34,371	13,931	12,495	8,28,772
Percentage of the Increase	48·44	68·71	40·09	47·31	68·63

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

40. Eleven cases of fraud by false personation in connection with telegraphic money orders occurred during the year, of which seven related to the Bombay Circle. The following extract concerning these cases is taken from the report of the Post Master General of that Circle:—

"The experience of the year has again shown how readily the telegraphic money-order system can be used in this country for purposes of swindling. The common practice of travelling, especially to make pilgrimages, among the well-to-do classes, the readiness with which travellers confide particulars regarding their life and intentions to chance acquaintances, and the credulity with which new-comers at a place are accepted as being what they give themselves out, are favourable conditions for the commission of this kind of fraud, of which clever swindlers have not been slow to avail themselves. Three cases occurred in the Circle during the year, in which sums of money, amounting in all to ₹162, were paid to persons who had sent telegrams in false names asking for remittances, while there were four cases in which the friends of travellers, who had gone on pilgrimage to Upper India, sent sums of money, amounting in all to ₹875, from places in this Circle in reply to telegrams from false personators in other parts of India. Of the three cases in this Circle, one occurred at Ahmedabad and two on the Great Indian Peninsula line of Railway. In the first case a Banya of Hyderabad in Sind arrived at Ahmedabad under the assumed name of Sobharam Shamdas, a travelling cloth-merchant also belonging to Hyderabad, and was known under this name for some days before he sent a telegram to Sobharam's brother at Hyderabad, asking for ₹50. When the telegraphic money order was received, the false personator was identified as Sobharam without any hesitation by a resident Halwai of Ahmedabad, and was given payment of the amount. The real Sobharam was in Ahmedabad at the time, and the false personator was discovered almost

at once, and the case put in the hands of the police. The swindler was arrested before he had left the place, and at first maintained that he was the *simon pure*. He was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹100 by the District Court of Ahmedabad. The two frauds at places on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were believed to be the work of the same man. The first was committed at Manmad in June 1886. The false personator arrived there at the beginning of the month under the adopted name of Phadali. He obtained lodgings at the shop of a Halwai, known as Gungaram Hemraj, and succeeded in borrowing from the shopman a sum of ₹5. His story was that he had been robbed while travelling in the train, and that he was expecting a remittance from Jubbulpore. After some days he telegraphed to Girdhur Lal Halwai, who is the brother of the real Phadali at Jubbulpore, asking for a remittance of ₹20, and was actually allowed to leave Manmad before the telegraphic money order came, because he had asked it to be sent to the care of Gangaram Hemraj. A money oder for ₹12 arrived on the 18th June addressed to Phadali, in the care of Gangaram Hemraj, but as the supposed payee had left Manmad, the Postmaster refused to pay it without a written authority from Phadali. The swindler was, therefore, referred to at an address at Wadi, which he had left with Gangaram Hemraj, and the result was a telegram to the Postmaster in the name of Phadali, authorizing him to pay the ₹12 to Gangaram Hemraj, on which the Postmaster acted. Gangaram Hemraj kept ₹7 in payment of what was due to them, and sent the balance by money order to Phadali at the address at Wadi. Subsequently the remitter Girdhar Lal heard from the real Phadali that the money had never been asked for, or received, and this led to the discovery of the fraud. The swindler could not be traced, but Gangaram Hemraj, who was well known at Manmad and had acted with perfect good faith throughout, at once paid back the amount of the money order. As, however, the Postmaster had failed to exercise proper care in making the payment on a telegram which was no authority, after the very strict instructions that had been issued as to the necessity of the utmost caution in paying telegraphic money orders at places on the railway, he was required to make good the amount. The same swindler, as was subsequently discovered, shortly after leaving Manmad, successfully carried out another fraud. At the Wadi railway station, he appears to have met, about the 18th June, two travellers who had alighted there on their way from Calcutta to Hyderabad. He ingratiated himself with these men, who were well-to-do Banyas, and at the beginning of July travelled back with them from Wadi as far as Dhond. While in their company he was able to find out all about them and learnt the name and address in Calcutta of the father of the younger of the travellers, whose name was Chunilal. As soon as they had left Dhond, the swindler on the 2nd July telegraphed to the father asking for ₹100, on the ground that the travellers had been forced to break their journey at Dhond for want of funds. The money was sent by a telegraphic money order on the 4th July, and in the meanwhile the swindler had been staying at Dhond in the travellers' rest-house or dharmsala under the assumed name of Chunilal. When enquiries were made he was identified as Chunilal by a Halwai of the place, and as he could give full accounts of the person from whom the money had come he was paid the ₹100. The travellers reached Calcutta on the 7th July, and the fraud was then discovered, but the swindler had made good his escape. It will be noticed that in all these cases the sweetmeat-seller or halwai played a prominent part, the reason being that he is the ready-made refreshment seller to whom Hindu travellers on alighting from a long journey have immediate recourse for food."

41. No new direct exchanges were established during the year with India, but an arrangement was concluded under which money orders can be sent from the Straits Settlements to France and Mauritius through the medium of the Post Office at Bombay. Money-order exchanges with places outside India are divided into two classes, *viz.*, those with European countries, Australasia and North Borneo, in which remittances are made in sterling, and those with certain places in the East, in which remittances are made in rupees. A list of exchanges under the sterling system is given below, together with a summary of the business done with each country. It exhibits a fall of 18·34 per cent. in the value of orders issued from India, and a rise of 40·17 per cent. in the amount of orders paid in this country. By far the most important of these exchanges is that with the United Kingdom, the transactions of which are more than four times larger than those which relate to all the other exchanges put together: and the decline in the number and value of orders issued by India for payment in the United Kingdom is doubtless due to the low rate of exchange, which

averaged 1*s.* 5*d.* as compared with 1*s.* 6¼*d.* in the preceding year. The fall in the issues on New South Wales is attributed by the Presidency Post Master to "the exposure in the Indian newspapers of a Race Lottery organised in Sydney, which was shown to have been a swindle."

Foreign Money Order Transactions expressed in Sterling.

Countries of Exchange.	1885-86. Orders issued by India. No.	1885-86. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1885-86. Orders paid in India. No.	1885-86. Orders paid in India. Amount.	1886-87. Orders issued by India. No.	1886-87. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1886-87. Orders paid in India. No.	1886-87. Orders paid in India. Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	42,295	175,524 1 1	4,756	16,632 7 8	36,742	143,955 1 10	6,463	25,621 15 4
New South Wales	743	1,851 16 2	1,153	9,395 3 9	313	916 17 2	958	8,733 0 11
Germany	1,898	7,314 10 5	321	2,307 3 2	1,577	4,989 3 7	278	2,086 8 10
France	389	1,708 8 3	121	724 14 11	326	1,197 9 10	323	5,026 10 11
Victoria	252	1,327 15 3	345	2,606 12 5	192	908 13 0	401	2,938 18 11
Queensland	18	73 0 7	178	1,513 8 0	23	122 0 1	319	2,724 18 11
Egypt	87	364 13 4	282	1,413 18 2	150	524 11 3	179	1,603 19 10
South Australia	37	160 6 10	268	2,219 12 2	29	150 5 0	242	1,920 11 3
Italy	247	1,528 19 2	22	203 11 6	260	1,555 15 10	16	123 18 8
Tasmania	37	233 5 0	28	155 17 5	71	481 10 2	98	779 1 6
West Australia	4	24 5 0	48	450 14 0	8	24 15 6	115	1,073 0 0
Denmark	46	334 14 0	17	97 0 9	73	591 13 6	13	87 7 8
Switzerland	326	565 7 4	16	124 15 1	279	606 18 4	14	60 15 8
North Borneo	...	...	16	147 3 3	1	1 0 0	52	471 10 7
Netherlands	16	46 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46,395	191,057 9 7	7,571	37,992 2 3	40,044	156,025 15 1	9,471	53,251 19 0
Percentage of Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·10	40·17
or Decrease	...	...	...	...	13·69	18·34	...	...
Average amount of each Money Order	...	4 2 4	...	5 0 4	...	3 17 11	...	5 12 5

Note.—The figures relating to the United Kingdom include transactions with the following countries and places:—United States of America, Canada, Newfoundland, Bermudas, Falkland Island, British Colonies and Possessions in Africa and West Indies, Cyprus and North Borneo. The figures relating to North Borneo represent the transactions since the new exchange was opened with it on 1st October 1885.

The direct exchange with the Netherlands was abolished from January 1886, and the through exchange system extended to that country.

42. Turning now to the class of rupee money orders, the following table shows a decrease of 21·82 per cent. in the issues and an increase of 4·20 per cent. in the payments. If the exceptional transactions of the Field Post Office money-order operations in Egypt during 1885-86 be deducted, the percentages of increase in the value of payments would be raised to 19·80 per cent. With the exception of Mauritius all the exchanges exhibit improvement, and the remittances from China and Japan are progressing favourably. The commission charged on these orders averaged ₹1-1-1 per cent. An extract is added from a report by the Presidency Post Master of Bombay relative to the use made of the Post Office by natives of India in remitting money to their homes from places abroad :—

"It will probably be interesting to note that natives of India are either temporarily or permanently settled in almost every quarter of the globe; as remittances from them are constantly being received from Australia, the United Kingdom, the Cape Colonies, Egypt, Mauritius, China, Sandakan, and the Straits Settlements, and as an instance affording some idea of the success attending their enterprise, it may be mentioned that two of them, Punjabi Mussalmen, recently returned from Australia, where they had been practising as

eye and pile doctors. The former drew from the Bombay Post Office a sum of about ₹6,000, and the latter had also obtained money orders for almost the same amount payable from a station in the Punjab."

Foreign Money-Order Transactions expressed in Indian Currency.

Countries of Exchange.	1885-86. Orders issued by India. No.	1885-86. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1885-86. Orders paid in India. No.	1885-86. Orders paid in India. Amount.	1886-87. Orders issued by India. No.	1886-87. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1886-87. Orders paid in India. No.	1886-87. Orders paid in India. Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Ceylon	1,086	47,135 8 0	8,676	4,08,434 3 0	967	41,760 8 0	10,107	4,91,853 6 0
Straits Settlements	118	5,002 14 0	1,966	1,35,734 11 0	191	7,588 7 0	2,673	1,60,219 0 0
Mauritius	647	93,055 3 0	611	31,450 9 0	445	63,056 6 0	652	34,278 7 0
China and Japan	56	4,731 13 0	450	39,720 7 0	69	5,422 7 0	572	50,855 14 0
Field Post Office, Egypt	33	795 11 0	2,734	92,177 12 0	...	.....	...	.....
Total	1,940	150,721 1 0	14,437	7,07,517 10 0	1,672	1,17,827 12 0	14,004	7,37,206 11 0
Percentage of Increase	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	4·20
or Decrease	...	.....	...	.....	13·81	21·82	3·00	.....
Average amount of each Money Order	...	77 11 0	...	49 0 0	...	70 8 0	...	52 10 0

43. From the following statement it will be seen that at the close of the year the number of forfeited orders stood at 2,593, representing a gross value of ₹60,188. But the sum which actually lapsed to the State was ₹5,563 as compared with ₹8,133 in 1885-86 :—

Money Orders forfeited.

Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1886. No.	Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1886. Value.	Forefeited during the year. No.	Forefeited during the year. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Forfeited Orders repaid, renewed and lapsed to the State during the year 1886-87. Repaid. No.	Repaid. Value.	Renewed. No.	Renewed. Value.	Renewed. Penalties.	Lapsed to the State. No.	Lapsed to the State. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1887. No.	Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1887. Value.
	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
914	14,211 9	5,720	1,58,624 8	6,634	1,72,836 1	2,686	77,510 11	901	29,571 8	1 14	474	5,563 8	4,061	1,12,647-9	2,593	60,188-8

44. An abstract is appended representing the entire issues and payments, both inland and foreign, under each of the three principal heads into which these transactions are separated. Foreign transactions in sterling money have been entered in Indian currency at the rates of exchange which prevailed when the transactions took place :—

Aggregate Money-Order Transactions, both Inland and Foreign.

Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign, for the year 1886-87.	Issues. Number of Applications.	Issues. Value of Applications.	Issues. Commission.	Payments. Number of Money Orders.	Payments. Value of Money Orders.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
Inland	4,821,117	10,68,49,151 4	13,37,819 11	4,805,821	10,64,90,622 5
Foreign transactions in sterling money at prevailing rates of exchange	40,044	21,86,254 10	20,157 10	9,471	7,48,297 3
Foreign transactions in Indian currency	1,672	1,17,827 12	1,262 0	14,004	7,37,206 11
Total	4,862,833	10,91,53,233 10	13,59,239 5	4,829,296	10,79,76,826 3
Total for the year 1885-86	4,211,413	9,64,73,307 13	11,89,656 11	4,162,209	9,48,33,161 0
Increase	651,420	1,26,79,925 13	1,69,582 10	667,087	1,31,43,665 3
Percentage of Increase	15·47	13·14	14·25	16·03	13·86

45. As stated in the last annual report, India Postal Notes have never commanded any real success, and, as the small extent of this business began to decline during 1885-86, the sale of these notes by the Post Office was discontinued from November 1886. The yearly sales since the notes were introduced in 1882 will be found on the margin. The Post Master General, Madras, reports that "an opinion seems to prevail in the Madras General Post Office that since the sales of these postal notes were discontinued, there have been fewer losses."

Sale of India Postal Notes.

	Number of India Postal Notes sold			Total Value of India Postal Notes sold.
	Of the value of annas 8.	Of the value of Re. 1.	Of the value of Rs. 8.	
	No.	No.	No.	R a.
During the last quarter of the year 1882-83, being the commencement of the business . .	7,944	14,827	8,692	40,529 0
1883-84	30,910	62,605	27,807	1,47,577 8
1884-85	41,925	85,914	42,991	2,14,354 0
1885-86	41,544	83,433	33,559	1,88,102 8
1886-87 (seven months, from April to October 1886) . .	20,964	42,726	15,818	92,753 0

46. From the 1st October 1884 the Indian Post Office undertook to sell British postal orders, realising the usual poundage fee charged by the British Post Office, besides commission, on behalf of this Department. An abstract of the sales effected during the two complete years that this business has been conducted, is given on the margin. There has been a fall of 1,850 in the total number of these orders sold, a diminution in their gross value from £11,309 to £9,601, and a decrease in the total Indian commission from R838 to R453. Doubtless the high rate of exchange which prevailed during the year under report operated towards causing this decline; but, notwithstanding special efforts to encourage the sale of these notes, it is now clear that this form of remittance has not yet gained popularity; and, if better results are not soon obtained, the question of discontinuing the business will have to be considered. Of the fourteen denominations of these postal orders, the most popular are the 20-*s.* orders, 7,408 of which are sold; next in demand come the 10-*s.*, the 5-*s.*, and the 1-*s.* orders, the numbers sold of which were respectively 2,217, 1,260, and 581. As in the previous year the largest sales occurred in the Punjab, where 3,371 orders were disposed of, their gross value being £2,535; next in order comes Bombay with 2,000 orders worth £1,331, and then Madras with 1,992 orders, aggregating £1,317 in amount.

Abstract of British Postal Order Sales in India.

Denominations of British Postal Orders.	Number sold during 1885-86.	Number sold during 1886-87.	Decrease.
From 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	888	749	139
From 2*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*	5,529	5,455	74
From 15*s.* to 20*s.*	9,493	7,856	1,637
TOTAL .	15,910	14,060	1,850

Section VI—Savings Bank.

47. As explained in the last Annual Report, all the District Savings Banks worked by the agency of the Treasury Department were closed with effect from the 1st April 1886, their business being transferred to the Post Office Savings Banks. From the 1st June 1886 the Department also undertook the duties previously discharged by the Savings Banks at District Treasuries managed by the Banks of Madras and Bombay. But the local Savings Banks at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay still remain under the control of the Presidency Banks at those three places. An enormous amount of additional work and responsibility has thus been undertaken at little cost to the State, except as regards the central office of accounts, the extra expense consisting for the most part in the appointment of a few new clerks in special cases. But the amalgamation of District with Post Office Savings Banks has not generally been accompanied by any increase to the pay of the Postmasters on whom the ultimate responsibility devolves.

48. On the next page is given a statement marked A, which compares the transactions of 1886-87 with those of the previous year. Four Head Banks were closed and 219 additional Sub-Banks opened, the total number of both classes having thus been raised from 5,833 to 6,048. The year opened with a balance of 155,009 accounts, which was increased by the addition of 128,867 new accounts, and diminished by the closure of 64,866 old accounts, the net balance at the end of the year being raised to 219,010. Under the head of Deposits there is an aggregate sum of 444⅘ lacs compared with 243 lacs during the preceding year, the interest rose from 6⅘ lacs to 14⅐ lacs, while the withdrawals amounted to 258⅘ against 158¾ lacs: and the balance at credit of the depositors stood at 425⅕ lacs, which represents an increase of 88·59 per cent. This increase of nearly two crores of rupees in the deposit balance is mainly due of course to transfers of District Savings Bank accounts to the Post Office, as 31,699 accounts were thus transferred, representing a gross sum of R1,24,13,792: and the rest of the increase or R75,59,662 may be reckoned as actual expansion in Post Office Savings Bank business. Bombay shows both the greatest number of accounts open (48,778) and the largest deposit balance (138⅕ lacs), while the average balance at the credit of each depositor is highest in Sind (R310·91) and lowest in Bengal (R132·66).

A.

Statement showing Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1886-87, compared with 1885-86.

Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub Banks.	Number of Accounts: Opening Balance.	Number of Accounts: Opened during the year.	Number of Accounts: Closed during the year.	Number of Accounts: Balance.	Opening Balance.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Total.	Interest.	Balance.	Average balance in each Bank.	Average of depositors per Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R		R
Bombay . .	30	803	27,756	30,672	9,650	48,778	45,61,488 11 10	1,47,25,985 12 0	59,41,878 5 11	1,97,62,912 13 11	4,75,438 6 1	1,38,21,034 8 0	460701·15	1625·93	283·35
Bengal . .	43	1,053	33,981	23,932	9,662	48,251	42,19,426 2 10	61,16,750 1 6	41,42,560 5 9	1,05,43,435 15 11	2,07,259 11 7	64,00,875 10 2	1488557·57	1122·12	132·66
Madras . .	33	825	20,609	19,365	7,043	32,931	19,23,012 4 0	53,56,073 14 0	28,95,105 14 6	74,28,493 1 7	1,49,406 15 7	45,33,387 3 1	137375·37	997·91	137·67
North-Western Provinces .	46	830	24,166	12,776	13,087	23,855	29,30,468 8 5	38,29,931 6 0	30,22,270 10 8	68,90,175 8 1	1,29,775 9 8	38,67,904 13 5	840848·88	518·59	162·14
Punjab . .	42	512	10,417	10,659	6,862	14,214	25,76,785 10 11	38,81,086 5 3	28,10,467 5 10	65,83,654 10 2	1,25,782 10 0	37,73,187 4 4	898378	338·43	265·45
Sind . . .	6	75	4,253	5,122	3,046	6,329	6,79,940 9 10	23,39,594 8 4	11,17,247 10 4	30,85,044 12 8	65,509 10 6	19,67,797 2 4	327966·18	1054·83	310·91
Central Provinces .	28	313	7,840	4,898	3,523	9,215	10,86,610 13 2	17,22,365 4 5	11,89,528 8 5	28,64,222 14 1	55,246 12 6	16,74,694 5 8	59810·5	329·11	181·73
Behar . . .	20	427	6,764	5,632	3,239	9,157	11,79,511 12 6	16,84,594 11 8	12,95,301 3 4	29,17,053 10 2	52,947 2 0	16,21,752 6 10	81087·6	457·85	177·1
Oudh . . .	14	230	4,208	2,617	1,597	5,228	8,03,043 12 11	9,32,120 15 6	7,09,040 3 0	17,69,537 10 2	34,372 13 9	10,60,497 7 2	75749·81	373·43	202·84
Eastern Bengal .	10	198	4,616	3,133	1,331	6,418	7,61,817 13 9	9,52,507 10 2	6,99,008 2 5	17,48,647 2 9	34,321 10 10	10,49,639 0 4	104963·9	641·8	163·54
Burma . .	21	39	2,726	4,119	2,340	4,505	4,94,335 2 3	11,46,287 1 2	7,70,639 9 2	16,65,584 2 6	24,961 15 1	8,94,944 9 4	426164	214·54	198·65
Assam . . .	12	200	3,812	3,155	1,532	5,435	6,19,440 10 7	7,87,383 10 3	5,60,795 1 11	14,35,377 8 2	28,553 3 4	8,74,582 6 3	728816	452·92	160·92
Rajputana . .	8	106	1,928	1,523	838	2,613	3,44,222 8 1	5,16,397 12 3	3,70,177 3 5	8,76,075 0 1	15,454 11 9	5,05,897 12 8	63237·22	326·02	193·61
Central India .	11	113	1,933	1,264	1,116	2,081	3,65,786 4 5	4,49,420 6 9	3,57,668 14 2	8,30,819 4 4	15,612 9 2	4,73,150 6 2	430136·7	189·18	227·36
Total of 1886-87 .	324	5,724	155,009	128,867	64,866	219,010 (a)	2,25,45,890 13 6	4,44,40,499 7 3	2,58,81,689 2 10	6,84,01,034 2 7	14,14,643 13 10	4,25,19,344 15 9* (b)			
Total of 1885-86 .	328	5,505	122,599	80,848	48,438	155,009	1,34,41,910 13 2	2,42,98,386 13 11	1,58,78,667 4 4	3,84,24,558 1 10	6,84,260 6 9	2,23,45,890 13 6			
Increase in 1886-87	Decrease 4	219	32,410	48,019	16,428	64,001	91,03,980 0 4	2,01,42,112 9 4	1,00,03,021 14 6	2,99,76,476 0 9	7,30,383 7 1	1,99,73,454 2 3			
Percentage of Increase .	Decrease 1·22	3·98	26·43	59·39	33·91	67·72		82·89	62·99	78·01	106·74	88·59			

(a) Out of this balance, R1,52,497·106 bears no interest. (b) Excluding R19,430·07, being balance of dead accounts.

49. The next statement headed B, of which an abstract appears on the margin, contrasts the number and value of accounts held respectively by Natives and by Europeans and Eurasians. No appreciable change has occurred, the proportion held between these classes being much the same as last year both in the number and amount of their accounts.

Race of Depositors.	Number of Accounts.	Percentage of total number.	Amount.
			R a. p.
Native	190,227	86·86	3,51,49,769 14 10
European or Eurasian . .	28,783	13·14	73,69,575 0 11
Total .	219,010	100	4,25,19,344 15 9

B.

Statement showing the number of Depositors in each Postal Circle, classified as Natives and Europeans or Eurasians during 1886-87.

Circles.	Native Depositors, inclusive of accounts of local institution.			European and Eurasian Depositors, inclusive of accounts of local institutions.			Total.		
	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Bombay . .	44,038	1,24,20,129 10 2	4,19,754 10 9	4,740	14,00,904 13 10	55,683 11 4	48,778	1,38,21,034 8 0	4,75,438 6 1
Bengal . .	45,094	58,44,994 11 6	1,87,678 15 1	3,157	5,55,880 14 8	19,580 12 6	48,251	64,00,875 10 2	2,07,259 11
Madras . .	27,185	34,15,585 4 8	1,11,799 11 6	5,746	11,17,801 14 5	37,607 4 1	32,931	45,33,387 3 1	1,49,406 15 7
North-Western Provinces.	20,657	30,42,782 9 5	1,00,357 9 4	3,198	8,25,122 4 0	29,418 0 4	23,855	38,67,904 13 5	1,29,775 9
Punjab . .	10,670	27,45,574 1 9	89,209 14 4	3,544	10,27,613 2 7	36,572 11 8	14,214	37,73,187 4 4	1,25,782 10
Sind . .	4,689	13,51,820 4 6	44,275 12 7	1,640	6,15,976 13 10	21,233 13 11	6,329	19,67,797 2 4	65,509 10
Central Provinces.	7,783	12,25,791 4 3	39,657 0 10	1,432	4,48,903 1 5	15,589 11 8	9,215	16,74,694 5 8	55,246 12
Behar . .	8,147	14,02,164 0 3	45,217 9 1	1,010	2,19,588 6 7	7,729 8 11	9,157	16,21,752 6 10	52,947 2 0
Oudh . .	4,343	8,19,647 2 11	26,892 2 4	885	2,40,850 4 3	7,480 11 5	5,228	10,60,497 7 2	34,372 13 9
Eastern Bengal.	6,262	9,98,217 3 11	32,312 11 10	156	51,421 12 5	2,008 15 0	6,418	10,49,639 0 4	34,321 10 10
Burma . .	2,747	4,04,213 6 1	10,819 9 9	1,758	4,90,731 3 3	14,142 5 4	4,505	8,94,944 9 4	24,961 15 1
Assam . .	5,056	7,80,081 4 11	25,221 10 10	379	94,551 1 4	3,331 8 6	5,435	8,74,582 6 3	28,553 3 4
Rajputana .	1,940	3,48,750 0 1	10,308 11 9	673	1,57,147 12 7	5,146 0 0	2,613	5,05,897 12 8	15,454 11 9
Central India .	1,616	3,50,068 14 5	11,473 2 6	465	1,23,081 7 9	4,139 6 8	2,081	4,73,150 6 2	15,612 9 2
Total .	190,227	3,51,49,769 14 10	11,54,979 4 6	28,783	73,69,575 0 11	2,59,664 9 4	219,010	4,25,19,344 15 9	14,14,643 13 10

50. Statement C. given below classifies the depositors according to their professions. By far the best customers of the Government Savings Banks are those belonging to the professional class with fixed incomes, which number 81,888 out of a total of 219,010. Next come the domestic class, of which there are 23,237, and then the professional class with variable incomes represented by a total of 17,385. Of all specific classes the worst represented is the agricultural, of whom there are only 2,427.

C

Statement showing the number of Depositors in each Postal Circle classified according to professions during 1886-87.

Postal Circle.	Class I—Professional. A. Having fixed income.	Class I—Professional. B. Having variable income.	Class II. Domestic.	Class III. Commercial.	Class IV. Agricultural.	Class V. Industrial.	Class VI. Indefinite.	Total.
Bengal	17,178	4,310	3,245	1,630	506	647	20,735	48,251
Madras	13,175	2,582	2,734	1,404	647	1,457	10,932	32,931
Bombay	17,346	3,030	3,224	3,179	420	1,062	20,517	48,778
North-Western Provinces	8,580	2,144	4,205	1,095	292	659	6,880	23,855
Punjab	5,397	1,099	2,914	385	62	234	4,123	14,214
Central Provinces	3,932	797	1,183	505	175	190	2,433	9,215
Oudh	1,821	488	1,179	108	52	166	1,414	5,228
Behar	3,966	858	620	226	158	103	3,226	9,157
Eastern Bengal	2,502	785	314	127	46	56	2,588	6,418
Rajputana	1,323	164	190	59	2	68	807	2,613
Central India	740	159	412	59	5	38	668	2,081
Burma	1,626	168	1,085	90	12	447	1,077	4,505
Assam	2,019	485	902	118	43	111	1,757	5,435
Sind	2,283	316	1,030	171	7	161	2,361	6,329
Total of 1886-87	81,888	17,385	23,237	9,156	2,427	5,399	79,518	219,010
Total of 1885-87	57,831	9,714	23,372	8,056	1,846	2,475	51,715	155,009
Increase in 1886-87	24,057	7,671	Decrease. 135	1,100	581	2,924	27,803	64,001
Percentage of Increase	41·59	78·96	Decrease ·57	13·65	31·47	118·14	53·76	41·28

51. Prior to April 1886 any person, whether a Savings Bank depositor or not, could use the Post Office as an agency for the purchase and sale of Government securities. But from the beginning of the year under review this privilege was withdrawn from the public at large and restricted to *bonâ fide* depositors. From the same date a limit of ₹1,000 in the year or ₹3,000 in all was fixed to the gross value of Government securities which a depositor is allowed to tender at the Post Office for safe custody by the Comptroller General. Investments, aggregating a total sum of ₹4,40,600, were made through the Post Office during the year against ₹3,59,400 in 1885-86: and the balance of investments remaining with the Comptroller General at the close of the year under report rose from ₹2,82,300 to ₹3,78,800. Out of a total of 556 purchases and 28 sales of Government paper, or 584 transactions in all, no less than 525 related to sums not exceeding ₹1,000 in value: there were 41 transactions above ₹1,000 but not exceeding ₹2,000, and 18 for amounts between ₹2,000 and ₹7,100.

Section VII.—Insurance and Value-Payable system.

52. On the margin a table is given showing the yearly value of articles insured since the beginning of the insurance system. Under the head of Letters the figures are higher than those of any year since the measure was introduced, while the value of parcels, though exhibiting an increase of 10·25 per cent., is lower even than that of 1879-80, the second complete year of the existence of this scheme. Taking the combined value of letters and parcels it will be

Year.	Value Insured. Letters.	Value Insured. Parcels.	Value Insured. Total.	Insurance fees.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1877-78, last quarter being the commencement of the system	6,66,320	18,60,191	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79	89,71,775	2,81,21,219	3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80	1,63,35,058	5,34,34,161	6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81	1,57,33,428	6,30,26,524	7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82	1,79,69,808	5,85,53,413	7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83	2,30,67,342	5,95,70,924	8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84	2,21,16,868	6,04,08,142	8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85	2,30,06,964	5,52,14,744	7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1885-86	2,21,78,613	4,75,99,870	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87	2,35,74,205	5,26,06,770	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
Percentage of increase as compared with 1885-86	6·29	10·52	9·18	6·08

Note.—The average value of insurance effected on each article was ₹315¼ in the case of letters and ₹354¼ in the case of parcels.

seen that the business grew yearly until 1882-83, when it declined, the year under report being the first year since that date in which the total again shows an increase. As explained in the last two Annual Reports, the stoppage of insurance to and from offices in the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia has materially diminished insurance business in this country, besides this the continually growing popularity of the money order and value-payable systems must compete appreciably with the transmission of valuables by post. As an explanation of the increase in the year under report the Postmaster General of Madras reports that "emigrants of the labouring class now go over to Burma in larger numbers from the Telugu country, and those whose homes are not situated in a Post Town find it more convenient to make small remittances of cash to their families by this means than by money orders, as the insured parcel is delivered at the house of the addressee, while village postmen as a rule are not authorized to pay money orders." Again, he adds, that "the practice which has been adopted by certain Gold Mining Companies of sending their gold to the Madras Agents by this means will probably account for the greater portion of this very large increase in value." Bombay shows the highest value, ₹2,08,45,590, in the total of articles insured, Madras comes next with an aggregate of ₹1,54,60,353, and then Bengal with a total of ₹1,33,36,446. A special set of statistics were got for one month from 24 selected offices, with the object of ascertaining the particular descriptions of articles which usually are sent under the insurance system, together with the relative value of each description: and the results obtained gave the following proportions of value to the total declared value of articles insured during the month at the offices chosen:—gold nearly 38 per cent., currency notes slightly in excess of 36 per cent., precious stones rather more than 14 per cent., silver about 9½ per cent.

53. Out of a total of 43 claims made in connection with insured articles, the liability of the department was accepted in 27 instances, and in 22 out of these 27 cases the loss occurred through fraud or neglect on the part of postal employés: in three instances the Post Office was broken into and the articles stolen by outside robbers: on one occasion strong suspicion attached itself against the proprietor of the house in which the Post Office was located, and one parcel was lost by a Railway Company, to which it had been entrusted for conveyance. A summary of the value of the losses under the usual heads is given on the margin. The sum paid as compensation amounted in all to ₹16 750 or 9·29 per cent. of the total amount realized as insurance fees, *viz.*, ₹1,80,274.

Losses under the Insurance system.	1885-86. ₹ a. p.	1886-87. ₹ a. p.
Losses by accident or by departmental neglect or fraud	11,882 9 0	20,608 0 0
Losses by highway robbery in British Territory	70 0 0	...
Losses by highway robbery in Native States	500 0 0	...
	12,452 9 0	20,608 0 0
Value of property recovered	5,969 8 6	3,747 9 3
	6,483 0 6	16,860 6 9
Claims not preferred or not entertained	...	110 0 0
	6,483 0 6	16,750 6 9

54. When the value-payable system began in December 1877, its application was restricted at the outset to parcels posted at disbursing offices. In 1879 its operation was extended to registered book packets, and a year later the area of posting was greatly enlarged so as to include all money order offices. Registered letters were added to the business in October 1882: while a further extension occurred in 1885, under which the system was rendered applicable to unregistered book packets, both paid and unpaid. And in April

1886 privileged publications were allowed to travel as value-payable unregistered packets. The usual statistics are given on the margin, which shew very marked growth, the increases being 36·73 per cent. in the number of articles sent, 29·68 per cent. or nearly 13½ lacs of rupees in the value declared, and 37·08 per cent. in the commission. Out of a gross total of 596,296 articles no less than 296,269 were posted in Calcutta, and out of an aggregate of 58¾ lacs of rupees recovered from the addressees of these articles more than 29½ lacs were paid to tradesmen in Calcutta. A description was given in the last Annual Report of efforts made to popularise the plan of transmitting railway receipt notes as value-payable articles. During the year under report a change was effected, under which the sender addresses the goods to himself, endorses the railway receipt to the individual for whom the consignment is intended, and then makes over the receipt to the Post Office for transmission to destination under the value-payable system. The object of this change was to free the Railway Company from the risk of incurring pecuniary responsibility by inadvertently delivering the goods in anticipation of the production of the receipt. Now that the packages are directed not to the real recipient but to the sender, this risk is reduced to a minimum and the sender can rely on his money being realised by the Post Office before the goods are parted with by the Railway Company. Marked success followed this alteration, the number of value-payable railway receipts having risen from 351 in Otober 18866 (the month prior to the introduction of the new method) to 1,048 in March 1887, and the amount specified for recovery from ₹9,124 to ₹27,594. As yet the conveyance by post of value-payable railway receipts is almost wholly confined to the East Indian Railway, and, though there is little present hope of any considerable development on other lines of railway, this business will probably prove eventually an important addition to postal duties and responsibilities.

Value-payable system year.	Number of articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realisation.	Commission.
		₹	₹
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877,) 4 months .	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,369	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87 .	**596,296**	**58,78,016**	**1,17,247**

55. A comparison between the posting of the different classes of value-payable articles is given on the margin. One noticeable feature in these figures is the low average value of each article sent as an unregistered packet: while registration is usually resorted to for the more expensive classes of books, cheap publications, and pamphlets are generally sent as unregistered articles. The Postmaster General of Bombay reports that "there were 635 book packets posted at Bijapur, mainly consisting, as I ascertained when I inspected the office in February last, of the issue in parts of a Marathi novel written by a Native official, and I quote the fact to show how the value-payable system may help an author to command an audience."

	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of each article.	Average commission on each article.
		₹	₹	₹ a. p.	*Annas.*
Value-payable parcels and railway receipts . .	285,588	31,13,099	58,209	10 14 5	4
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets.	114,420	19,68,731	30,938	17 3 4	4
Value-payable unregistered packets.	196,288	7,96,186	28,100	4 0 11	2
TOTAL .	596,296	58 78,016	1,17,247	9 13 9	2

Section VIII.—Miscellaneous.

56. A statement representing the position of the Post Office Security Fund is given below. As explained in the last Annual Report, all disbursements under this head are debited against the old fund, the balance of which is thus gradually disappearing: during the year the charges against that fund amounted to ₹33,164, which reduced the balance at credit from ₹1,59,324, at the close of 1885-86, to ₹1,26,160 on the 31st March last. The closing balance of the new fund has risen from ₹1,06,304 to ₹1,58,565:—

Old Fund.

Receipts.		Charges.	
	Returnable Portion.		
	₹		₹
Balance of 1885-86	43,564	Sums decreed against the fund . . .	25,411
		Rateable refunds to subscribers . . .	893
		Cost of establishment	1,020
		TOTAL Charges .	27,324
		BALANCE at credit .	16,240
		TOTAL returnable portion .	43,564
	Non-returnable Portion.		
Balance of 1885-86	1,15,760	Sums decreed against the fund . . .	4,490
		Cost of establishment	1,020
		Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	330
		TOTAL Charges .	5,840
		BALANCE at credit .	1,09,920
		TOTAL non-returnable portion .	1,15,760
	Grand Total.		
Balance of 1885-86	1,59,324	TOTAL amount charged against the old fund .	33,164
		BALANCE at credit	1,26,160
		GRAND TOTAL .	1,59,324

New Fund.

Receipts.	Amount of Subscription. First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	Charges.	Amount.
	₹	₹	₹		₹
Balance of 1885-86	...	...	1,06,304	Refund on account of excess realisation	177
Interest on above at 4 per cent. from April 1886 to March 1887 . .	...	...	4,252		
Imperial	19,965	17,682	...		
District	2,314	2,105	...	Advance for stock notes . . .	300
TOTAL .	22,279	19,787	42,066	TOTAL .	477
Advance for stock notes . . .	...	...	6,420	Closing Balance .	1,58,565
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	1,59,042	GRAND TOTAL .	1,59,042

57. *Complaints by the Public.*—The number of complaints made by the public, which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles, was 8,476 against 7,684 in the previous year. Bengal is principally responsible for this increase, to which the Postmaster General refers in the following terms:—

"Considerably more than half the increase of 881 in the total number of complaints is accounted for by the great increase in the business of the various miscellaneous departments of the Post Office. Slight and even unavoidable delay in the delivery of a valuable article or money order is generally sufficient to produce a complaint, and as the Money Order, Savings Bank, and Value-Payable systems expand an increase of complaints must be expected. An increase of complaints regarding ordinary articles is also much to be desired, for it is upon the probability of complaint in cases of failure that every postal administration mainly depends. In countries and cities commercially advanced it is impos-

sible for a delivery to be delayed or a single clearance of a letter-box to be neglected without sufficient complaints being received to enable the administration to localize the fault and detect the offender. Of the most advanced provinces of India, and even of Calcutta itself, it will, I fear, be a long time before this can be said. Instances were given in your last report which showed the extraordinary ignorance of postal matters prevalent among the village population, and illustrated the still not uncommon belief that the letter-box itself is but a portion of a supernatural agency. This belief is, no doubt, confined to the most ignorant classes of backward districts, but it is no exaggeration to say that the postal system of India is so strange to the general population and so far in advance of their expectations that delays and failures which would not be tolerated in England or Germany do not in India call forth a single complaint. The comparative backwardness of the country, the apathy of its people, the result of satisfaction, and the enervating effect of the climate on foreign residents, all combine to deprive the administration of the aid derived in other countries from the numerous complaints that follow every omission or neglect. In this circle, while about seventy-five millions of ordinary articles were posted and delivered during the past year, only 1,089 complaints were made regarding the loss, delay, or overcharge of such articles."

58. An analysis of those cases which relate to the loss of articles transmitted under a system of registration is appended: the number of these cases has risen from 336 to 396:—

	1886-87.			Total.	
	Registered letters and ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and Insured parcels.	Value-payable parcel and Value-payable registered articles.	1885-86.	1886-87.
I.—Cases in which inquiry shewed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials	156	29	16	173	201
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	72	22	20	81	114
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at	61	9	11	82	81
Total	289	60	47	336	396

59. Commenting on a case in which a Branch Postmaster was criminally prosecuted and punished for abstracting a currency note of the value of ₹100 from a registered letter, the Postmaster General of Madras observes that "the Branch Postmaster in this case was apparently induced to commit the offence through having observed that the addressee of this registered letter had posted a post card in the Branch Office asking for a remittance." Another extract from the Annual Report of this Postmaster General is given below:—

"In another case an insured parcel was received from Burma for delivery in this Circle, the contents of which were declared to be rubies. This also was delivered in good condition and under a full acquittance; but a complaint was made because the addressee on opening the parcel found that it contained merely some pebbles of a red colour which were of no value. The weight of the parcel at the time of delivery corresponded with the weight observed in the office of posting; and thus this Department was able to repudiate all responsibility. An attempt had apparently been made by the sender to cheat the addressee. Cases of this kind are of somewhat frequent occurrence, and in every instance the Department is exposed to a fraudulent claim, as the sender is bound to demand compensation, otherwise he would be tacitly admitting that the declaration of contents contained false particulars. In one case, therefore, in which good evidence was obtained that a false declaration of contents had been furnished, it was considered expedient to prosecute the poster of the article under Section 417, I. P. C., and Section 43 of the Post Office Act. An insured letter was posted in the Madras Office which was declared to contain two Government Currency Notes of ₹100 each. It was delivered in perfect condition to the addressee from the Melapalayam Sub-office; but on opening it he found, instead of the two notes, a piece of thick brown paper. The weight of the letter at the time of delivery corresponded exactly with its weight when it was posted; and on the piece of

brown paper there was a distinct impression of the obliterator which had been used in the Madras Office for the purpose of defacing the postage labels on the cover. From this it was evident that this piece of brown paper had been in the cover when the letter was posted. The poster was the sender's son, and he was prosecuted and convicted under the sections abovenamed and sentenced to pay a fine of ₹250, or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. A youth who abetted the offence was sentenced to pay a fine of ₹50 or to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment in default. There is reason to hope that the result of this prosecution will have a salutary effect in checking attempted frauds of this nature."

60. *Offences punishable by Law.*—Appendix VIII, of which an abstract appears on the margin, is a statement showing the offences punishable by law committed by postal officials in each postal circle. It will be seen that the number of legal convictions has fallen by 27, and that the departmental punishments have risen by 18, the net result being a diminution in the total of 9 cases. The most serious of these cases is the one known as the "Bara Bazar" case, which is thus described by the Postmaster General of Bengal:—

	1885-86	1886-87.
Number of legal convictions	187	160
Number of cases punished departmentally.	67	85
Total	254	245

"Two registered bags made up by the Bara Bazar Town Sub-Office were abstracted while in transit through the General Post Office. The bags contained in all 122 ordinary registered letters and one insured letter, enclosing diamonds valued at ₹400. The sum just mentioned represented the loss to the Department, but the nominal value of the contents of the 122 ordinary registered letters was more than ₹70,000, the enclosures being chiefly hundis, cheques, whole currency notes, and half notes. Most of the stolen property was recovered, part being obtained from one of the two offenders, a cooly in the General Post Office, who was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and a larger portion being found on the Calcutta maidan where the stolen bags appear to have been opened and searched. All the property recovered was returned to the owners, and, accepting the statement of the sender of each letter as to its contents, the actual loss to the public was reduced to ₹4,790. The second offender implicated in the case unfortunately threw himself from a boat while in the custody of the Police, and either escaped or was drowned. Had it not been for this accident, it might have been possible to recover even more of the stolen property."

Another grave instance of embezzlement covered by false accounts was committed by the Postmaster of Bushire, who, having been tried by the High Court in Bombay, was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

61. In the Money Order Branch of this Department the instances of misappropriation numbered 97, and the total loss, after deducting recoveries, aggregated ₹5,898, of which ₹5,891 were charged to the Post Office Guarantee Fund, and the balance (₹7) written off as a loss to Government. Of these 97 cases, 34, representing a total sum of ₹1,329, were committed by postmen or village postmen who number 13,267; and 18 cases, involving the gross amount of ₹2,114, were due to dishonesty on the part of the extra departmental agents who number 2,841.

62. Connected with Savings Bank transactions, 14 cases of fraud were perpetrated by employés of this department, resulting in a loss of ₹2,646, the whole of which has been written off against the Post Office Guarantee Fund. In nine instances the offenders were punished by law, in one case the accused, though acquitted, was dismissed the department, and in four instances the suspected officials escaped justice by flight. On eleven occasions fraud against the Post Office Savings Banks was either committed or attempted by members of the public. In six of these occasions pass-books were presented, the possession of which had been dishonestly obtained, and in five of these six cases money was successfully withdrawn. Four instances occurred in which, by altering entries in pass-books, unsuccessful attempts were made to draw larger balances than

those actually at the credit of the accounts concerned: but in one of these cases the object of the depositor, in fraudulently enlarging the amount of her balance, appears to have been not to cheat the Post Office but to obtain a loan on the security of her pass-book. Prosecutions were instituted in nine cases, eight of which were successful.

63. *Highway Robberies.*—An abstract, comparing the highway robberies of the mail during the year with those of the preceding year, will be found on the margin. The rise in the total from 14 to 18 is more than explained by the seven instances of dacoity which occurred in Burma owing to the unsettled state of that province.

	1885-86. Number of Highway Robberies.			1886-87. Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	3	...	3	1	...	1
Madras	1	1	2	1	...	1
Bombay	...	...	...	1	1	2
N.-W. Provinces	4	...	4	2	...	2
Oudh	...	...	...	1	...	1
Central Provinces	1	...	1	1	...	1
Central India	...	2	2	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	2	1	3
Burma	...	...	...	7	...	7
Rajputana	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total	9	5	14	16	2	18

64. A list is added, giving the localities in which these crimes were committed:—

	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native States.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.
Bengal	Jalpaiguri	1	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...
Madras	Palamcottah	1	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Gujrat	1	...	Chital	1	...
		1	...	...	1	...
North-Western Provinces	Aligarh	...	1	...	...	...
	Moradabad	1	...	...	...	...
	Saharanpur	1	...	...	...	...
		2	1	...	...	...
Punjab	Derajat	...	1	...	...	...
		...	1	...	...	...
Oudh	Partabgarh	1	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	Chhatisgarh	1	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	Bhopal	...	1
		...	...	...	...	1
Assam	Sibsagar	2	...	Manipur	1	...
		2	...	...	1	...
Burma	Tharawaddy	1	...	...	...	...
	Mandalay	2	...	...	...	...
	Pyinmana	2	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon	2	...	...	...	...
		7	...	...	...	...
	Total	16	2	...	2	1

65. Prosecutions were instituted in three out of these eighteen cases, and in two instances convictions were secured. No trace of the offenders could be found in the remaining cases. When considering the large proportion of these crimes which still remain unpunished, it should be borne in mind that on seven occasions the perpetrators were Burmese dacoits, and on two occasions the uncivilized tribes resident in the Naga Hills and in Manipur. One runner was shot dead while carrying the mail, notwithstanding the presence of an armed escort: this occurred during the Chital act of violence in the Bombay Circle. Besides this instance of loss of life, seven of these mail robberies were accompanied by the wounding or maltreatment of the postal runner. In one of the Burma cases the highway robbers, after pilfering the mail bags, proceeded to the outpost for which the runner was bound, and killed every one of the guard provided for the protection of that place. In another Burma case the road between Ningyan and Yemethen had been closed for some weeks when the accumulated mails were at last despatched under a strong escort consisting of a jemadar with 30 men. But this force, having been attacked by an overpowering number of dacoits, was compelled to retire leaving everything behind them. In the Manipur case a pretender to the throne of that country with his followers stopped the road between Silchar and Manipur, and the mails sent in both directions during six days were lost, though the contents of the bags were fortunately of small value. But a great deal of delay and inconvenience ensued, the mails having to travel for nearly a month by a very round-about route until order was restored.

66. Apart from highway robberies of the mail the history of the year is memorable for a series of acts of violence, sometimes accompanied by bloodshed, in which postal employés were generally the sufferers. At Pyindaye, in the Thongwa district, the Branch Postmaster was murdered and the property of the department destroyed by dacoits. Near Pyinmana, in Upper Burma, the escort which accompanied the mail was fired upon, two sepoys being killed and a policeman severely wounded, though the mails were untouched. In Baluchistan a village postman was stoned to death by certain Pathans, who were never apprehended: he managed to stagger towards the Post Office till he met a passer-by, to whom he entrusted his bag and badge for delivery to the Sub-Postmaster: and the dead body of this village postman was found on the spot where he parted with his bag and badge. A Branch Postmaster at Fazilpur, in the Dera-Ghazi-Khan district, had his throat cut with a razor, the Post Office being set fire to with the object of concealing evidence of the crime. On this occasion the murderer was a village postman, who received the sentence of death and was executed. At Tabayi, in the Toungoo district, the Branch Post Office was attacked and burnt by dacoits, and all communication with Toungoo cut off for several days. The small quantity of cash which the office contained had been placed for security in the Myook's Court: but that building also was sacked and burnt. The Demagiri Sub Post Office, in the Chittagong hill tracts, was broken into and robbed by Kookies. A runner in the Thana District, having been attacked on a lonely road, resisted and killed his assailant with a spiked staff. This runner was tried for manslaughter, but defended at the expense of the Department and acquitted, the Court being satisfied that he acted only in self-defence. Three departmental officials committed suicide, deficiencies being discovered in the cash balances of the offices entrusted to their charge. In April 1886 the Mandalay Post Office was destroyed by a fire which consumed a large portion of that town; and in August of that year the buildings occupied both by the Mandalay Head Office and by the shore Sub-office had to be abandoned on account of floods. Serious floods occurred also in

Behar and in Eastern Bengal, which necessitated the removal of several Post Offices, and in some instances in Eastern Bengal the use of boats for the purposes of a Post Office. Communication between Toungoo and Ningyan was stopped for eleven days owing to the insecurity of the road and the sinking of the launch in which the mail was conveyed; another launch sent to rescue the mail was fired upon by the rebels and had to abandon its flat which added to the detention of the post on this occasion.

67. Several instances also occurred in which mail communication was interrupted through the operation of floods on lines of Railway. On two separate occasions during July the North-Western Railway was breached by floods near Jagadri. Between Trichinopoly and Pondicherry the mail was detained for two days from the same cause. A bridge was carried away on the Eastern Bengal line and boats had to be provided for crossing the mail. Interruption occurred in the Madras line through excessive flooding, and the Oudh and Rohilkund line suffered in the same way.

68. Appendix IX contains the numerical strength of the establishment entertained by this Department in the several postal circles, while the marginal abstract includes all grades below that of Deputy Postmaster General.

Postal Officials.	1885-85.	1886-87.
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	346	352
Postmasters, Deputy and Sub-Postmasters, including Village Postmasters	4,677	4,901
Extraneous Agencies, such as School-masters, &c.	1,969	2,214
Clerks	5,086	5,342
Postmen and other servants	9,386	9,566
Road Establishment	12,271	12,098
Village Postmen	4,440	4,455
Signallers, clerks, and other servants employed in combined offices	654	642
TOTAL	38,829	39,570

69. The charges incurred on account of printing work done by private presses rose from R48,197 to R53,797. Most of the circles show decreases of expenditure under this head, but large increases have taken place in the North-Western Provinces and Railway Mail Service which raise the net charge by R5,600.

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

Telegraphs.

70. During the year under review 57 combined Post and Telegraph Offices were opened and five closed, giving a net increase of 52 offices: 21 of these were situated at places where separate Telegraph Offices had previously existed. The total number of Telegraph Offices at the close of the year was 699, of which 440 were combined Offices or Telegraph Offices worked under the supervision of the local Postmaster. In seven places postal work is conducted in the Telegraph Office under the management of the Telegraph Master.

71. A table of traffic statistics is given below, in which the work done by each postal circle is exhibited. Compared with the figures of the previous year the total number of messages sent has increased by 34·56 per cent. and the revenue by 41·40 per cent., while the total realisations of the year exceed the charges by R3,73,368.

Traffic Statistics of combined Post and Telegraph Offices for the year 1886-87.

Postal Circles.	Number of combined offices on 31st March 1887.	Total cost of Postal Establishments debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	Number of Messages. Sent (Inland and Foreign).	Received.	Transit.	Revenue realized during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	Remarks.
		R a. p.				R a. p.	
Madras	75	28,598 14 7	103·406	104,189	29,118	1,12,748 8 6	*Note.*—All combined offices are authorized to accept messages for Ceylon. But no combined office is allowed to accept foreign messages for countries other than Ceylon unless specially authorized to do so. At the close of the year under report 147 combined offices had received this special permission: of these 147 offices 44 are situated in the Madras postal circle.
Bengal	71	16,048 5 6	49·385	50,200	26,666	54,427 3 9	
Punjab	70	21,638 5 8	60·988	66,452	24,519	67,444 6 3	
N.-W. Provinces	59	23,096 2 2	59·892	72,125	14,700	63,415 8 9	
Bombay	36	15,226 5 7	44·411	55,345	2,642	50,450 1 6	
Behar	30	10,668 0 8	23·520	31,013	35,072	27,424 9 0	
Assam	26	8,610 0 10	18·675	18,955	2,074	26,630 10 3	
Central Provinces	25	9,530 3 4	26·149	30,624	260	29,239 7 9	
Burma	15	6,474 9 10	14·859	14,512	80	34,144 9 9	
Central India	13	6,076 5 6	15·906	21,366	25,696	18,102 2 3	
Sind and Baluchistan	8	4,352 2 1	27·474	12,053	309	30,195 5 3	
Eastern Bengal	6	1,618 15 9	5·134	3,761	...	5,892 1 9	
Rajputana	3	1,369 8 0	5·570	6,716	115	4,878 14 3	
Oudh	3	786 2 2	2·188	2,638	...	2,468 8 0	
TOTAL	440	1,54,094 1 8	457,557	489,949	161,251	5,27,462 1 0	
Total for 1885-86	388	1,20,426 5 3	340,040	334,507	83,087	3,73,028 0 0	
Increase	52	33,667 12 5	117,517	155,442	78,164	154,434 1 0	
Percentage of Increase	13·40	27·96	34·56	46·47	94·07	41·40	

72. Besides working combined offices the Post Office also receives telegrams at Post Offices and transmits them to the nearest Telegraph Office. 31,578 messages were thus sent during the year from 1,721 Post Offices, the revenue yielded being R32,942.

73. During the year 141 postal employés qualified as signallers, and at the close of March 1887 66 were still under training. In the previous year 253 employés passed in signalling, so that on the 1st April last 394 qualified postal signallers were available for employment in combined offices.

74. A further step in the direction of alliance between the postal and telegraph departments was taken by the extension to the Indo-European line in the Persian Gulf of the Indian plan under which the two departments mutually perform without charge the work done for the other.

75. *Government Carrying Agency and Passenger Service.*—The Government carrying agency is an agency for the conveyance of passengers and goods in vehicles drawn by bullocks: it consists of one main line between Umballa and Simla with branches to the hill stations of Kasauli, Dagshai, Solon, and Subathu. The passenger service is an agency for the conveyance of passengers in vehicles drawn by ponies: it consists of one line only, *viz.*, that between Umballa and Simla. No change under either of these heads occurred during the year.

Section X.—Financial Results.

76. Appendix X gives a detailed comparison between the receipts and charges of the year under review and those of the preceding year so far as the regular accounts of the department are concerned: and the following abstract contains the general financial results exhibited by that statement. The heading of "Purely Postal Service" includes the revenue and charges belonging to correspondence of all kinds and to money orders: it includes likewise the charges of the Savings Bank branch of this department which yields no income at all. This heading presents an improvement of R4,61,364 in the receipts, together

with an addition of R2,84,613 to the charges, the net result being a gain of R1,76,751 :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
PURELY POSTAL SERVICE.	R	R
Receipts, including sale of service postage Stamps . .	1,07,26,955	1,11,88,319
,, excluding ,, ,, ,, ,, . .	90,07,187	94 39,167
Disbursements, including discount on sale of ordinary stamps	95,48,017	98,32,630
Net revenue, including sale of service postage stamps . .	11,78,938	13.55,689
NON-POSTAL BRANCH.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	1,44,795	1,37,343
Disbursements	1,48,231	1,50,881
Deficit .	3,436	13,538
Passenger Service on Mail Cart Lines.		
Receipts and disbursements	2,16,745	2,05,698
Contract subsidies paid through the Post Office but employed also largely on general and military considerations.		
Disbursements	5,45,154	5,38,143

These results may be summarised as follows :—	1885-86. R	1886-87. R
A net revenue in the Purely Postal Department of . .	11,78,938	13,55,689
A net deficit in the Bullock Train Department of . .	3,436	13,538

77. Appendix XI is a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges entered in Appendix X and contains also certain other items of revenue and expenditure detailed on the margin, which, though not shewn in the regular accounts of the department, are debited against the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Empire. The figures in this appendix show a total revenue of R1,15,78,780 or an increase of R4,47,917 on the revenue of the previous year, and a total expenditure of R1,35,38,769 or an increase of R5,12,733 over the expenditure of 1885-86. Thus the deficit at which the department is worked, under the figures given in the civil accounts, has risen from R18,95,173 to R19,59,989. But, as explained in previous reports, though the district post charges are all debited against the Post Office, the great bulk of the receipts belonging to this branch of the service is credited not to this department but to another head in the accounts. Practically the charges of the district post cannot exceed its receipts. Omitting, therefore, both receipts and charges, over which no control is exercised by this office, the deficit referred to is reduced to R8,07,714. There are other sums also for which the Post Office can fairly claim credit. Throughout the year, for instance, service articles in Upper Burma have been carried free of cost under frank owing to the disturbed state of that province, the absence of treasuries and stamp depôts and the practical impossibility of furnishing flying columns with the needful stock of service stamps. Had these articles been sent under the official correspondence rules,

Items included in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, but not included in the regular accounts of the Postal Department.

REVENUE, 1886-87.	R	CHARGES, 1886-87.	R
District post collections, including zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal . .	47,420	District post establishment, including zemindary dâks in Bengal .	11,99,695
		Stores from England . . .	4,91,252
		Payments under postal arrangements with the Lords of the Treasury	6,80,000
		Exchange on charges in England .	4,40,470

the postal revenue would have benefited to the estimated extent of R47,495. Moreover, the Post Office was forced to maintain an unremunerative establishment in Upper Burma costing R50,000. Again, no credit is allowed to the department in the accounts of the Empire for the benefits bestowed on the country by the Savings Bank branch of its operations. If credit be claimed for the keeping of these accounts, at the rates allowed to Presidency Banks for the discharge of the same class of work, the revenue of the department would be increased by R1,62,051 as denoted on the margin. Furthermore, the conversion into a State Railway of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Guaranteed Railway, together with the application to the Bengal Central Railway Company of State Railway rates, has increased postal payments to State Railways by R54,000 with no corresponding benefit whatsoever in the shape of improved accommodation or in any other way. By claiming these credits the deficit of R8,07,714 would fall to R4,94,168 as contrasted with a deficit of R6,40,285 in the preceding year. But for the increase of R1,09,520 under the head of "Exchange charges in England," which this department is powerless to control, the result would have been still more favourable. When considering the profit and loss arising out of the operations of the Post Office, it is fair to bear in mind that, while the State Railway, the Telegraph and other departments of Government, make no difference between the rates charged to the Government and those levied from the public, the Post Office alone, on the ground of convenience, provides a special and extremely favourable scale of charge for the work it performs for the State: the Indian rate for official letters is one anna per ten tolas instead of one anna per tola, the rate taken from the public. In the United Kingdom no such privilege is accorded, but the charges levied for private and official correspondence are one and the same. If the practice followed by other departments in India be extended to the Post Office, and, as is done by Great Britain, the charges for official correspondence be reckoned at ordinary rates, the revenue derived from this source would, at a low computation, be doubled, and the postal department, instead of shewing a deficit in its accounts, would rank among the revenue yielding departments of the State. It remains to remark that the increase under the head of charges of R1,19,862 on English stores is accounted for by the supply of a large stock of new registration and square embossed envelopes, the introduction of which has already been adverted to; as this new class of stationery is disposed of by sale, the sum disbursed on their purchase will gradually be recovered from the public.

	R a.
¾ per cent. on a balance of R2,25,45,890	84.547 0
A charge of 8 annas on each of 1,55,009 active accounts . .	77,504 8
TOTAL	R1,62,051 8

78. Other items of charge also exist which find no place either in the departmental or in the civil accounts. These items are entered on the margin: but the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to rule that there is no reason for adding them to the expenditure of the Post Office.

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

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	R	R
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	1,44,856	1,18,743
Railway free service estimated	2,54,529	1,75,892
Value of services rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	45,119	52,353
Rent of Government Buildings	3,13,300	3,25,335
Gratuities	4,200	4,465
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	10,720	2,550
Pension (being the average of five years capitalised at 10·165 years' purchase)	1,81,740	1,92,972
	9,54,464	8,71,310
Deduct :—Share of Marine Subsidies charged in the Finance Accounts, which should have been borne by Military, Political, and other Departments .	2,47,539	2,18,893
	7,06,925	6,52,417

Section XI.—General Review of Progress.

	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers (those of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of expenditure (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).
1855-56, first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1867-68, thirteenth ditto	207	237	161
1868-69, fourteenth ditto	228	258	182
1869-70, fifteenth ditto	253	246	190
1870-71, sixteenth ditto	257	235	175
1871-72, seventeenth ditto	269	272	173
1872-73, eighteenth ditto	279	279	177
1873-74, nineteenth ditto	328	284	184
1874-75, twentieth ditto	348	305	189
1875-76, twenty-first ditto	352	326	191
1876-77, twenty-second ditto	368	345	196
1877-78, twenty-third ditto	387	378	206
1878-79, twenty-fourth ditto	394	390	222
1879-80, twenty-fifth ditto	428	417	234
1880-81, twenty-sixth ditto	476	452	252
1881-82, twenty-seventh ditto	507	459	270
1882-83, twenty-eighth ditto	550	478	290
1883-84, twenty-ninth ditto	598	508	303
1884-85, thirtieth ditto	646	526	308
1885-86, thirty-first ditto	711	559	320
1886-87, thirty-second ditto	758	586	330

79. A cheap scale of postage was first introduced in India during the year 1854. On the margin is given a table which indicates the yearly progress of the department as denoted by its correspondence, revenue, and expenditure.

Section XII.—Notices of Post Office Officials.

80. Rai Salig Ram Bahadur, Postmaster General of the North-Western Provinces, retired from the public service after a long and honourable connection with the postal department, extending over nearly 40 years. This distinguished officer is the first Native of India who has attained the high position of Postmaster General. Mr. J. DeCaster, Superintendent of the Postmaster General's Office in Madras, also retired on pension after a faithful service of more than 34 years, during which he enjoyed the confidence of many successive Postmasters General. My thanks are due to Mr. H. M. Kisch, C.S., Postmaster General of Bengal, for his labours as President of a Committee for the revision of the Post Office Manual: to Mr H. Farrer, Postmaster General of Madras, for the energy and patience with which he set himself to improve postal communication in the Northern Circars against great obstacles: and to Pundit Salig Ram for the introduction of the new Rent Money Order system. Among the officers whose names have been brought to my notice for good work done of a special character are those of Mr. J. Owens, in connection with the new Tonga line between Giridih and Hazaribagh, Rai Ramouter Sing for the revisions in the Railway Mail Service, resulting in large savings of expenditure, and to Mr. E. A. Doran for the care, industry, and ability with which he discharged his duties as Secretary to the Manual Committee.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the Number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1886-87 and the Total Number that stood at the end of the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1886.			Opened or entertained in 1886-87.			Total of 1886-87.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	1,089	3,213	976	74	284	128	1,163	3,497	1,104	Increase 41	Increase 194	Increase 110
Madras	1,066	614	476	43	47	10	1,109	661	486	,, 27	Decrease 20	,, 5
Bombay	1,203	1,637	640	86	208	49	1,289	1,845	689	,, 69	Increase 104	,, 10
North-Western Provinces	752	393	40	29	29	11	781	422	51	,, 3	Decrease 23	,, 5
Punjab	719	301	317	37	9	24	756	310	341	...	Increase 4	,, 14
Burma	71	123	15	28	-	4	99	123	19	26	Decrease 3	,, 3
Central Provinces	340	412	281	17	22	6	357	434	287	11	,, 1	Decrease 5
Oudh	278	140	213	13	10	9	291	150	222	10	Increase 6	Increase 8
Rajputana	143	74	85	30	14	11	173	88	96	19	,, 13	,, 7
Assam	190	128	206	19	17	20	209	145	226	12	,, 11	,, 14
Behar	433	374	658	20	27	16	453	401	674	9	,, 7	,, 10
Eastern Bengal	308	687	248	22	121	30	330	808	278	19	,, 79	,, 24
Central India	132	63	42	14	6	3	146	69	45	Decrease 1	Decrease 12	Decrease 8
Sind	125	62	56	13	10	6	138	72	62	Increase 3	Increase 6	Increase 5
Railway Mail Service	...	835	...	...	78	...	...	913	...	...	Decrease 35	...
Total	6,849	9,056	4,253	445	882	327	7,294	9,938	4,580	Increase 248	Increase 330	Increase 202

Names of Postal Circles.	Closed or discontinued in 1886-87.			Balance on 31st March 1887.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	33	90	18	1,130	3,407	1,086	Increase 41	Increase 194	Increase 110
Madras	16	67	5	1,093	594	481	,, 27	Decrease 20	,, 5
Bombay	17	104	39	1,272	1,741	650	,, 69	Increase 104	,, 10
North-Western Provinces	26	52	6	755	370	45	,, 3	Decrease 23	,, 5
Punjab	37	5	10	719	305	331	...	Increase 4	,, 14
Burma	2	3	1	97	120	18	26	Decrease 3	,, 3
Central Provinces	6	23	11	351	411	276	,, 11	,, 1	Decrease 5
Oudh	3	4	1	288	146	221	,, 10	Increase 6	Increase 8
Rajputana	11	1	4	162	87	92	,, 19	,, 13	,, 7
Assam	7	6	6	202	139	220	,, 12	,, 11	,, 14
Behar	11	20	6	442	381	668	,, 9	,, 7	,, 10
Eastern Bengal	3	42	6	327	766	272	,, 19	,, 79	,, 24
Central India	15	18	11	131	51	34	Decrease 1	Decrease 12	Decrease 8
Sind	10	4	1	128	68	61	Increase 3	Increase 6	Increase 5
Railway Mail Service	...	113	...	...	800	...	...	Decrease 35	...
Total	197	552	125	7,097	9,386	4,455	Increase 248	Increase 330	Increase 202

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the Distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail-Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Names of Postal Circles.	Under Local Control.		Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.				Total.				Mail carts, horses, camels, &c.		Runners or boats.		Steamer services, sea and river.		Total.	
			Served by Mail Guards.		Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections.													
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	5*	*91	72	146	779	723	856		960		150	162	4,347	4,302	3,023(a)	3,638(a)	8,376	9,122
Madras	...	*299	362	99	1,802	1,858	2,164		2,256		59	144	6,809	6,830	1,207	1,207	10,239	10,437
Bombay	...	...	64	159	1,459	1,542	1,523		1,692		870	717	8,302	8,396	3,233(a)	3,233(a)	13,928	14,038
North-Western Provinces	36*	*78	73	106	1,450	1,440	1,565		1,624		676	661	1,322	1,348	...	...	3,563	3,633
Punjab	129*	*249	116	...	1,294	1,309	1,539		1,558		795	639	2,229	2,263	...	...	4,563	4,460
Burma	327	327	...	...	...	...	327		327		...	64	436	344	3,134	2,650	3,897	3,385
Central Provinces	...	*195	14	14	876	727	890		936		364	421	2,652	2,625	...	...	3,906	3,982
Oudh	...	...	22	75	546	570	568		654		165	113	773	782	...	...	1,506	1,549
Rajputana	38*	*64	...	79	633	653	671		776		266	278	1,781	1,830	...	...	2,718	2,884
Assam	127	73	...	...	...	...	127		73		...	...	1,386	1,058	420	669	1,933	2,400
Behar	37*	*37	43	83	696	716	776		836		...	4	1,102	1,200	...	...	1,882	2,040
Eastern Bengal	...	...	10	...	...	86	10		86		...	...	1,464	1,460	100	286	1,574	1,832
Central India	...	*12	...	...	280	280	280		292		130	...	1,935	1,933	...	...	2,345	2,365
Sind	...	*19	...	...	566	621	566		640		748	650	743	698	...	...	2,057	1,988
Total	699	1,444	776	752	10,387	10,514	11,862		12,710		4,227	3,933	35,281	35,729	11,117	11,683	62,487	64,055

* On these lines mails are conveyed under the weighment system, *i.e.*, paid for by weight checked half-yearly.

(a) Sea-sorting services exist between Calcutta—Rangoon, and Bombay—Karachi.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated Number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received in the Post Offices under

ern Bengal, Central India, and Sind Postal

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.		Central Provinces.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Letters, paid	15,443,541	16,477,951	21,111,496	21,935,900	24,326,051	24,998,042	12,574,406	13,134,343	12,550,004	13,368,438	2,831,878	3,123,983	5,320,266	5,273,911
,, unpaid	4,374,603	4,189,627	2,376,697	2,455,616	3,868,713	3,528,090	3,883,522	3,894,915	2,304,766	2,392,705	3,090,637	2,732,234	1,581,206	1,364,500
,, registered	699,340	781,569	868,804	937,268	575,031	575,553	514,259	574,510	416,569	471,215	82,568	93,179	255,291	286,708
,, insured	31,703	29,982	25,602	25,889	10,611	10,507	8,160	8,656	15,747	12,540	1,382	3,102	4,693	3,259
,, value-payable	5,345	9,047	3,259	4,328	1,147	1,669	8,447	10,585	6,127	7,326	991	886	2,216	2,711
,, service-privileged	690,554	755,446	6,935	7,847	3,128	1,486	1,372,974	1,423,135	1,302,815	1,229,164	397,329	672,252	456,172	445,352
Post-cards	9,852,158	11,635,209	8,523,219	10,155,943	12,589,815	14,492,925	7,731,326	8,588,111	6,894,381	8,264,304	205,130	313,691	2,052,239	2,135,250
Reply Post-cards	453,643	408,279	364,244	335,174	360,933	194,258	439,694	445,874	597,531	507,376	15,410	31,468	152,570	112,681
Total	31,550,887	34,287,110	33,280,256	35,857,965	41,735,429	43,802,530	26,532,788	28,080,129	24,087,940	26,253,068	6,625,925	6,970,795	9,824,653	9,624,372
Newspapers	3,478,398	3,735,462	2,975,845	3,260,675	2,946,932	3,252,984	2,521,576	2,614,026	2,500,511	2,603,206	1,011,910	1,074,612	820,911	807,928
Book and Pattern Packets unregistered	812,829	905,695	1,113,250	1,216,649	908,798	952,833	524,088	620,161	439,434	442,406	129,210	157,732	202,392	213,316
Book Packets. Registered	20,153	24,638	13,375	14,131	19,084	14,026	11,185	10,037	20,753	12,123	5,240	7,952	4,641	3,572
Book Packets. Value-payable registered	9,568	6,700	16,790	12,958	7,196	4,510	13,453	10,481	10,846	7,691	4,406	2,477	5,631	3,911
Book Packets. Value-payable unregistered	10,429	56,731	14,522	41,897	6,127	28,939	9,125	36,317	9,646	25,915	2,972	6,805	3,207	12,306
Parcels paid	94,770	104,364	74,799	77,536	133,981	143,445	82,725	87,391	107,988	125,013	27,896	31,703	21,222	22,865
,, unpaid	52,404	60,095	42,131	49,718	43,722	46,199	39,342	39,394	41,923	38,142	22,526	27,323	15,565	14,730
,, insured	15,095	17,207	29,382	33,893	33,658	35,848	14,730	14,913	13,323	13,401	3,911	3,989	8,317	8,812
,, value-payable	36,709	49,301	42,914	48,128	16,269	20,909	43,226	44,843	43,826	42,079	21,222	20,753	17,755	17,676
Total	36,081,242	39,247,303	37,603,264	40,613,550	45,851,196	48,302,223	29,792,238	31,557,692	27,276,190	29,563,044	7,854,618	8,304,141	10,924,294	10,729,488
Money Orders, Inland	913,857	1,149,541	511,814	598,278	450,404	495,431	485,950	627,006	347,122	385,441	152,706	200,612	205,046	212,700
GRAND TOTAL	36,995,099	40,396,844	38,115,078	41,211,828	46,301,600	48,797,654	30,278,188	32,184,698	27,623,312	29,948,485	8,007,324	8,504,753	11,129,340	10,942,188
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	456,302	446,760	886,794	982,397	1,837,853	1,788,735	538,010	623,968	670,297	754,768	1,463,389	1,558,211	465,088	454,290
Net actually delivered:	36,538,797	39,950,084	37,228,284	40,229,431	44,463,747	47,008,919	29,740,178	31,560,730	26,953,015	29,193,717	6,543,935	6,946,542	10,664,252	10,487,898
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	684,876	728,947	262,462	288,085	566,932	590,804	413,807	447,811	284,597	288,952	19,799	33,617	94,222	97,215
Total	37,223,673	40,679,031	37,490,746	40,517,516	45,030,679	47,599,723	30,153,985	32,008,541	27,237,612	29,482,669	6,563,734	6,980,159	10,758,474	10,585,113

No. III.

the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Assam, Behar, East-

Circles during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Total	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
2,609,672	2,833,260	3,344,443	3,703,290	1,813,216	1,890,804	4,296,259	4,646,658	2,776,008	3,042,275	2,008,804	1,855,269	3,873,875	4,093,710	114,879,919	120,377,834
1,181,583	1,207,550	712,245	708,752	724,368	695,273	2,295,459	2,235,703	967,172	924,206	713,418	538,427	738,682	695,090	28,813,071	27,562,688
86,688	107,128	79,283	87,652	53,916	61,033	195,275	238,658	66,795	70,132	54,958	49,353	104,442	119,929	4,053,219	4,453,887
1,903	1,199	1,251	1,251	2,138	2,268	5,371	4,145	3,911	2,555	1,434	1,304	573	756	114,479	107,413
1,199	3,129	1,330	1,955	2,816	4,276	6,205	10,194	939	1,460	1,095	860	704	1,173	41,820	59,599
96,151	114,063	20,153	15,017	103,999	95,239	443,579	432,994	190,713	177,338	140,395	124,413	1,356	...	5,226,253	5,493,746
1,354,377	1,547,053	906,921	1,224,575	713,288	846,956	1,795,096	2,161,921	1,923,680	2,325,128	657,808	649,205	742,853	936,486	55,940,291	65,276,757
85,514	81,943	18,928	26,697	42,210	30,973	143,784	125,117	148,946	117,530	37,725	21,743	52,534	40,228	2,913,666	2,479,341
5,415,087	5,895,325	5,084,554	5,769,189	3,455,951	3,626,822	9,181,028	9,855,390	6,078,164	6,660,624	3,615,637	3,240,574	5,515,019	5,887,372	211,982,718	225,811,265
534,673	551,072	322,295	365,939	744,209	763,783	856,629	855,847	697,619	740,168	383,745	327,640	546,561	653,350	20,341,814	21,606,697
104,964	115,861	69,741	98,480	120,737	142,011	182,448	200,150	104,859	116,565	39,837	36,995	84,550	87,704	4,837,137	5,306,498
2,816	2,425	2,477	1,851	3,233	2,425	3,572	3,806	3,702	4,198	1,877	1,043	2,868	2,946	114,976	105,173
4,015	2,477	2,633	1,147	4,745	3,546	5,866	3,624	3,363	3,056	2,659	1,460	2,425	1,304	93,596	65,336
3,024	9,568	1,955	5,058	2,268	11,889	4,745	15,904	2,034	15,356	1,721	3,676	1,851	4,510	73,626	274,871
21,848	20,961	21,170	21,822	11,471	13,166	22,161	23,673	12,671	11,915	10,168	10,220	17,363	16,555	660,233	710,629
7,848	7,665	11,941	12,775	14,470	12,697	16,294	17,077	9,672	10,272	9,699	6,361	10,976	13,062	338,513	355,510
5,762	4,510	17,233	20,388	3,911	4,615	4,458	5,319	3,102	2,764	5,006	4,302	4,719	4,302	162,607	174,263
10,637	8,447	6,518	6,388	26,619	29,252	23,412	23,673	9,620	9,516	6,805	5,736	9,386	12,801	314,918	329,502
6,110,674	6,618,311	5,540,517	6,302,977	4,387,614	4,610,211	10,300,613	11,004,463	6,924,806	7,574,428	4,077,154	3,638,007	6,195,718	6,683,906	238,920,138	254,749,744
101,644	119,937	97,017	97,781	142,387	156,525	256,966	315,904	212,228	220,383	119,799	98,635	166,138	142,943	4,163,078	4,821,117
6,212,318	6,738,248	5,637,534	6,400,758	4,530,001	4,766,736	10,557,579	11,320,367	7,137,034	7,794,811	4,196,953	3,736,642	6,361,856	6,826,849	243,083,216	259,570,861
135,792	141,542	116,774	134,764	112,342	113,853	279,199	288,871	171,107	172,280	181,378	148,738	160,339	238,163	7,474,600	7,847,240
6,076,526	6,596,706	5,520,760	6,265,994	4,417,659	4,652,883	10,278,380	11,031,496	6,965,927	7,622,531	4,015,575	3,587,904	6,201,517	6,588,686	235,608,616	251,723,621
93,152	96,705	110,623	111,468	...	...	175,121	189,331	...	...	...	...	101,688	97,953	2,807,291	2,970,888
6,169,678	6,693,411	5,631,383	6,377,462	4,417,659	4,652,883	10,453,501	11,220,827	6,965,927	7,622,531	4,015,575	3,587,904	6,303,205	6,686,639	238,415,907	254,694,509

Appendix

Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, Dinapore and Karachee during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Received from Post Offices	Registered Articles	1,712	1,953	3,789	3,025	6,912	7,318	894	1,136	682	863
	Parcels	243	183	173	141	412	435	177	102	94	59
	Letters	617,903	644,445	236,109	254,087	497,817	511,084	372,105	398,541	242,186	242,782
	Newspapers	43,894	56,084	18,042	23,267	54,282	63,029	39,706	46,886	35,534	36,380
	Packets	21,124	26,282	4,349	7,565	7,509	8,938	925	1,146	6,101	8,938
	TOTAL	684,876	728,947	262,462	288,085	566,932	590,804	413,807	447,811	284,597	288,952
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	192	1	...	...	502	398	345	23	108	29
	Parcels	13	...	...	...	30	5	56	1	37	...
	Letters	76,497	89,037	33,835	34,466	69,105	74,948	183,112	183,330	77,533	83,481
	Newspapers	23,582	31,962	3,705	4,459	26,545	30,319	11,596	10,251	10,504	15,571
	Packets	3,392	6,106	686	1,115	17,194	23,054	425	750	639	689
	TOTAL	103,676	127,106	38,226	40,040	113,376	128,724	195,534	194,355	88,821	99,770
TOTAL No. OF ARTICLES RECEIVED IN THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE		788,552	856,053	300,688	328,125	680,308	719,528	609,341	642,166	373,418	388,722
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	230	185	175	158	539	607	201	115	101	57
	Parcels	43	5	14	7	51	16	71	2	24	7
	Letters	207,025	212,456	40,909	42,394	125,490	142,338	107,299	108,874	69,126	67,220
	Newspapers	6,846	11,969	11,054	15,003	44,674	55,768	22,042	24,577	10,699	10,716
	Packets	13,869	15,670	2,117	2,674	21,733	28,256	499	673	3,778	5,784
	TOTAL	228,013	240,285	54,269	60,236	192,487	226,979	130,112	134,241	83,728	83,784
Balance remaining to be disposed of		560,539	615,768	246,419	267,889	487,821	492,549	479,229	507,925	289,690	304,938
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices — By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	195	227	45	26	1,831	1,522	153	70	87	103
	Parcels	42	42	3	3	67	117	77	41	32	22
	Letters	31,230	41,720	22,807	21,290	99,861	97,652	102,744	114,536	43,845	40,340
	Newspapers	2,254	1,774	1,448	2,014	6,121	2,697	10,000	16,718	2,551	2,093
	Packets	1,896	2,582	727	780	883	1,520	277	328	1,303	2,025
	TOTAL	35,617	46,345	25,030	24,113	108,763	103,508	113,251	131,693	47,818	45,183
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices — By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	1,412	1,407	3,044	2,291	3,579	4,008	496	484	430	445
	Parcels	140	84	108	44	96	43	21	15	46	18
	Letters	331,098	340,995	142,615	156,744	169,684	186,478	240,862	236,322	147,087	153,036
	Newspapers	54,834	73,683	9,245	10,709	29,976	34,814	17,683	14,813	32,698	38,326
	Packets	8,689	13,228	1,353	2,130	2,033	2,162	296	403	1,659	1,818
	TOTAL	396,173	429,397	156,365	171,918	205,368	227,505	259,358	252,037	181,920	193,643
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	67	135	525	550	1,465	1,579	389	490	172	217
	Parcels	31	52	48	87	228	264	64	45	29	12
	Letters	125,047	138,311	63,613	68,125	171,887	159,564	104,312	122,139	59,661	65,667
	Newspapers	3,542	620	...	...	56	75	1,577	1,029	90	216
	Packets	62	908	838	3,096	54	54	278	492	...	...
	TOTAL	128,749	140,026	65,024	71,858	173,690	161,536	106,620	124,195	59,952	66,112
GRAND TOTAL		560,539	615,768	246,419	267,889	487,821	492,549	479,229	507,925	289,690	304,938
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or sent-ures and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	230	273	311	246	211	208	13	13	39	75
	Parcels	4	...	2	4	8	2	...	...	2	2
	Letters	46,070	47,490	21,681	27,791	26,851	29,705	25,044	27,181	14,172	15,928
	Newspapers	145	463	74	85	34	58	115	117	72	52
	Packets	83	351	73	56	3	13	1	2	18	27
	TOTAL	46,532	48,577	22,141	28,182	27,107	29,986	25,173	27,313	14,303	16,084

NOTE.—The work of Enquiry Offices has been

No. IV.

Nagpore.		Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Dinapore.		Karachee.		Total.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
739	806	294	320	240	143	115	140	848	762	480	709	16,705	17,105		
28	13	20	17	21	12	15	32	27	5	50	17	1,260	1,016		
86,486	88,679	85,376	88,599	105,342	105,490	19,460	32,760	164,123	178,112	95,615	90,633	2,522,522	2,635,212		
6,895	7,594	6,021	6,058	4,720	5,349	197	611	9,069	7,291	4,077	4,842	222,437	257,391		
74	123	1,453	1,711	300	474	12	74	1,054	3,161	1,466	1,752	44,367	60,164		
94,222	97,215	93,164	96,705	110,623	111,468	19,799	33,617	175,121	189,331	101,688	97,953	2,807,291	2,970,888	77·06	76·86
60	18	45	17	44	7	...	...	114	99	24	10	1,434	602		
3	3	8	...	9	3	...	...	10	8	9	1	175	21		
26,735	28,070	84,574	88,179	36,632	43,924	1,795	1,732	125,052	120,025	14,172	14,011	729,042	761,203		
639	676	3,135	2,488	595	794	10	3	1,563	1,776	285	257	82,159	98,556		
32	70	180	310	104	166	...	1	81	365	160	1,236	22,893	33,862		
27,469	28,837	87,942	90,994	37,384	44,894	1,805	1,736	126,820	122,273	14,650	15,515	835,703	894,244	22·94	23·14
121,691	126,052	181,106	187,699	148,007	156,362	21,604	35,353	301,941	311,604	116,338	113,468	3,642,994	3,865,132	100	100
31	27	63	34	41	37	12	25	110	33	62	6	1,565	1,284		
9	2	7	2	13	4	...	...	8	1	36	1	276	47		
34,746	34,225	40,025	39,506	33,635	42,074	1,125	8,218	50,622	54,150	60,412	57,642	770,414	809,097		
4,832	5,630	4,115	4,564	3,846	4,652	47	276	7,041	5,855	2,789	3,373	117,985	142,377		
54	78	982	1,112	214	359	...	49	880	2,582	921	1,267	45,047	58,504		
39,672	39,962	45,192	45,218	37,749	47,126	1,184	8,568	58,661	62,621	64,220	62,289	935,287	1,011,309	25·67	26·16
82,019	86,090	135,914	142,481	110,258	109,236	20,420	26,785	243,280	248,983	52,118	51,179	2,707,707	2,853,823	74·33	73·84
42	30	18	11	27	9	1	...	39	61	24	24	2,462	2,083		
2	2	5	1	7	7	...	...	6	1	5	1	246	237		
6,996	7,711	13,076	13,709	48,639	48,056	2,064	2,777	14,944	16,152	8,502	7,394	394,708	411,337		
1,162	999	565	533	528	788	13	52	813	722	528	632	25,983	29,622		
28	56	307	406	99	150	...	4	124	451	289	440	5,933	8,742		
8,230	8,798	13,971	14,660	49,300	49,010	2,078	2,833	15,926	17,387	9,348	8,491	429,332	452,021	15·86	15·84
536	569	111	138	144	69	85	78	579	570	314	500	10,750	10,559		
13	3	7	5	8	2	2	12	9	1	6	4	456	231		
55,983	58,257	89,843	94,381	51,986	50,328	16,791	22,363	153,062	155,101	26,498	24,655	1,425,509	1,478,660		
1,540	1,617	4,474	3,283	934	703	147	286	2,721	2,372	712	835	154,964	181,541		
18	59	306	436	65	75	12	22	71	420	118	1,241	14,620	21,994		
58,110	60,505	94,741	98,343	53,137	51,177	17,037	22,761	156,442	158,464	27,648	27,235	1,606,299	1,692,985	59·32	59·32
170	198	147	154	72	35	17	37	234	197	104	189	3,362	3,781		
7	9	9	9	2	2	13	20	14	10	12	12	457	522		
15,495	16,556	27,006	29,182	7,714	8,956	1,275	1,134	70,547	72,734	14,375	14,953	660,933	697,321		
3	24	2	66	7	...	...	...	57	118	333	259	5,664	2,407		
6	...	38	67	26	56	...	...	60	73	298	40	1,660	4,786		
15,679	16,787	27,202	29,478	7,821	9,049	1,305	1,191	70,912	73,132	15,122	15,453	672,076	708,817	24·82	24·84
82,019	86,090	135,914	142,481	110,258	109,236	20,420	26,785	243,280	248,983	52,118	51,179	2,707,707	2,853,823	100	100
68	71	12	17	21	7	...	19	118	132	2	67	1,025	1,128		
...	2	...	....	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	21	11		
8,349	8,527	4,234	4,347	6,311	7,698	1,074	809	25,626	28,536	1,451	2,554	182,060	200,550		
...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	49	309	...	...	490	1,091		
1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	76	1	...	183	518		
8,418	8,600	4,247	4,371	6,332	7,706	1,074	828	25,801	29,053	1,454	2,621	182,779	203,298	8·98	9·48

Appendix No. V.

Statement showing the Number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the Gross Value thereof, during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Postcards.	½-anna Inland Reply Postcards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, A size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, B size.	4½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	1½-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	3-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	4½-anna Labels.	6-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	12-anna Labels.	1-rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	₹	₹
Bengal	8,401,235	1,157,928	14,272	264	8,050,742	62,032	10,971	13,856	18,976	672	40,681	8,190,550	15,360	1,396,350	83,753	752,850	115,208	555,703	123,964	40,607	196,240	...	170,445	13,63,859	21,247
Madras	6,840,143	979,128	16,032	544	9,563,712	90,720	33,600	19,232	55,776	2,488	43,472	8,222,692	79,738	1,119,439	71,144	710,285	104,799	374,598	62,170	45,509	159,411	...	141,167	12,60,153	19,349
Bombay	12,234,698	712,349	20,640	568	12,964,349	50,966	15,648	10,200	14,208	1,216	35,196	7,482,438	65,177	1,131,288	89,505	474,153	245,158	444,124	120,091	44,415	172,379	...	234,194	15,39,487	23,825
North-Western Provinces	6,095,650	500,032	9,518	160	5,841,047	76,088	11,518	15,344	14,864	680	35,970	3,967,493	60,359	590,196	4,173	496,629	17,045	250,189	19,502	17,434	85,735	760	82,678	7,41,561	11,549
Punjab	5,178,512	926,064	5,777	416	5,495,280	59,712	30,352	15,200	15,248	648	49,983	2,791,428	82,167	571,002	4,728	328,341	29,724	259,224	26,328	12,345	108,027	...	97,340	7,06,340	11,015
Burma	187,831	9,664	5,230	248	823,570	28,580	9,924	5,296	2,880	400	18,800	1,366,535	26,860	275,819	9,930	94,183	36,139	145,589	24,015	9,104	61,205	...	89,032	2,84,431	4,303
Central Provinces	1,409,590	202,128	2,144	184	2,593,978	23,792	3,600	5,752	12,832	624	11,704	792,421	12,772	181,748	4,883	141,637	22,071	71,595	3,312	2,851	40,103	...	31,459	2,46,812	3,840
Oudh	1,123,296	88,736	2,128	128	981,808	12,896	992	2,368	3,392	104	8,016	699,758	12,125	117,649	1,025	84,837	5,787	55,677	4,948	1,662	14,278	...	12,408	1,31,776	2,046
Rajputana	695,205	160,678	1,124	144	2,114,988	13,056	1,056	3,624	4,032	520	4,792	465,582	5,906	76,072	1,622	61,111	5,936	42,028	3,997	4,718	26,809	...	20,646	1,60,773	2,646
Assam	497,888	112,104	3,584	48	768,288	13,152	2,528	3,184	4,096	104	7,488	699,993	...	152,553	1,566	77,018	6,774	82,075	4,502	2,012	46,364	...	43,964	1,71,378	2,661
Behar	1,536,338	207,384	2,496	184	2,241,697	24,720	2,870	6,632	6,768	336	11,800	1,060,554	5,017	186,082	2,743	192,202	5,520	80,469	4,043	7,784	30,619	16	34,597	2,51,232	3,916
Eastern Bengal	1,348,816	223,168	784	64	1,116,288	6,784	832	1,964	3,056	144	1,696	627,799	64	86,160	454	74,497	3,020	39,049	3,723	1,450	16,102	...	11,510	1,30,244	2,034
Central India	359,760	59,512	1,008	...	967,424	6,848	1,200	1,848	2,160	64	4,320	316,470	17,824	68,369	474	36,512	4,335	40,928	3,103	2,066	17,060	...	13,191	93,834	1,462
Sindh	634,917	72,368	2,532	296	1,996,848	17,704	8,840	4,216	3,248	400	7,083	795,234	10,270	139,611	6,425	69,860	17,607	77,581	16,059	4,449	46,109	...	35,579	2,09,858	3,263
Total of 1886-87	**46,543,879**	**5,411,243**	**87,269**	**3,248**	**55,520,019**	**487,050**	**133,931**	**108,716**	**161,536**	**8,400**	**281,001**	**37,478,947**	**393,639**	**6,092,338**	**282,425**	**3,594,115**	**619,123**	**2,518,829**	**419,354**	**196,406**	**1,020,441**	**776**	**1,018,210**	**72,91,738**	**1,13,180**
TOTAL OF 1885-86	38,608,969	6,508,755	100,863	2,520	53,892,460	...	153,796	...	...	...	251,072	37,342,635	365,520	6,204,219	306,232	4,664,621	570,778	3,168,313	...	195,233	943,929	13,637	697,688	69,16,791	1,21,735

	₹	₹
Gross value of ordinary postage labels sold as per Appendix X		68,02,578
DEDUCT—Amount on account of ordinary stamps credited by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in his Account Current for April 1886 against Bagdad Treasury, but shown in the Stamp Return for March 1886	1,135	
Value of ordinary stamps held by the Postmaster, Egyptian Field Force, and returned to the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, adjusted by deduction from the value of stamps issued	1,789	
Difference in figures furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps and those by the Civil Account Department	1,383	
		4,307
		67,98,271
ADD—Telegraph revenue realised in postage stamps	4,83,822	
Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks and their branches in connection with Government Treasury business and adjusted under Government orders as service labels	8,136	
Difference in figures furnished by the Civil Account Department, and those by the Superintendent of Stamps and under reference	1,509	
		4,93,467
		72,91,738
Gross value of ordinary stamps as per Appendix V		72,91,738
Discount as per Appendix X	1,05,729	
DEDUCT—Amount on account of difference in figures furnished by the Civil Account Department and those by the Superintendent of Stamps and under reference	109	
	1,05,620	
ADD—Amount on account of ordinary stamps affixed to Telegraph messages during 1886-87	7,560	
Discount as per Appendix V	1,13,180	

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the Number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the Gross Value thereof, during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Postcards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	₹
Bengal	185,663	5,440	1,187,561	1,881,611	168,806	125,382	45,867	2,33,290
Madras	292,091	4,560	2,602,030	2,426,110	170,657	67,941	32,613	2,92,383
Bombay	107,314	21,248	1,825,174	3,182,249	264,731	131,506	56,928	3,53,198
North-Western Provinces	72,338	20,032	1,394,752	1,731,423	149,918	70,888	26,055	2,03,515
Punjab	121,620	22,016	942,923	2,603,100	155,904	157,724	108,725	3,08,546
Burma	16,492	6,944	198,367	403,158	16,804	6,869	2,176	36,938
Central Provinces	26,664	...	544,192	669,923	54,405	24,884	10,296	77,463
Oudh	16,672	13,632	306,927	414,225	34,242	18,865	7,264	49,115
Rajputana	2,678	96	109,521	105,951	8,192	1,824	724	11,934
Assam	33,536	...	118,579	299,869	12,154	8,019	2,802	27,896
Behar	32,046	720	426,937	424,434	24,741	7,212	1,513	46,061
Eastern Bengal	19,616	...	140,740	255,999	7,699	4,465	535	23,051
Central India	4,352	256	87,906	129,708	5,661	2,584	526	12,552
Sindh	29,648	...	599,954	617,654	26,008	9,941	3,504	65,303
Total of 1886-87	**960,730**	**94,944**	**10,485,563**	**15,145,414**	**1,099,922**	**638,104**	**299,528**	**17,41,245**
TOTAL OF 1885-86	1,034,699	120,358	10,541,573	14,810,677	1,121,588	613,169	281,318	17,11,990

	₹	₹
Gross value of service postage labels as per Appendix X		17,49,152
DEDUCT—Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks and their branches in connection with Government Treasury business adjusted as Service labels	8,136	
Difference in figures furnished by the Civil Account Department and those by the Superintendent of Stamps and under reference	608	
		8,744
		17,40,408
ADD—Amount debited to Post Office by the Accountant General, Punjab, on account of refund of value of Service stamps and adjusted in Post Office Books by deduction from amount credited to sale of Service stamps	232	
Service stamps held by the Postmaster, Egyptian Field Force, and returned to the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, and adjusted by deduction from the value of Service stamps issued	491	
Amount shown under Service Postage stamps by the Accountant General, Madras, in March 1886, but included in the accounts of the Superintendent of Stamps in April 1886	70	
Difference in figures furnished by the Civil Account Department and those by the Superintendent of Stamps and under reference	44	
		837
		17,41,245
Gross value of Service stamps as per Appendix VI		17,41,245

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to, and received from, the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Names of Postal Circles.	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.								Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.								Articles redirected by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.							
	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Postcards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Postcards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Postcards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Postcards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Postcards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Postcards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Benga . .	22,831	14,493	797,082	102,130	3,019	183,493	3,716	1,126,764	40,669	10,032	753,855	8,230	768	157,263	2,028	972,845	942	1,216	15,434	3,521	372	20,599	225	42,309
Madras . .	20,712	86,438	1,488,246	79,244	5,773	405,890	3,748	2,090,051	6,736	11,614	543,348	10,285	508	116,417	539	689,447	779	14,942	24,414	1,663	365	51,023	232	93,418
Bombay . .	13,296	19,584	809,364	48,743	1,464	245,736	534	1,138,721	414	2,454	297,744	276	30	72,630	6	373,554	390	4,068	18,942	1,722	78	28,950	36	54,186
North-Western Provinces .	72,388	38,464	1,261,232	66,426	4,457	583,961	3,841	2,035,769	45,677	12,903	895,719	27,829	838	394,134	1,668	1,378,768	2,114	3,801	13,220	1,419	204	56,988	253	77,999
Punjab . .	24,440	43,085	540,409	6,152	2,409	307,801	3,391	927,687	1,579	8,222	229,040	981	298	170,035	929	411,084	545	3,661	13,798	128	401	26,944	257	45,734
Burma . .	1,154	3,148	88,418	21,864	1,608	94,020	2,009	212,221	4,900	2,370	80,089	2,245	658	66,794	734	157,810	41	121	2,738	385	43	10,411	260	13,999
Central Provinces .	1,903	27,025	170,545	14,916	989	80,952	971	297,301	5,268	11,822	157,663	4,074	616	53,597	343	233,383	231	4,053	7,642	927	156	17,198	73	30,280
Oudh . .	66,319	15,605	377,505	9,318	2,629	322,399	1,764	795,139	2,555	2,587	130,004	1,286	94	141,619	246	278,391	987	933	7,936	228	36	19,491	42	29,653
Rajputana .	402	2,790	41,916	4,194	96	10,752	390	60,540	522	1,044	18,324	1,764	24	6,468	6	28,152	6	270	672	42	...	1,530	12	2,532
Assam . .	2,766	1,806	121,836	35,190	882	39,366	1,638	203,484	3,186	1,110	110,640	2,010	408	37,448	246	155,048	144	128	3,954	1,368	48	9,628	174	15,444
Behar . .	28,650	14,184	285,438	22,536	1,530	215,880	1,884	570,102	17,178	7,416	165,624	3,558	372	200,256	288	394,692	1,722	2,046	8,154	870	66	38,616	42	51,516
Eastern Bengal .	4,182	1,836	202,962	21,192	576	44,724	570	276,042	9,042	1,614	192,078	2,106	276	70,530	126	275,772	186	198	2,220	816	24	7,692	6	11,142
Total of 1886-87	**259,043**	**268,458**	**6,184,453**	**431,905**	**25,432**	**2,539,974**	**24,056**	**9,733,821**	**137,726**	**73,188**	**3,574,128**	**64,644**	**4,890**	**1,487,191**	**7,179**	**5,348,946**	**8,087**	**35,437**	**119,324**	**13,089**	**1,793**	**289,070**	**1,612**	**468,212**
Total of 1885-86	121,589	149,150	4,385,[illegible]	355,900	16,850	1,614,639	16,060	6,659,274	95,320	46,864	3,069,385	39,297	3,791	1,077,687	4,696	4,337,040	4,557	21,469	76,838	10,604	910	217,767	877	333,022

NOTE.—The figures for 1886-87 are inclusive of articles dealt with by District Dák Village Postmen attached to Imperial offices; the figures for 1885-86 are exclusive of those articles.

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the Offences punishable by Law committed by Post Office Officials during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of the Post Office Employés.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	19	24	43
Madras	27	9	36
Bombay	10	14	24
North-Western Provinces	12	3	15
Punjab	16	5	21
Burma	3	...	3
Central Provinces	9	1	10
Oudh	2	1	3
Rajputana	3	11	14
Assam	10	1	11
Behar	27	12	39
Eastern Bengal	6	3	9
Central India	4	...	4
Sind	7	...	7
Railway Mail Service	5	1	6
Total of 1886-87	160	85	245
Total of 1885-86	187	67	254

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1887.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1885.	1887.	1885.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1887.	1885.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Post Masters General and Deputy Post Masters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	14	14
Superintendents, Probationers, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	52	52	43	41	26	22	51	55	35	32	9	11	14	11	12	13	9	10	9	10	19	18	8	8	7	7	5	8	47	54	346	352
Post Masters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Post Masters	809	818	655	650	622	703	665	675	482	519	56	93	217	229	212	226	116	125	147	155	318	327	181	187	112	105	82	89	3	...	4,677	4,901
Miscellaneous Agencies, such as School-masters, &c.	256	314	384	444	521	576	88	87	172	204	9	5	116	122	62	62	26	37	38	47	106	115	128	140	26	22	37	39	...	...	1,969	2,214
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	1,088	1,183	482	504	588	621	368	385	311	323	96	114	128	186	113	112	83	81	84	93	140	157	94	103	56	52	52	62	1,403	1,416	5,086	5,342
Postmen and other servants	1,679	1,641	1,292	1,277	1,333	1,376	1,787	1,850	776	799	142	208	398	404	259	263	222	225	118	120	329	343	254	249	171	147	157	167	469	497	9,386	9,566
Village Postmen	1,014	1,086	494	481	693	650	41	45	369	331	16	18	281	276	214	221	89	92	210	220	666	668	248	272	42	34	63	61	...	...	4,440	4,455
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks, and Booking agents, Coach-men, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers and others	1,877	1,822	3,012	2,771	2,008	2,052	416	475	980	1,083	34	42	768	757	194	201	450	537	694	586	370	346	717	770	585	497	166	146	...	13	12,271	12,098
COMBINED OFFICE.																																
Signallers	35	17	60	67	17	24	44	57	46	54	1	8	19	20	1	3	12	2	1	2	21	21	2	3	12	9	4	7	...	...	275	289
Clerks	6	2	1	1	9	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5
Other servants	37	43	71	76	16	33	54	63	44	45	9	11	...	24	2	3	1	2	9	13	14	15	65	5	14	9	3	6	...	...	358	348
TOTAL	6,862	6,987	6,495	6,313	5,834	6,056	3,517	3,694	3,216	3,391	373	508	1,061	1,060	1,070	1,105	1,009	1,112	1,314	1,248	1,984	2,011	1,693	1,738	1,026	883	570	586	1,922	1,980	38,851	39,502

NOTE.—In this Statement, stationary Village Postmen, heretofore included under the head of Village Postmen, have been entered under the head of "Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters" in the figures which relate to 1887.

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Heads of Receipts.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	4,89,654	5,57,872	68,218	...
Madras	2,87,771	3,00,584	12,813	...
Bombay	4,03,544	3,59,492	...	44,052
North-Western Provinces	3,45,087	3,71,112	26,025	...
Punjab	2,56,981	2,41,817	...	15,164
Burma	1,13,782	1,35,146	21,364	...
Central Provinces	1,24,879	1,35,046	10,167	...
Oudh	90,864	95,655	4,791	...
Rajputana	72,713	71,645	...	1,068
Assam	84,339	80,917	...	3,422
Behar	1,77,259	1,95,742	18,483	...
Eastern Bengal	95,716	1,16,837	21,121	...
Central India	72,550	61,632	...	10,918
Sind	73,790	88,538	14,748	...
TOTAL	26,88,929	28,12,035	1,97,730	74,624
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,64,608	8,74,937	...	89,671
Madras	11,84,677	12,59,291	74,614	...
Bombay	14,09,330	15,36,624	1,27,294	...
North-Western Provinces	7,11,719	7,41,561	29,842	...
Punjab	6,67,149	7,06,279	39,130	...
Burma	1,97,563	2,86,595	89,032	...
Central Provinces	2,44,736	2,46,812	2,076	...
Oudh	1,28,733	1,31,776	3,043	...
Rajputana	1,51,184	1,60,773	9,589	...
Assam	1,47,515	1,71,379	23,864	...
Behar	2,59,547	2,52,615	...	6,932
Eastern Bengal	1,47,826	1,30,244	...	17,582
Central India	1,03,166	93,834	...	9,332
Sind	2,12,200	2,09,858	...	2,342
TOTAL	65,29,953	68,02,578	3,98,484	1,25,859
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,21,735	1,05,729	...	16,006
NET TOTAL	64,08,218	66,96,849	3,98,484	1,09,853
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,29,669	2,38,433	8,764	...
Madras	2,84,783	2,93,115	8,332	...
Bombay	3,61,870	3,54,912	...	6,958
North-Western Provinces	1,98,019	2,03,515	5,496	...
Punjab	3,03,276	3,08,313	5,037	...
Burma	26,033	37,189	11,156	...
Central Provinces	73,601	77,463	3,862	...
Oudh	48,630	49,115	485	...
Rajputana	13,810	11,979	...	...
Assam	28,697	27,896	...	1,831
Behar	45,568	46,316	748	801
Eastern Bengal	22,624	23,051	427	...
Central India	15,526	12,552	...	...
Sind	67,662	65,303	...	2,974
				2,359
TOTAL	17,19,768	17,49,152	44,307	14,923

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bombay	2,27,110	2,76,995	49,885	...
TOTAL	2,27,110	2,76,995	49,885	...
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	21,223	12,600	...	8,623
TOTAL	2,48,333	2,89,595	49,885	8,623
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	(w) 2,412; (s) 7; 11,645	2,437; 6; 14,039	2,418	...
Madras	(w) 1,428; (s) 8; 10,927	1,581; 3; 13,148	2,369	...
Bombay	(w) 2,100; (s) 49; 25,076	2,454; 36; 6,592	...	18,143
North-Western Provinces	(w) 168; (s) 35; 8,760	228; 25; 22,526	13,816	...
Punjab	(w) 84; (s) 20; 6,912	72; 15; 10,129	3,200	...
Burma	(w) 1,320; (s) ...; 1,783	1,284; 5; 2,254	440	...
Central Provinces	2,990	2,254	...	736
Oudh	(s) 5; 1,332	5; 760	...	572
Rajputana	(w) ...; (s) 6; 11,722	12; 3; 899	...	10,814
Assam	(w) 132; (s) 2; 1,761	12; ...; 1,119	...	764
Behar	(w) 12; (s) 1; 1,639	...; ...; 1,645	...	7
Eastern Bengal	(s) 2; 225	1; 593	367	...
Central India	(w) 12; (s) 6; 2,754	...; 5; 1,510	...	1,257
Sind	(w) 180; (s) 1; 801	228; ...; 911	157	...
TOTAL (*a*)	96,317	86,791	22,767	32,293

(*w*) Window Delivery.
(*s*) Sale of Service Books.
(*a*) See note on next page.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bengal	16,97,995	16,87,724	...	10,271
Madras	17,69,594	18,67,722	98,128	...
Bombay	24,50,302	25,49,705	99,403	...
North-Western Provinces	12,63,788	13,38,967	75,179	...
Punjab	12,34,422	12,66,625	32,203	...
Burma	3,40,481	4,62,473	1,21,992	...
Central Provinces	4,46,206	4,61,575	15,369	...
Oudh	2,69,564	2,77,311	7,747	...
Rajputana	2,49,435	2,45,311	...	4,124
Assam	2,62,446	2,81,323	18,877	...
Behar	4,84,026	4,96,318	12,292	...
Eastern Bengal	2,66,393	2,70,726	4,333	...
Central India	1,94,014	1,69,533	...	24,481
Sind	3,54,634	3,64,838	10,204	...
TOTAL	1,12,83,300	1,17,40,151	4,95,727	38,876
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,21,735	1,05,729	...	16,006
NET TOTAL	1,11,61,565	1,16,34,422	4,95,727	22,870
DEDUCT—				
Amount credited to the London Post Office.				
Bombay	5,48,989	5,22,903	...	26,086
	5,48,989	5,22,903	...	26,086
DEDUCT— *Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.*				
Bombay	7,356	28,929	21,573	...
TOTAL	5,56,345	5,51,832	21,573	26,086

(a) Including Sale-proceeds of the Indian Postal Guides and Postal Rates, and Passage-money in Dâk boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guides and Postal Rates and Calendars.		Passage-money in Dak Boats.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bengal	289	262	527	544
Madras	390	393	...	...
Bombay	281	250	...	...
North-Western Provinces	230	185	...	...
Punjab	228	225	...	...
Burma	112	100	462	397
Central Provinces	67	50	...	...
Oudh	47	38	...	...
Rajputana	38	39	...	...
Assam	69	60	...	...
Behar	73	55	...	...
Eastern Bengal	18	17	3	...
Central India	35	26	...	...
Sind	46	62	...	...
TOTAL	1,923	1,762	992	941

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE.	₹	₹	₹	₹
Net Amount.				
Bengal	16,97,995	16,87,724	...	10,271
Madras	17,69,594	18,67,722	98,128	...
Bombay	18,93,957	19,97,873	1,03,916	...
North-Western Provinces	12,63,788	13,38,967	75,179	...
Punjab	12,34,422	12,66,625	32,203	...
Burma	3,40,481	4,62,473	1,21,992	...
Central Provinces	4,46,206	4,61,575	15,369	...
Oudh	2,69,564	2,77,311	7,747	...
Rajputana	2,49,435	2,45,311	...	4,124
Assam	2,62,446	2,81,323	18,877	...
Behar	4,84,026	4,96,318	12,292	...
Eastern Bengal	2,66,393	2,70,726	4,333	...
Central India	1,94,014	1,69,533	...	24,481
Sind	3,54,634	3,64,838	10,204	...
TOTAL	1,07,26,955	1,11,88,319	5,00,240	38,876
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,21,735	1,05,729	...	16,006
NET AMOUNT	1,06,05,220	1,10,82,590	5,00,240	22,870
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,44,795	1,37,343	...	7,452
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	300	550	250	...
North-Western Provinces	377	72	...	305
Punjab	2,10,288	1,99,416	...	10,872
Assam	480	360	...	120
Central India	5,300	5,300	...	...
TOTAL	2,16,745	2,05,698	250	11,297
TOTAL OF NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	300	550	250	...
North-Western Provinces	377	72	...	305
Punjab	3,55,083	3,36,759	...	18,324
Assam	480	360	...	120
Central India	5,300	5,300	...	...
TOTAL	3,61,540	3,43,041	250	18,749

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Fixed Establishment and Charges.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,23,005	1,15,966	...	7,039
Comptroller, Post Office	2,66,126	2,82,066	15,940	...
Bengal	10,96,134	11,39,474	43,340	...
Madras	8,86,193	8,80,808	...	5,385
Bombay	11,67,280	12,26,849	59,569	...
North-Western Provinces	7,03,405	7,13,393	9,988	...
Punjab	5,68,644	5,80,909	12,265	...
Burma	1,68,781	2,13,073	44,292	...
Central Provinces	3,02,541	3,09,999	7,458	...
Oudh	1,62,372	1,67,407	5,035	...
Rajputana	1,71,007	1,84,340	13,333	...
Assam	2,35,780	2,55,402	19,622	...
Behar	3,11,771	3,24,379	12,608	...
Eastern Bengal	2,17,288	2,23,167	5,879	...
Central India	1,31,660	1,20,021	...	11,639
Sind	1,22,106	1,33,918	11,812	...
Railway Mail Service	7,18,424	7,18,153	...	271
TOTAL	73,52,517	75,89,324	2,61,141	24,334
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office	57,194	54,402	...	2,792
Comptroller, Post Office	15,166	17,275	2,109	...
Bengal	(a) 153; (v) 316; (e) ...; 1,94,528; (p) 1,480; (c) 44; (k) ...	712; ...; 15; 1,85,188; ...; 1,692; 391	...	8,523
Madras	(a) 3; (p) 127; (t) 24,956; (v) 123; 76,079; (c) 670; (e) ...	53; ...; 26,819; ...; 81,525; 572; 760	7,771	...
Bombay	(r) 15,043; (t) 245; (p) 218; 1,91,538; (a) ...; (f) 2,366; (c) 3,154; (d) 22,626	29,436; ...; ...; 2,12,376; 33; 1,440; 2,527; 34,595	45,217	...
North-Western Provinces	(a) 630; (p) 117; 79,668; (v) 55; (c) 250; (f) 2,034	2,152; ...; 77,807; ...; 4,796; 333	2,334	...
Punjab	(v) 162; 73,630; (f) 19,010; (t) 116; (l) 63; (m) 4; (c) 385; (n) 454; (g) 23,734; (p) 234	...; 58,070; ...; ...; ...; ...; 825; ...; 851; ...	...	58,046
Burma	(a) 13; 29,053; (c) ...; (p) 426; (e) 4,259	...; 32,072; 332; ...; ...	...	1,347
Central Provinces	48,582; (a) ...; (p) 34; (c) 41	50,310; 59; ...; —19	1,693	...
Oudh	18,773; (p) 67; (v) 25	17,814; ...; ...	...	1,051

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—continued.				
Rajputana	(c) ...; 20,794; (p) 44; (a) 2; (e) ...; (v) 221	50; 27,209; ...; 2; 192; ...	6,392	...
Assam	(c) —22; 21,039; (v) 368	700; 28,524; ...	7,839	...
Behar	(a) ...; (p) 42; 37,146; (v) 22; (c) —100	432; ...; 32,775; ...; 3	...	3,900
Eastern Bengal	22,570; (a) 5; (c) 422; (v) 25	25,332; ...; —400; ...	1,910	...
Central India	15,169; (c) 2,800	11,894; 111	...	5,964
Sind	(a) 2; (c) ...; (t) 7,119; 17,272; (p) 9	...; 1,400; 2; 24,118; ...	1,118	...
Railway Mail Service	(a) 12,317; (e) 4,37,160; 2,33,736; (f) 13,728; (d) 4,824; (k) 26,740	...; 5,03,137; 2,50,306; 10,000; 9,623; 34,867	79,428	...
TOTAL*	17,81,302	18,55,490	1,55,811	81,623

(a) Law charges.
(c) Compensation for loss of insured parcels.
(d) Special train hire.
(e) Payments to State Railways.
(f) Haulage of sorting carriages.
(g) Camp of exercise.
(k) Miscellaneous State Railway payments.
(l) Articles supplied to the Patiala State.
(m) Do. do. Jhind State.
(n) Do. do. Nabha State.
(p) London International Exhibition.
(t) Pishin Field Force charges.
(r) Loss by Exchange on Overland Continental money-orders.
(v) Travelling allowances of officers attending examinations.

* *Printing Charges.*

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bengal	6,510	5,149	...	1,361
Madras	320	130	...	190
Bombay	5,135	4,259	...	876
North-Western Provinces	6,936	8,027	1,091	...
Punjab	935	579	...	356
Burma	58	149	91	...
Central Provinces	207	27	...	180
Oudh	2,177	1,101	...	1,076
Rajputana	1,326	1,303	...	23
Assam	863	934	71	...
Behar	2,007	985	...	1,022
Eastern Bengal	627	424	...	203
Central India	938	424	...	514
Sind	318	198	...	120
Railway Mail Service	30,752	39,949	9,197	...
TOTAL	59,109	63,638	10,450	5,921

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Mail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	7,145	8,172	1,027	...
Madras	17,796	18,227	431	...
Bombay	67,777	29,725	...	38,052
North-Western Provinces	30,619	35,077	4,458	...
Punjab	80,701	97,397	16,696	...
Burma	...	200	200	...
Central Provinces	25,912	28,212	2,300	...
Oudh	6,000	5,615	...	385
Rajputana	6,970	4,813	...	2,157
Assam	6,476	6,568	92	...
Behar	440	480	40	...
Central India	1,101	73	...	1,028
Sind	14,200	14,618	418	...
Railway Mail Service	...	70	70	...
Total	2,65,137	2,49,247	25,732	41,622
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	144	56	...	88
Madras	475	2,150	1,675	...
Bombay	2,151	2,294	143	...
Burma	352	453	101	...
Total	3,122	4,953	1,919	88
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	14,507	12,974	...	1,533
Madras	126	190	64	...
Bombay	601	1,415	814	...
North-Western Provinces	1,060	1,613	553	...
Punjab	107	265	158	...
Burma	209	6	...	203
Central Provinces	542	1,022	480	...
Oudh	584	616	32	...
Rajputana	25	...	...	25
Assam	1,741	2,451	710	...
Behar	1,642	2,817	1,175	...
Eastern Bengal	2,823	3,946	1,123	...
Central India	96	75	...	21
Sind	116	245	129	...
Railway Mail Service	25	252	227	...
Total	24,204	27,887	5,465	1,782

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*concluded.*				
Total Postal Service.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,80,199	1,70,368	...	9,831
Comptroller, Post Office	2,81,292	2,99,341	18,049	...
Bengal	13,14,451	13,48,674	34,223	...
Madras	10,06,548	10,11,104	4,556	...
Bombay	14,72,999	15,40,690	67,691	...
North-Western Provinces	8,17,838	8,35,171	17,333	...
Punjab	7,67,244	7,38,317	...	28,927
Burma	2,03,093	2,46,136	43,043	...
Central Provinces	3,77,652	3,89,583	11,931	...
Oudh	1,87,821	1,91,452	3,631	...
Rajputana	1,99,063	2,16,606	17,543	...
Assam	2,65,382	2,93,645	28,263	...
Behar	3,50,963	3,60,886	9,923	...
Eastern Bengal	2,43,133	2,52,045	8,912	...
Central India	1,50,826	1,32,174	...	18,652
Sind	1,60,824	1,74,301	13,477	...
Railway Mail Service	14,46,954	15,26,408	79,454	...
Total	94,26,282	97,26,901	3,58,029	57,410
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Punjab	1,48,231	1,50,881	2,650	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	300	550	250	...
North-Western Provinces	377	72	...	305
Punjab	2,10,288	1,99,416	...	10,872
Assam	480	360	...	120
Central India	5,300	5,300	...	...
Total	2,16,745	2,05,698	250	11,297
Subsidy Payments.				
Bengal to British India Steam Navigation Company	4,47,646	4,56,977	9,331	...
Bombay to Euphrates and Tigris do. do.	42,456	42,114	...	342
Burma to Irrawaddy Flotilla Company	55,052	39,052	...	16,000
Total	5,45,154	5,38,143	9,331	16,342
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	4,47,946	4,57,527	9,581	...
Bombay	42,456	42,114	...	342
North-Western Provinces	377	72	...	305
Punjab	3,58,519	3,50,297	...	8,222
Burma	55,052	39,052	...	16,000
Assam	480	360	...	120
Central India	5,300	5,300	...	...
Total	9,10,130	8,94,722	9,581	24,989

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Revenue.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.				
Cash Receipts—				
Postage on Letters, Newspapers and Parcels	19,84,643	14,52,485		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	7,04,046	13,65,031		
Ditto ditto Postal Notes	2,781	1,376		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	838	454		
	26,92,308	28,19,346		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage collections	3,310	7,304		
Ditto Money Order commission	22	7		
Ditto Postal Notes	47	...		
	3,379	7,311		
			26,88,929	28,12,035
Sale of Postage Stamps, ordinary (gross value)	...	...	65,29,953	68,02,578
Ditto ditto service	...	...	17,19,768	17,49,152
Miscellaneous Receipts, (i.e., sale of waste paper, &c.)—				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	7,848	8,512		
Other petty receipts	89,186	78,895		
	97,034	87,407		
Deduct—Refund of Window Delivery Tickets	...	204		
Refund of petty receipts	717	412		
	717	616		
			96,317	86,791
Deduct—				
Amount of Foreign Postage due to London	3,21,879	2,45,908	1,10,34,967	1,14,50,556
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	—13,867	16,329		
			3,08,012	2,62,237
Total	...	...	1,07,26,955	1,11,88,319
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train collections	...	...	1,44,795	1,37,343
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, and Passenger Service	2,04,679	1,93,488		
Contribution from Native States	11,300	11,300		
Miscellaneous Contributions	780	910		
	2,16,759	2,05,698		
Deduct—Refund of Mail Cart, Parcel Van, and Passenger Service	14	...		
			2,16,745	2,05,698
Total	...	...	3,61,540	3,43,041
II.—Receipts not shown in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
* District Post collections, including Zemindari Dâk receipts in Bengal	...	...	42,368	47,420
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,11,30,863	1,15,78,780

* With the exception of ₹47,420, the assets of the District Post are not shown as Post Office Revenue, but are credited in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the head "No. VI—Provincial Rates."

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Post Office Expenditure.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Director-General's Office, Salaries	89,527	78,877		
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Comptroller's Office, "	41,608	38,909		
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Establishment	2,57,996	2,80,247		
Presidency and District Offices. — Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Assistant Director-General, R. M. S., Salaries	1,92,496	1,92,792		
Presidency and District Offices. — Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents, and Inspectors, Salaries	6,89,336	7,18,066		
Presidency and District Offices. — Establishment	50,47,385	52,02,206		
Conveyance of Mails. — Road Establishment	9,01,689	9,46,785		
Conveyance of Mails. — Ferry "	3,423	3,040		
Conveyance of Mails. — Steam Service Contract	37,540	35,600		
Conveyance of Mails. — Boat Establishment	24,525	25,387		
Conveyance of Mails. — Railway Charges	17,895	18,290		
Post Office, Miscellaneous. — Printing Establishment	49,097	49,125		
			73,52,517	75,89,324
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Temporary Establishment	7,552	5,692		
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Office Expenses	56,919	60,150		
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Travelling Expenses	7,889	5,835		
Presidency and District Offices — Experimental and Temporary Establishment	52,818	26,468		
Presidency and District Offices — Office Expenses	4,62,237	4,59,548		
Presidency and District Offices — Travelling Expenses	3,48,944	3,60,325		
Conveyance of Mails. — Road Establishment, Temporary	5,808	6,083		
Conveyance of Mails. — Contingent Road Charges	47,458	53,411		
Conveyance of Mails. — Payments to P. and O. Co.	12,856	17,239		
Conveyance of Mails. — Boat Establishment, Contingencies	6,578	912		
Conveyance of Mails. — Railway Contingent Charges	1,64,973	1,65,344		
Conveyance of Mails. — Payments to State Railways	4,70,631	5,48,985		
Post Office, Miscellaneous. — Printing, Miscellaneous	59,109	63,661		
Post Office, Miscellaneous. — Other Miscellaneous Charges	70,249	52,401		
Post Office, Miscellaneous. — Special payments to British Indian Representatives at the Postal Conference at Lisbon	7,281	...		
Post Office, Miscellaneous. — Loss by Exchange on Overland Continental Money Orders	...	29,436		
			17,81,302	18,55,490
Conveyance of Mails. — Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service). — Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	4,81,882	4,54,945		
Conveyance of Mails. — Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service). — Deduct Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	2,16,745	2,05,698		
			2,65,137	2,49,247
Conveyance of Mails. — Bounty Money	...	...	3,122	4,953
Post Office, Miscellaneous. — Construction and repair of Post Offices	...	...	24,204	27,887
Discount on sale of ordinary Stamps	...	...	1,21,735	1,05,729
Total	...	...	95,48,017	98,32,630
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Conveyance of Mails. — Bullock Train Establishment and Charges	...	...	1,48,231	1,50,881
Conveyance of Mails. — Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	...	2,16,745	2,05,698
Conveyance of Mails. — Subsidy to B. I. and other S. N. Companies	...	...	5,45,154	5,38,143
Total	...	...	9,10,130	8,94,722
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
* District Post Establishments, including Zemindari dâks in Bengal	...	...	11,85,549	11,99,695
Stores from England	...	...	3,71,390	4,91,252
Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	...	...	6,80,000	6,80,000
Exchange on charges in England	...	...	3,30,950	4,40,470
Total	...	...	25,67,889	28,11,417
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,30,26,036	1,35,38,769

* The entire charges of the District Post, managed by the local Postal Authorities subject to the orders of the Local Governments, are debited against the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, while no corresponding credit is given to the Post Office for District Post Assets.

Appendix

No. XII.

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, &c., of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1886-87.

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.]

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts, deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	POSTAL FACILITIES AT THE CLOSE OF EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,40,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,074	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,80,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83	44,30,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·24	5,310
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35·64	5,879
1884-85	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,295	35·07	6,288
1885-86	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24·86	6,849
1886-87	**66,96,849**	**17,49,152**	**28,12,035**	**86,791**	**1,13,44,827**	**1,10,82,590**	**93,33,438**	**97,26,901**	**13,55,689**	**3,93,463**	**24·98**	**7,097**

RECEPTACLES OPEN AT END OF YEAR.		POSTAL LINES.					TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.						ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	EUROPEAN LETTERS.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., *i.e.*, of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer Services, Sea and River.	Total mileage.	Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money Orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	£
							Three digits omitted in these five columns.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,618						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,048	556	349	...	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,150
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
3,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,354	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	...	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,423	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	2,678,592 (a)	2,548,795 (a)	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	131,899	635,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	2,921,980	3,035,403	88,160
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	..	158,666	673,108	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	...	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,000
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	...	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000
8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,805†	14,520†	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·29	...	3,336,127	3,251,652	70,000
8,731	4,039	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,333	639,399	·29	...	3,531,071	3,429,865	70,000
9,056	4,253	11,862	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	·28	...	3,668,270	3,310,681	68,000
9,386	**4,455**	**12,710**	**3,933**	**35,729**	**11,683**	**64,055**	**225,811**	**21,607**	**1,580**	**5,752**	**4,821**	**259,571**	**708,817**	**·27**	...	**3,752,148**	**3,633,664**	**68,000**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

† 1,712 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1887 AND 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th January and 11th February 1888.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
DISTRICT.	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RICE, BEST SORT.	RICE, COMMON.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).	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 labourers.	Syce or horse-keepers.	Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.															
2nd half of December 1887.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. 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.
SIND.																
Shikárpur	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
Sukkur	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	24-0 to 30-0
PUNJAB.																
Hissar	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Rohtak	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 0
Gurgaon	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	4 11 0	4 11 0	11 4 0
Delhi	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 10 0	6 0 0	12 8 0
Karnál	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 8 0	4 12 0	11 2 0
Umballa	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 10 8
Simla	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Kángra	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0 0
Hoshiárpur	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	7 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Jullundur	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Ludhiana	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Ferozepore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 10 0	5 8 0	13 0 0
Mooltan	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 8 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
Jhang	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Montgomery	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	6 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0
Lahore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 8 0	5 0 0	13 8 0
Gurdáspur	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 10 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Siálkot	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Gujrát	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Gujránwála	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 0 0	6 8 0	14 8 0
Shahpur	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 10 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Jhelum	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 10 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	6 0 0	8 0 0	11 3 8
Hazára	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	8 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
Peshávar	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	10 0 0	6 8 0	26 0 0
Kohát	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	9 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Bannu	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 10 0	6 0 0	17 0 0
D. I. Khán	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0
D. G. Khán	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Muzaffargarh	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0
MYSORE.																
Bangalore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-0
Kolar	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	16 0 0
Túmkúr	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Mysore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hassan	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	2-8 to 5-0	3-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0
Kadur	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Chitaldroog	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
RAJPUTANA.																
Deoli Cantonment	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	3-12 to 5-10	*Nil*	7-8 to 9-6
1st half of January 1888.																
HYDERABAD.																
Secunderabad	13 8 / 13 3	... ...	6 13 / 6 13	11 4 / 11 11	19 7 / 19 7	21 7 / 20 1	23 0 / 23 0	... ...	15 8 / 15 8	... ...	12 3 / 12 3	115 0 / 115 0	9 13 / 9 13	...	...	...
Boláram	14 13 / 14 2	... ...	6 11½ / 7 0	10 15 / 10 15	22 7 / 23 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 11 / 16 11	... ...	... ...	... 116 14	10 4 / 10 4	...	...	...
Chadarghát	10 0 / 9 8	... ...	7 0 / 7 0	11 8 / 10 0	19 8 / 19 8	20 0 / 20 0	... ...	... ...	16 0 / 17 8	... ...	13 4 / 13 8	120 0 / 120 0	9 4 / 9 8	...	...	...
MYSORE.																
Bangalore	9 8 / 9 4	10 0 / 10 0	10 0 / 10 0	11 8 / 11 0	24 0 / 26 0	... ...	39 0 / 37 0	... ...	12 8 / 12 8	... ...	17 8 / 18 9	84 0 / 84 0	10 12 / 10 8	...	...	...
Kolar	... ... /	12 0 / 11 0	13 0 / 13 0	16 0 / 16 0	... ...	... ...	44 0 / 43 0	... ...	12 0 / 12 0	... ...	18 0 / 18 0	144 0 / 132 0	10 0 / 10 0	...	...	...
Túmkúr	11 0 / 11 0	9 8 / 9 8	14 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 15 8	... ...	... ...	48 0 / 48 0	... ...	12 8 / 12 8	... ...	18 0 / 22 0	340 0 / 340 0	10 0 / 10 0	...	...	...
Mysore	10 0 / 9 8	10 0 / 10 0	12 12 / 12 8	14 4 / 13 0	40 0 / 40 0	32 0 / 32 0	38 0 / 38 0	24 0 / 12 0	13 0 / 12 0	... ...	12 12 / 14 0	78 0 / 78 0	10 0 / 9 12	...	...	...
Hassan	... ... /	11 0 / 10 0	15 0 / 15 0	16 0 / 18 0	... ...	... ...	48 0 / 46 0	... ...	14 0 / 14 0	... ...	16 0 / 16 0	96 0 / 96 0	11 0 / 12 0	...	...	...
Shimoga	12 10 / 12 10	... ...	12 10 / 12 10	16 13 / 15 12	34 10 / 33 10	... ...	57 12 / 48 3	... ...	14 11 / 14 11	... ...	... ...	480 0 / 480 0	11 9 / 10 8	...	...	...
Kadur	10 0 / 10 0	12 0 / 12 0	17 0 / 16 0	19 0 / 18 0	... ...	... ...	44 0 / 40 0	... ...	16 0 / 16 0	... ...	12 0 / 10 0	320 0 / 320 0	11 0 / 10 0	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	12 0 / 12 0	13 0 / 13 0	11 0 / 11 0	14 0 / 14 0	48 0 / 48 0	30 0 / 30 0	55 0 / 55 0	64 0 / 65 0	12 0 / 12 0	... ...	22 0 / 20 0	320 0 / 320 0	9 0 / 9 0	...	...	...
RAJPUTANA.																
Deoli Cantonment	11 10 / 11 4	14 8 / 14 4	4 8 / 4 8	9 0 / 9 0	15 15½	14 12	14 7½	13 12	15 12 / 15 10	... ...	... ...	230 0 / 230 0	14 12 / 14 14	...	...	...
Erinpura	11 0 / 11 0	17 4 / 17 4	... ...	9 0 / 9 0	20 0 / 20 0	... ...	17 0	...	16 10 / 16 10	... ...	... ...	240 0 / 240 0	14 0 / 14 0	...	...	...
Sirohee	10 8 / 8 8	17 0 / 17 0	6 8 / 6 0	8 0 / 8 0	17 0 / 17 0	16 0 / 16 0	...	...	18 0 / 18 0	12 0 / 12 0	160 0 / 160 0	13 0 / 13 0	...	...	...
Abu	10 2½ / 10 6	15 9 / 16 0	6 2 / 6 0	8 0 / 8 0	... ...	15 5 / 15 4	...	25 0 / 25 0	14 0 / 17 0	18 0 / 18 0	12 0 / 12 0	160 0 / 160 0	13 0 / 13 0	...	...	...
Anádra	10 8 / 10 8	17 0 / 17 0	6 8 / 6 8	8 8 / 8 8	... ...	17 4 / 17 4	...	...	13 14 / 14 6	... ...	10 0	... ...	13 0 / 13 0	...	...	...
Bálmere	9 12 / 10 2	... ...	5 0 / 5 0	7 2 / 7 2	... ...	19 8 / 19 8	...	...	14 12 / 14 12	... ...	11 8	... ...	14 4 / 14 4	...	...	...
Jeysulmere	10 6 / 10 6	... ...	9 0 / 9 0	10 12 / 10 12	14 0 / 13 12	13 4 / 12 12	...	...	10 0 / 10 8	... ...	... ...	260 0 / 260 0	15 8 / 15 8	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)	10 0 / 10 0	15 0 / 16 4	6 4 / 6 4	7 8 / 7 8	16 4 / 16 4	15 0 / 15 0	...	...	16 9 / 17 2	15 0 / 15 0	...	...	17 3 / 17 3	...	...	...

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLI OF 1887-88.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th January, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th January, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1886 to 15th Jan., 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1887 to 14th Jan., 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
28th Jan., 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,19,426	174	693	1,59,363	230	51,42,685	184	51,31,003	182	...	11,682
28th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,37,277	159	842	1,49,458	178	63,55,461	178	64,48,561	186	93,100	...
28th ditto .	South Indian . .	654	90,662	139	654	86,878	133	40,20,761	149	40,53,176	150	26,415	...
28th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,04,364	535	1,504	7,65,385	509	3,05,42,267	490	3,01,60,665	487	...	3,81,602
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,41,990	525	461	2,14,000	464	1,06,73,729	559	92,84,883	488	...	13,88,846
	TOTAL .	4,166	13,93,059	335	4,154	13,75,084	331	5,67,40,903	329	5,50,78,288	321	...	16,62,615
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
4th Feb., 1888	East Indian . .	1,515	9,09,526	600	1,514	10,47,553	692	3,62,51,852	584	3,54,47,974	570	...	8,03,878
4th ditto .	Patna-Gya . .	57	7,859	137	57	9,120	159	4,20,266	179	3,95,466	169	...	24,800
4th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	804	67	12	1,330	111	37,041	75	37,565	76	524	...
4th ditto .	Sindia . .	75	10,067	135	75	9,040	121	3,05,757	100	3,52,271	115	46,514	...
4th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*) .	1,664	3,52,729	212	1,664	3,72,000	223	1,43,27,806	208	1,25,98,396	183	...	17,29,470
28th Jan., 1888	Bengal-Nagpur . .	149	32,429	218	149	30,452	204	9,50,380	153	9,55,016	155	5,236	...
4th Feb., 1888	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	477	36,217	76	850	60,177	71	13,98,514	95	25,11,734	79	11,13,220	...
28th Jan., 1888	Bareilly-Pilibhit . .	36	2,120	59	36	1,731	48	72,540	49	68,573	46	...	3,967
21st Feb., 1888	Indian Midland . .	42	5,059	120	42	4,771	114	1,01,722	58	1,35,161	78	33,439	...
28th ditto .	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau . .	56	3,205	57	105	6,109	58	(*e*) 26,002	52	1,60,700	45	1,34,698	...
28th ditto .	Cuddapah-Nellore .	...	...	...	83	3,094	37	...	...	(*f*)48,728	34	48,728	...
	TOTAL .	4,083	13,60,015	333	4,587	15,45,377	337	5,38,91,940	328	5,27,12,184	287	...	11,79,756
	State Lines worked by Government.												
28th Jan., 1888	Eastern Bengal (*c*) .	606	1,49,088	247	645	1,80,382	280	66,00,250	266	76,33,325	289	10,33,075	...
4th Feb., 1888	Nalhati . . .	27	1,793	66	27	1,852	68	66,271	59	72,191	65	5,920	...
4th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	246	32,789	133	259	40,520	156	12,35,160	122	13,68,282	133	1,33,122	...
28th Jan., 1888	Wardha-Coal . .	45	19,860	441	45	19,747	439	5,42,076	290	5,32,331	287	...	9,745
28th ditto .	Burma . . .	327	68,136	208	327	84,117	257	18,55,520	138	22,81,463	170	4,25,937	...
31st Dec., 1887	Cherra-Companyganj .	...	...	...	...	(*i*)	...	(*g*) 3,910	21	(*h*)8,825	30	4,915	...
28th Jan., 1888	North-Western (*d*) .	1,885	3,65,461	194	2,433	4,79,244	197	1,89,92,339	243	1,67,63,254	167	...	22,29,085
28th ditto .	Jorhat . . .	28	677	24	28	414	15	32,507	30	41,718	39	9,151	...
28th ditto .	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section) .	37	2,077	56	37	1,775	48	(*j*)16,281	41	60,108	39	43,827	...
	TOTAL .	3,201	6,40,781	200	3,801	8,08,051	213	2,93,44,380	223	2,87,61,497	183	...	5,82,883
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,456	33,94,455	296	12,542	37,28,512	297	13,99,77,223	299	13,65,51,969	267	...	34,25,254
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,99,92,266	150	7,00,10,140	137	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,99,84,957	149	6,65,41,829	130	...	34,43,128
	Assisted Companies.												
28th Jan., 1888	Bengal Central . .	125	8,954	72	125	11,112	89	4,48,002	87	5,20,102	101	72,100	...
28th ditto .	Rohilkhand-Kumaun .	67	4,116	61	67	3,982	59	2,44,449	89	2,54,301	93	9,852	...
14th ditto .	Dibru-Sadiya . .	78	5,788	74	78	6,793	87	2,68,768	84	3,26,753	102	57,985	...
28th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . . .	376	23,321	62	376	38,040	101	14,98,001	116	15,81,656	102	83,655	...
4th Feb., 1888	Tarakessur . .	22	4,183	188	22	4,544	204	1,85,561	203	2,02,724	222	17,163	...
	TOTAL .	668	46,362	69	668	64,471	97	26,44,781	106	28,85,536	105	2,40,755	...
	Native States.												
28th Jan., 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	14,986	78	193	17,353	90	7,69,420	96	7,67,124	96	...	2,296
4th Feb., 1888	Jodhpore . . .	64	5,118	80	124	7,000	61	1,63,636	62	2,69,769	53	1,06,133	...
28th Jan., 1888	His Highness the Nizam's . . .	208	22,475	108	277	29,587	107	11,41,253	132	12,09,853	138	68,600	...
28th ditto .	Mysore . . .	140	8,348	60	140	9,263	66	3,78,454	66	4,02,220	70	23,766	...
28th ditto .	H. H. the Gaekwar's .	59	2,485	42	59	2,720	46	1,22,566	50	1,22,232	50	...	334
28th ditto .	Morvi . . .	51	834	16	68	2,218	33	35,515	30	1,07,555	39	72,040	...
28th ditto .	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar .	...	...	...	21	600	29	...	...	28,741	33	28,741	...
	TOTAL .	715	54,246	76	882	69,341	79	26,10,844	91	29,07,494	85	2,96,650	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November 1886 to 15th January, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September 1887 to 14th January, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June to 31st December, 1886.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1887.
(*i*) Return not received.
(*j*) Total receipts from 2nd November 1886 to 15th January, 1887.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th February, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR THE "KHARIF" SEASON (1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER) 1887.

No. 2771, dated Allahabad, the 31st January, 1888.

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

READ—

Statements A22, B22, and C22, showing irrigation operations for kharif, 1887-88, of Canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The area irrigated during kharif, 1887, was 650,597 acres, an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 60,689 acres, or 10·20 per cent.

This increase, as will be seen from the table below, is confined to the early kharif crops, *viz.*, sugarcane and indigo. There was no general fall of rain until the first week in July; during the latter part of the month and throughout August and September the rainfall was ample and well distributed, and, except for rice in a few localities, there was absolutely no demand for canal water.

The assessments on account of occupier's rate amounted to ₹19,95,753, as against ₹17,57,488 in 1886; an increase of ₹2,38,265, or 13·50 per cent.

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

TABLE I.

Crops.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	153,544	175,638	169,123	197,604
Rice	92,687	95,986	151,232	134,822
Bajra and Jowar . . .	10,240	6,062	4,304	4,452
Maize	20,321	14,505	13,929	9,868
Other food-grains . . .	4,985	7,109	8,758	9,783
Fodder crops	14,483	5,878	6,415	7,753
Fibres (cotton) . . .	66,709	57,341	41,373	47,671
Dyes (indigo)	391,891	297,282	163,957	212,732
Miscellaneous	18,455	42,457	30,817	25,912
TOTAL .	773,315	702,258	589,908	650,597

Sugarcane shows an increase of 28,481 acres; and indigo, which showed such a marked decrease during the two previous years, now shows a tendency to recover, the area irrigated exceeding that of the previous year by 48,775 acres.

The decrease of 16,410 acres under rice is due to the late commencement of the rains, and is chiefly confined to the Tarái and Bhábar Canals.

The area of *irrigated* maize depends almost entirely on the nature of the rainfall, and the fluctuations in the crop are markedly shown in the statement below, comparing the areas for the last six years with the rainfall:—

Years.	Area of maize irrigated.	Rainfall. July.	Rainfall. August.	Rainfall. September.
	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1882	37,152	13·2	5·7	2·4
1883	92,393	6·3	1·4	4·5
1884	20,321	5·7	11·5	12·5
1885	14,505	12·2	16·1	3·6
1886	13,929	10·0	10·0	3·0
1887	9,868	13·2	13·7	7·2

1887 was an exceptionally favourable year for maize, as there was continuous rain all through the *three* months. The consequence is the maize sown on the "*gauhan*" lands (which *always* take water) was only irrigated.

If only one of the three months is dry, in addition to the above, the outlying fields are also irrigated; and if there is an early fall of rain in July, followed by a break of six weeks, as in 1883, and exceptionally large area is watered from the canals.

3. Table II compares by canals the irrigated areas during the two years, 1886 and 1887:—

TABLE II.

CANALS.	1886.	1887.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	237,497	259,992	22,495	...
Lower ,,	103,525	143,778	40,253	...
Agra	51,083	58,949	7,866	...
Eastern Jumna	91,313	90,754	...	559
Betwa	2,677	2,290	...	387
Dún	5,884	6,300	416	...
Rohilkhand	47,465	45,657	...	1,808
Bijnor	2,028	4,367	2,339	...
Hamírpur lakes	300	282	...	18
Jhánsi lakes	50	67	17	...
Tarái	22,494	13,000	...	9,494
Bhábar	25,592	25,161	...	431
TOTAL	589,908	650,597	60,689	...

The Lower Ganges Canal shows a satisfactory increase of 40,253 acres, followed by the Upper Ganges and Agra Canals with increases of 22,495 and 7,866 acres. The falling off of 9,494 acres on the Tarái Canals is due to the short rice crop.

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

TABLE III.

CANALS.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Upper Ganges	11,16,995	10,04,071	8,64,057	9,54,667
Lower ,,	4,94,619	4,86,755	2,79,488	3,82,510
Agra	1,94,113	1,97,862	1,57,631	1,79,914
Eastern Jumna	3,87,423	3,87,910	3,87,572	3,95,953
Betwa	...	...	4,760	12,187
Dún	14,807	16,339	17,877	19,597
Rohilkhand	35,338	38,966	40,966	41,011
Bijnor	5,513	6,641	4,077	8,891
Bundelkhand lakes	269	815	1,060	1,023
TOTAL	22,49,077	21,39,359	17,57,488	19,95,753

The rate per acre irrigated is ₹3·26, against ₹3·24 in the previous year, the increase being due to the larger area of sugarcane irrigated.

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

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

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1887-88.

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

No. A22.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Culturable, acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Kharif, 1887-88.	Kharif, 1886-87.	1887-88 AS COMPARED WITH 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	RAINFALL DURING KHARIF MONTHS OF 1887 and 1886. April. 1887.	April. 1886.	May. 1887.	May. 1886.	June. 1887.	June. 1886.	July. 1887.	July. 1886.	August. 1887.	August. 1886.	September. 1887.	September. 1886.	TOTAL. 1887.	TOTAL. 1886.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	1,425,920	1,003,101	47,366	46,355	1,011	...	...	...	...	2·2	4·0	6·1	21·1	6·1	14·1	11·6	1·6	9·7	50·8	35·7
Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	77,602	77,384	218	...	...	...	...	1·6	·6	4·7	10·6	7·0	6·5	10·9	8·4	3·0	26·1	27·2
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	114,509	109,669	4,840	...	...	...	...	3·5	·5	4·7	8·6	6·1	10·7	11·4	4·3	3·5	24·2	30·4
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,084,407	54,520	46,263	8,257	...	...	...	...	2·1	·7	2·6	8·6	5·9	10·7	11·8	7·0	3·5	31·1	40·5
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	39,361	32,301	7,060	...	...	...	...	1·1	·7	2·8	10·6	7·7	12·8	18·4	5·7	7·5	40·3	34·3
Muttra	932,480	862,096	28,698	26,825	1,873	...	...	...	...	·1	1·7	5·2	14·2	12·0	17·6	6·6	4·0	·5	34·4	24·9
Agra	1,187,844	938,205	11,618	13,265	...	1,647	...	...	...	·3	1·2	4·2	13·6	12·7	15·1	6·4	7·2	1·1	39·6	28·9
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	22,552	20,718	1,834	...	...	...	...	1·0	3·5	4·6	19·5	14·7	11·7	8·6	11·5	4·9	39·1	26·3
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	26,502	18,413	8,089	...	...	...	...	1·8	·7	4·8	8·6	6·6	15·4	9·2	7·6	5·6	31·1	29·9
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864,792	13,264	10,945	2,319	...	...	...	...	1·6	2·8	10·8	11·2	10·4	11·6	7·3	7·6	1·5	33·8	38·8
Etáwah	1,084,160	795,233	48,276	35,134	13,142	...	...	...	...	2·2	2·6	3·6	10·1	13·7	15·8	11·2	5·1	8·1	42·2	24·2
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	49,668	34,368	15,300	...	...	...	...	·9	1·8	5·0	14·4	9·1	17·1	5·6	12·4	5·5	39·1	28·5
Delhi	805,120	525,440	37	69	...	32	...	...	...	·5	1·1	1·1	15·8	8·5	15·4	12·4	5·5	1·7	33·0	26·4
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	19,500	11,709	7,791	...	...	...	...	·5	1·6	5·3	12·4	9·1	16·9	4·8	3·8	1·1	27·9	18·3
Dera Dún	764,544	385,285	6,300	5,884	416	...	...	...	...	3·0	6·4	7·5	32·1	28·3	31·0	30·3	4·5	8·6	74·2	77·7
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	4,367	2,028	2,339	...	...	...	...	2·1	3·1	·9	8·6	7·0	12·1	11·7	5·8	2·5	29·6	24·2
Tarái	590,720	560,856	17,863	27,239	...	9,376	...	...	·2	·5	4·7	7·0	8·1	17·3	17·3	17·8	13·4	5·8	43·5	48·4
Pilibhít	878,720	709,334	7,812	6,970	842	...	...	...	...	2·1	9·6	5·5	10·2	10·1	15·9	23·0	5·3	11·5	41·0	52·2
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	32,982	35,750	...	2,768	...	...	...	1·3	4·9	9·3	8·8	9·5	12·1	14·1	8·3	5·9	34·1	40·1
Jhánsi	1,002,752	724,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	5·4	2·8	22·4	17·8	12·5	7·4	11·0	1·7	51·3	30·4
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	67	50	17	...	...	...	...	·3	...	5·4	10·0	10·0	10·4	6·5	2·3	3·6	22·7	25·8
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	282	300	...	18	...	...	...	·4	2·0	2·5	21·2	10·2	10·2	6·1	7·5	6·6	43·4	26·3
Kumaun Bhábar	(Not known)	(Not known)	2,290	2,677	...	387	...	·5	·1	2·1	8·2	11·9	20·9	22·5	20·5	31·5	14·2	6·2	64·0	74·5
			25,161	25,592	...	431	...	·3												
TOTAL	24,445,124	19,548,302	650,597	589,908	75,348	14,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NET INCREASE					60,689	...														

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 31st January, 1888.

No. B22.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1887-88.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Sahárnpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhít.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Jalaun.	Bhábar.	TOTAL.
I.—Gardens and orchards	1,265	658	1,010	565	558	85	100	253	60	39	67	231	...	68	334	2	3	13	56	2	...	7	263	5,639
II.—Sugarcane	16,926	46,260	73,686	13,049	1,605	795	1,114	4,434	3,932	3,839	7,124	5,270	...	1,452	1,293	3,269	791	1,509	9,095	58	249	1,655	208	197,604
III.—Cereals: Rice	25,730	22,451	10,215	388	574	...	10	194	433	49	158	2,432	...	...	4,567	990	17,047	6,254	23,366	2	16	9	19,937	134,822
III.—Cereals: Bajra	2	2	...	1	21	27	6	15	15	4	20	2	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	188
III.—Cereals: Juar	...	...	74	439	615	140	552	260	445	54	340	197	1	1,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,264
III.—Cereals: Maize	287	330	1,069	1,824	2,109	64	192	931	1,069	257	594	481	...	63	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4,264
III.—Cereals: Miscellaneous	410	157	315	470	86	21	67	872	885	463	619	83	...	31	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	9,868
IV.—Pulses	72	611	1,002	4	87	65	...	7	18	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	13	44	...	...	76	1,049	3,108
V.—Fodder Crops	256	1,122	4,628	724	22	342	33	2	...	...	...	8	...	14	...	3	...	1	7	...	...	1	590	7,753
VI.—Fibres: Cotton	390	1,870	5,733	8,941	5,336	10,385	1,631	1,552	729	33	763	204	4	10,074	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	7	8	47,671
VI.—Fibres: Other fibres	...	...	...	...	1	27	64	232	570	20	29	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	966
VII.—Dyes: Indigo	1,024	2,760	15,004	26,558	27,427	15,931	7,181	13,357	15,637	7,871	35,447	38,112	30	5,926	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	353	...	212,732
VII.—Dyes: Other dyes	...	...	41	190	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
VIII.—Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5
VIII.—Drugs: Other drugs	192	50	50	41	5	...	...	24	54	62	17	24	...	3	87	...	1	...	40	...	...	...	...	650
IX.—Oilseeds	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	84
X.—Miscellaneous	812	1,331	1,682	1,324	919	796	668	412	2,578	573	3,050	2,630	2	613	...	5	21	22	280	5	2	123	450	18,338
TOTAL KHARIF, 1887-88	47,366	77,602	114,509	54,520	39,361	28,698	11,618	22,552	26,502	13,264	48,276	49,668	37	19,500	6,300	4,367	17,863	7,812	32,902	67	282	2,290	25,161	650,597
TOTAL KHARIF, 1886-87	46,355	77,384	109,669	46,263	32,301	26,825	13,265	20,718	18,413	10,945	35,134	34,368	69	11,709	5,884	2,028	27,239	6,970	35,750	50	300	2,677	25,592	589,908

ALLAHABAD,
The 31st January, 1888.

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

No. C22.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1887-88.

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

NATURE OF CROPS.	GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						Agra Canal.	Jumna Canal. Eastern	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	BUNDELKHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.		Tarái Canals.	Bhábar Canals.	TOTAL.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	TOTAL.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.	TOTAL.							Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.			
I.—Gardens and orchards	478	352	451	440	850	2,571	106	11	218	68	42	445	225	1,718	7	334	72	2	2	...	...	263	5,639
II.—Sugarcane	25,819	29,074	36,347	10,724	3,911	105,875	2,994	1,452	6,880	8,696	2,156	22,178	3,314	48,110	1,655	1,293	11,312	3,269	58	249	83	208	197,604
III.—Cereals: Rice	20,661	1,733	7,458	643	833	31,328	17	139	276	2,286	309	3,027	6	28,273	9	4,567	33,750	990	2	16	12,917	19,937	134,822
III.—Cereals: Bajra	4	...	...	...	34	38	4	...	5	17	18	44	82	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
III.—Cereals: Juar	...	94	...	418	973	1,485	20	105	129	592	119	965	1,812	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,264
III.—Cereals: Maize	...	662	287	1,808	3,161	5,918	39	621	833	606	208	2,307	266	771	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	589	9,868
III.—Cereals: Miscellaneous	21	397	107	191	390	1,106	932	534	411	719	42	2,638	119	616	32	...	...	91	...	9	...	2,004	6,675
IV.—Pulses	329	27	109	...	112	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	1,224	76	...	57	...	...	...	...	1,049	3,108
V.—Fodder Crops	398	905	2,676	722	7	4,708	...	...	...	...	8	8	389	2,046	1	...	8	3	...	...	...	590	7,753
VI.—Fibres: Cotton	463	1,407	2,142	8,933	8,102	21,047	10	90	56	1,118	185	1,459	21,915	3,224	7	2	...	7	...	2	...	8	47,671
VI.—Fibres: Other fibres	...	...	...	...	5	5	236	574	...	39	15	864	93	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	966
VII.—Dyes: Indigo	981	12,415	8,029	21,082	37,594	80,101	6,353	3,268	28,728	37,909	24,409	100,667	28,533	2,984	353	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	212,732
VII.—Dyes: Other dyes	...	...	...	235	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
VIII.—Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Drugs: Other drugs	1	5	18	54	8	86	20	30	97	31	...	178	3	255	...	87	41	...	...	...	...	...	650
IX.—Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	84
X.—Miscellaneous	949	1,084	588	1,025	1,264	4,910	108	297	1,769	4,151	2,595	8,920	2,067	1,533	123	...	323	5	5	2	...	450	18,338
TOTAL KHARIF, 1887-88	50,104	48,155	58,212	46,275	57,246	259,992	10,839	7,199	39,402	56,232	30,106	143,778	58,949	90,754	2,290	6,300	45,657	4,367	67	282	13,000	25,161	650,597
TOTAL KHARIF, 1886-87	48,346	45,051	56,978	38,400	48,722	237,497	9,231	5,126	29,159	38,970	21,039	103,525	51,083	91,313	2,677	5,884	47,465	2,028	50	300	22,494	25,592	589,908

ALLAHABAD,
The 31st January, 1888.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for January, 1888.

January is normally an unsettled month over Northern India. The high-pressure area which during November and December is a quasi-permanent feature in the pressure distribution of North-Western India, gives way frequently during January and is replaced by well-marked depressions which occasion clearly defined cyclonic winds, and often much rain and snow. The characteristics of these cyclonic vortices differ apparently according to the place of their origin. Those depressions which first show themselves over the north-west of the Panjab, though usually more or less deep, are ordinarily short-lived, and while occasioning unsettled weather over the Panjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces, both on the hills and plains, quickly fill up, so that their effects are limited almost entirely to the region over which they first make their appearance. Those depressions, on the contrary, which are first shown to the south of the Suliman range, and which are usually heralded by a brisk barometric fall all over Sind, Beluchistan and the Indus valley, are, though much shallower than those noticed above, much longer-lived and frequently traverse large tracts of country, travelling generally on an east-south-east course. Of these two classes of storms the past month has afforded one or two typical cases.

In addition to these storms, which are more or less characteristic of the season, the west coast has been visited by very unsettled weather occasioned by the passage northward of a series of disturbances travelling from the Malabar coast as far as the North Konkan or Guzerat coasts.

On the 1st, pressure was high all over Northern India and low on the Bombay coast. The general wind circulation was fairly normal, though in the North Konkan the direction was more northerly than is usually the case. Rain was falling in Khandesh, in the south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon. From this date until the 6th the principal feature in the weather was the passage northward of a depression along the west coast. This disturbance gave very unsettled weather to all the Bombay stations and to many in the Central Provinces. On the 4th and 5th the wind at Bombay had an average velocity of 17 miles per hour from north-east, and rainfalls varying from 0·5 inch to 2·7 inches were reported from the western and central stations. On the 6th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, and the general distribution approximating to the normal, though the depression previously reported from the west coast had left steep barometric gradients and rather cloudy and unsettled weather to Western and Central India. From the 7th to the 10th the weather over India calls for little remark. Pressure was throughout high over North-Western India, and relatively low over Burma, Ceylon, and the west coast. The wind circulation was fairly normal and the weather was fine. On the 11th a small depression appeared in Lower Sind, occasioning a south-westerly wind at Karachi and Hyderabad and a north-north-easterly wind at Jacobabad, and rain at Quetta and Karachi. On the following day the storm from Lower Sind lay between Indore and Deesa and rain had spread to Mooltan and the north-west of the Panjab. The barometer was rising fast in the Indus valley and falling briskly in the central parts of the country. From the 13th to 19th there again occurred a period during which the barometric distribution was fairly normal, the wind circulation on the whole regular, and the weather generally fine, though on the 16th, 17th, and 18th slight rain fell over Rajputana, the North-Western and Central Provinces, and at some stations in the North-West Himalaya. On the 20th the first sign of an extensive change showed itself. On this day a rapid barometric fall took place at Quetta and in the Indus valley, and a large low-pressure area appeared on the western frontier, the centre of disturbance lying apparently to the south of Quetta and west of Jacobabad. Cyclonic winds were reported from Sind and parts of Rajputana and the Panjab. On the 21st a large diffused depression was shown over Sind, Guzerat, Central India, and the south of Rajputana, and south-easterly winds had appeared

over nearly the whole of the North-West and Northern India and a northerly wind at Hyderabad (Sind). Rain was falling at Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Mooltan and snow at Murree. On the 22nd the depression had become much more clearly marked and somewhat deeper, and had its centre near Jeypur. Rather strong cyclonic winds circulated around the centre and rain had extended to most parts of the Panjab, as well as to Jhansi, Sutna and Mount Abu. Snow was falling at Murree and Simla. By the morning of the 23rd the depression had reached Seoni and almost filled up. Its movement eastward had, however, been accompanied by an extension in the same direction of the rainfall area, and rain on this day was reported from nearly all stations in Northern and Central India, from Bengal to the Indus. The rain at Rawalpindi, Sialkot and Gya and the melted snow on the hills of the North-West Himalaya exceeded 1 inch. On the 24th the depression lay between Raipur and Gopalpur. Rain still fell in Bengal but in Northern and North-Western India there had been considerable improvement in the weather. On the morning of the 25th a fresh depression was shown over Guzerat, and rain was falling over the whole of the Indus valley and the Panjab, and snow on the hills of the North-West Himalaya. This depression subsequently travelled east-south-eastward to the Central Provinces and developed very considerably. It occasioned a return of south-easterly winds and rain to the North-Western Provinces and gave north-westerly winds and rain to Rajputana and Guzerat.

At the same time, a local depression had appeared in the north-west of the Panjab, occasioning general rain and snow in its neighbourhood. About 3 feet of snow fell at Mussooree and Simla. By the morning of the 27th the Panjab depression had disappeared, while the Central Provinces depression had continued to travel south-eastward and lay near Gopalpur. Rain was reported from the whole of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, but had ceased over the greater part of the Panjab and Rajputana. On the 28th the depression was crossing the Bay of Bengal and rain was still falling in Assam and around the head of the Bay, but in other parts of India the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds had become fairly normal, and except at a few places the weather had been fine. On the 29th the depression last seen near Gopalpur reappeared near Akyab, and rain was falling over Burma and Assam. In most other parts of India conditions appeared fairly quiet, but in Lower Sind rain and a falling barometer were reported. On the 31st a well-marked disturbance lay to the west of Rajkot, and strong easterly winds and rain were reported from Lower Sind. Elsewhere the weather called for no remark.

Pressure.—The mean pressure of the month has been above the average except at the hill stations where, alike at Darjeeling and on the North-West Himalaya, there has been a slight deficiency. The excess was greatest over the Peninsula and Ceylon, and least in Burma and the Panjab.

Temperature.—Except in Ceylon, the Circars, and part of Burma, the month has been cold almost everywhere. In Northern India the deficiency ranged from 1° to 5°; in the central parts of the country from 2° to 7°; in Rajputana from 4° to 6°; and in the Peninsula from 1° to 3°. On the hills between the 25th and the close of the month, sharp frost was experienced, the lowest temperature recorded being 21°·1 at Simla on the morning of the 27th.

Humidity—Has been generally below the mean in Northern, and above it in Central and Southern India.

Rain—Has fallen in all the Provinces, and the total amount has been slightly to largely in excess of the average, except in Malabar, Mysore, the Carnatic, Ceylon, and North Bengal. The greatest excess, both absolutely and relatively, is reported from the Konkan coast.

This wet month has done much to obliterate the seasonal deficiency which has hitherto existed over Northern India, and, at several stations in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and at a few in the Panjab, the total rainfall since November 1st is now in excess of the average. In Central and Western India there is a large excess.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of January, 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in January.	Difference from the average in January, 1888.
Punjab—West	7	1·39	+0·52
Do. East.	4	1·53	+0·20
North-Western Provinces—Trans-Gangetic	9	1·47	+0·55
Do. Do. Cis-Gangetic	3	0·62	+0·20
Behar	2	0·69	+1·52
Northern Bengal	2	0·60	—0·10
Assam—Cachar	3	0·71	+0·55
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur	7	0·43	+0·70
Orissa—Northern Circars	6	0·30	+0·49
Central Provinces—South	7	0·50	+0·66
Perar—Khandesh	2	0·47	+0·99
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda	8	0·43	+0·42
Sind—Cutch	3	0·37	+1·27
Guzerat	3	0·06	+0·42
Konkan	4	0·09	+2·12
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	0·13	+0·45
Malabar	4	0·37	—0·16
Mysore—Bellary	4	0·35	—0·18
Carnatic	6	0·70	—0·38
Lower Burma	6	0·12	+0·07
Ceylon	2	3·73	—2·09

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

Simla, 10th February, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending Feb. 8th, 1888.

The weather of the past week has been on the whole less unsettled than that of the preceding seven days, but both pressure and temperature have undergone frequent and considerable oscillations, and the winds have been very unsteady. On two days, *viz.*, February 3rd and 4th, rain was general throughout Northern and Central India.

On the 2nd a large low-pressure area was shown over Sind and Guzerat, and rain was falling at Jacobabad, Hyderabad, Karachi and Ajmere. Relatively low pressures also existed along the foot of the hills, and rain was reported from Darjeeling, but elsewhere the barometer was high and the weather fair. On the 3rd a rapid barometric decrease was reported from the Panjab, a depression lay near Murree and Rawalpindi, and cyclonic winds were blowing over the whole of North-Western and Central India. Rain was general over that part of the country lying to the north-westward of a line running from Rajkot north-eastward to Allahabad. The largest amounts were 1½ inch at Murree and about 1 inch at Rawalpindi, Multan and Mount Abu. On the following day the barometer had risen fast in North-Western India and the depression had disappeared, but unsettled weather continued and, though it had ceased in Guzerat and Sind, rain continued to fall over the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces and part of Central India. The amounts were everywhere below

1 inch. On the 5th, a large area of high pressure overlay the north-western stations, and the weather had improved generally, though rain was still reported from Nowgong, Allahabad, Dhubri and Sibsagar. On the 6th there occurred little change of importance. On the 7th, the barometer was again falling in the North-West and over Baluchistan, and rain had recommenced in Sind and at Quetta. On the 8th, a low-pressure area was shown over the Panjab and the North-Western Provinces, and rain was falling at Quetta, Jacobabad, Jhansi and Mussoorie.

Pressure.—The mean pressure of the week, compared with the monthly average, was above the normal everywhere. The excess was considerable over the plains, but slight at the hill stations.

Temperature.—Was low almost everywhere. A part of this deficiency is undoubtedly due to the method of comparison, but in the Panjab and North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and Sind, the weather was very cold for the time of year.

Humidity.—The air was much damper than usual.

Rain—Has fallen in all provinces except Burma, Ceylon, Malabar, Bombay and Madras. The heaviest total fall occurred on the hills, but in the Panjab, Guzerat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana, the week's fall was everywhere large. In the Berars and Central Provinces, the total fall was insignificant.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to provinces :—

Divisions.	Number of stations.	Total rainfall.
Burma	0	0
Bengal and Assam	4	1·22
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8	1·79
Panjab	9	6·01
Hill Stations	6	7·88
Ceylon	0	0
Malabar Coast	0	0
Bombay	0	0
Berars and Central Provinces	1	0·02
Guzerat and Central India	5	2·36
Sind—Rajputana	6	4·92
Madras	0	0

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

Simla, 11th February, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending the 11th February, 1888.*—No rain except a small quantity in Ganjam. Rainfall to date generally sufficient except in parts of Vizagapatam, Madura and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing as usual. Crops generally good but very slightly damaged here and there by rain, disease or insects. Wet crops under rain-fed tanks in parts of Madura withering

owing to deficient supply of water. Pasture generally sufficient but scanty in Malabar and parts of Madura and Anantapur and decreasing in Vizagapatam. No material fluctuations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending the 15th February, 1888.*—Rain in parts of Sind; beneficial to late crops in Upper Sind Frontier. Wheat in parts of Nasik, Dharwar and Wadhwan and *jowari* in parts of Satara damaged; cotton in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum and linseed in parts of Nasik blighted. Standing crops fair in Colaba and Baroda; middling in Thana and Bijapur and good in other districts. Harvesting of early crops almost completed in Sholapur; that of late crops in progress in Surat, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Surat, Kathiawar and Bijapur. Preparations for sowing of next season's crops in progress in Nasik, Bijapur and Karachi. Probable outturn of opium in Baroda 12 annas; of wheat in Wadhwan from 9 to 10 annas, and of late crops in general 14 annas in Karachi and Hyderabad and 12 annas in Nasik and Ahmednagar. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending the 14th February, 1888.*—Rain fell generally throughout Bengal Proper, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but in Behar showers are reported only in parts of the Bhagulpore Division. The *rabi* crops have benefitted and the moisture has assisted ploughing for early rice and jute. *Boro* rice is doing well. Tobacco is in good condition. *Ganja* in the Rajshahye district promises well. Poppy is generally a good crop; the plants are in flower, and in some places the collection of opium has begun. Sugarcane harvest is yielding a good outturn.

N.-W. P. and Oudh.—*For week ending the 15th February, 1888.*—Slight rain fell in Cawnpore and some northern districts. The weather is generally cloudy. All crops are doing well and opium prospects are good. The supplies in markets are reported sufficient but prices continue high and have risen in Lucknow, Partabgarh, Moradabad, Agra and Kumaun. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory.

Panjab.—*For week ending the 15th February, 1888.*—Slight rain fell in some districts. Prices are reported to be stationary in eight districts and falling in four; the fall that has commenced may be expected to continue. Ploughings for *kharif* in progress throughout the province. *Rabi* prospects have improved by the recent fall of rain. Prospects are now reported good from every district but Hissar where more rain is needed. Late sown barley doing well. Crops slightly damaged by frost in Hissar. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder scarce in most districts. Poppy crops average.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending the 15th February, 1888.*—Weather rather cloudy and unsettled with slight rain in eastern districts. Hail has done some damage to crops in a few villages in Saugor, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur. Clear weather required. Linseed expected to yield only 4 annas in Raipur; prospects of other winter crops generally favourable. Prices rising in places. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—*For week ending the 11th February, 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Kyaukphyu, Moulmein, Amherst and Shwegyin districts of Lower Burma, and in the Bhamo, Myadoung, Mandalay and Taungdwingyi districts of Upper Burma. Ploughing and planting of dry weather crops progressing. Condition of agricultural stock good. Estimates of probable outturn of harvest have risen slightly in Thonegwa and considerably in Mandalay. In other districts the estimates remain the same as last week. Price of paddy has risen in the Kyaukphyu, Tounghoo, Myadoung, Mandalay, Taungdwingyi and Yamethin districts and slightly in the Kyaukse and Myingyan districts. Price of paddy has fallen in the Bassein and Pagan districts.

Assam.—*For week ending the 15th February, 1888.*—Weather cool and windy. Light rains in most districts has done good to tea and helped ploughing for summer rice. Sugarcane crushing nearly over. Potatoe sowing going on in the Hill Districts.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending the 15th February, 1888.*—No rain Crops in good condition. Sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane commenced in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore, Kolar and Kadur districts.

Coorg has also had no rain. Coffee prices have shown some improvement. Other prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending the 15th February, 1888.*—In Berar the *kharif* harvest is nearly completed. Of the *rabi* crops, wheat in ear, gram and linseed in pod—all in good condition. Fodder getting insufficient in the Amraoti district. No marked change in the prices of food grain.

In Hyderabad agricultural prospects continue fair. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending the 15th February, 1888.*—No rain. No change in agricultural operations or condition of standing crops since last report. Outturn of harvest expected good, except in Western Malwa and Goona. Irrigated wheat crop in Bhopawar slightly damaged. Agricultural stock in good condition except in Goona. Pasturage and fodder good. Prices of food grains steady in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, falling in Bhopawar and rising or high elsewhere. Opium crop good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending the 15th February, 1888.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops and prospects good. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices still high. Opium somewhat damaged in Meywar and Jeypore.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF MR. ROYLE'S REPORT ON THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Cir. No. $\frac{15}{5-8}$ Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 17th February 1888.

MUSEUMS and EXHIBITIONS.

READ—

Letter, dated 1st April 1887, from Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, communicating observations on the collections of exhibits contributed from India.

Despatch No. 86 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 25th August 1887, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, transmitting the Report of Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., on the Indian section of the Exhibition and his accounts of the sale of exhibits.

RESOLUTION.

The accounts of the Indian Courts at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886 having been examined and disposed of, the Report on the Indian section, submitted by Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., Official Agent to the Government of India at the Exhibition, together with the following account of the proceedings and action taken in India, is published for general information.

2. An invitation to take part in the Exhibition was received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Indian Government in June 1884, but it was not till March 1885 that the orders of Her Majesty's Government were received laying down definitely the share in the project to be taken by the Government of India. These instructions limited the expenditure to be incurred in direct connection with the London Exhibition to one lakh of rupees exclusive of the cost of packing and freight, but permitted the contribution on loan of any articles which might be provided for the Exhibition which it was at that time intended to hold at Bombay in 1887-88. With the despatch of exhibits from the Indian ports the responsibility of the Government of India ceased. The management and control in England were unconditionally entrusted to the Royal Commissioners, who subsequently appointed Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., to be Executive Commissioner for India in their behalf, but the Government of India was permitted to send one European officer to arrange and explain the collection of economic products, and a few native officials and attendants, the cost of their deputation being met from the grant of one lakh. The Royal Commissioners, to whom a sum of £20,000 was guaranteed from Indian revenues in case of the expenses of the Exhibition exceeding the receipts, undertook to meet all charges connected with the fitting up of the Indian Courts and the display of exhibits, and also arranged to purchase specimens of the more expensive kinds of artware excluded from the scope of the collections which the Government of India was authorised to contribute. It was arranged that an officer directly responsible to the India Office should be appointed to protect the interests of Indian exhibitors, and for this purpose, the services of Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E.,

of the India Office, whose previous experience as Indian representative at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883 specially fitted him for the duty, were placed at the disposal of the Royal Commissioners as Assistant Secretary for India, and as Official Agent to the Government of India for the guardianship and eventual disposal of exhibits.

3. At an early stage in the arrangements the consent of the Government of Bombay was asked for and obtained to the loan, for previous display in London, of exhibits intended for the Bombay Exhibition, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of recording the obligation of the Supreme Government for the cordial manner in which the Local Government and the guarantors of the Bombay Exhibition acceded to an arrangement to which the success of the Indian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was in great measure due. The Government of Bombay further agreed to contribute towards the purchase of exhibits for the two Exhibitions such sum not exceeding one lakh, as would suffice, together with the contributions of other Local Governments, to make up $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The contributions of Local Governments having amounted to ₹81,500, the sum which the Government of Bombay was actually called upon to subscribe was ₹68,500. To the $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs (*i.e.*, one lakh from the Imperial and one and a half from the Bombay and Provincial Governments) thus available for the equipment of the Indian Courts, the Royal Commissioners subsequently added a grant of ₹31,168 for the preparation, on their behalf, of a series of carved ornamental screens, to form a façade in the Court of Indian Artwares. These resources were largely supplemented by the liberality of many Native Chiefs and Nobles to whose liberal contributions some of the most attractive collections of exhibits were due. The entire cost of the representation of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Jeypore was borne by the Rulers of those States, and to them and to the Chiefs and Nobles and European and Native gentlemen who made donations and loans of economic and art exhibits His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to express his acknowledgments for their public-spirited and generous co-operation.

4. In order to avoid as far as possible the risk and expense of returning loan exhibits to Bombay, it was resolved to restrict the sum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs subscribed by Local Governments, including Bombay, to the purchase of specimens of artware, ornamental fabrics, &c., of a saleable character, on the understanding that if disposed of in London, duplicates for the Bombay Exhibition would be purchased in India from the sale-proceeds realized. The separate grant of one lakh sanctioned by the Secretary of State was reserved by the Government of India for the preparation of collections illustrative of the economic products of the country and rough manufactures and of its administrative system, and for defraying incidental expenses connected with the European officer and native officials whose deputation to England was authorised by the Secretary of State. Following this division of funds the purchase and despatch of artware were entrusted to officers or committees nominated in each Province by the Local Governments, with permission to correspond direct with the Revenue and Agricultural Department, that Department, which had for some time past been developing an organization for the purpose, itself undertaking the collection of raw products and primary manufactures. The despatch of exhibits commenced in December 1885, and it is owing to the exertions of the Provincial officers and committees, to the excellent arrangements made for the shipment of exhibits by the agents at the ports, and to the activity with which their

efforts were seconded by Mr. Royle and Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., Honorary Architect to the Executive Staff in London, that the Indian Courts presented so satisfactory an appearance on the 4th of May 1886, when the Exhibition was opened by Her Majesty the Queen, as to obtain the special commendation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Royal Commissioners in a congratulatory telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy. To the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Resolution, His Excellency the Governor General in Council wishes the thanks of the Government of India to be conveyed for the zeal and ability with which they accepted and carried out, in most cases as an addition to their regular duties, the share assigned to each in the onerous work of selecting, purchasing, ordering, collecting, and despatching the vast number of articles comprised in the Indian contribution to the Exhibition.

5. Of the Indian exhibits themselves a sufficient general description is contained in Mr. Royle's report, and it is here unnecessary to say more than that they formed a more adequate representation of the country and its natural and industrial products than had been attempted on any previous occasion. The system adopted for the arrangement of exhibits, however, deserves notice, as it differed in some respects from the classification adopted at previous Exhibitions. Exhibits of artware including fabrics were arranged primarily in Provincial Divisions or Courts according to localities of production, instead as heretofore being grouped according to a technical classification. Raw products and rough manufactures on the contrary followed a technical classification, irrespective of geographical distribution. In other words, the collections of products were national or imperial, while those of artware were local or provincial. In thus departing, in the case of artware, from the usual method of arrangement, the Government of India was influenced by a desire to illustrate and emphasize the essentially conservative nature of the artistic ideas of the country which, though beginning to yield to the influence of a new industrial development, are still distinguishable by peculiar local characteristics which lend them a special value and attractiveness, and which it is for many reasons desirable to foster and preserve as far as possible. It was obvious, however, that a similar arrangement in the case of raw materials, which are only to a limited extent the production of special localities and otherwise differ only so far as they are affected by soil and climate, would have resulted in an unnecessary reduplication of specimens, besides being productive of increased labour and expense. Hence it was resolved to display them under a technical classification based upon their nature and uses, and their arrangement was entrusted to Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., who had already been charged by the Government of India with the compilation of a Dictionary of Indian Economic Products. The instructive character of the economic collection was enhanced by a valuable series of cartographic exhibits provided by the Survey Department. One exception to the general plan of arrangements originally laid down was subsequently permitted by which, at the instance of the Royal Commission, silk exhibits, both raw and manufactured, were placed in a separate Court under the management of Mr. T. Wardle, of Leek, who had for many years taken a personal interest in the subject. His disinterested labours in the cause of an important industry, though unhappily not at present a prosperous one, are gratefully recognised by the Government of India and will not be wasted.

6. It has been mentioned that the expenses of the packing and freight of exhibits were sanctioned as a separate charge, and in order to simplify accounts

the Government of India undertook to meet all such charges in the first instance on both Government exhibits and private exhibits sent through official agency and to recover them as far as possible by the addition of a percentage to the fixed sale prices of exhibits. It was, however, decided by the Secretary of State, in view of the great convenience of affixing sale prices to the goods as they were unpacked and the impossibility of calculating in advance the ultimate proportion of freight and other charges to be added to the price of each article, to allow the Official Agent discretion as to the actual prices to be charged. In the exercise of this discretion Mr. Royle fixed such prices as seemed best calculated to ensure a ready sale, and the abandonment of the project for an Exhibition at Bombay rendered it desirable that as many articles as possible should be disposed of in London in order to avoid charges for return freight. Better financial results were thus obtained on the whole than would probably have been forthcoming by a rigid adherence to original prices, and the Government of India is assured that every care was taken to avoid obscuring the true value of the goods to the injury of future trade. As shown in Mr. Royle's report, the total sum realized on exhibits of artware was £20,042, of which £2,297 went to meet expenses in England, including among other payments a deduction of 5 per cent. paid to the Royal Commission as a contribution towards the cost of establishment for the custody and sale of exhibits, leaving £17,745 for remittance to India as the net realization on articles sold valued at R2,29,823. It has been decided that private exhibitors shall receive in full the original sale prices of their exhibits, and it is understood that the sums which have been distributed to Local Governments, &c., after crediting R35,500 towards the cost of packing and freight, will suffice for this purpose, and in most instances leave a sufficient surplus to recoup the expenditure incurred from provincial revenues on artware exhibits. The Government of India is indebted for this satisfactory result to the unremitting care and labour of its Official Agent, Mr. J. R. Royle, and has much pleasure in recording its appreciation of the excellent services continuously rendered by him in that capacity.

7. The remaining collections, namely, those provided by the Government of India from the separate grant of one lakh of rupees, consisting of raw products and primary manufactures, ethnological models, &c., have been presented, as Mr. Royle explains, to various museums and institutions, including the Imperial Institute. The nature of these collections made it improbable that more than an inconsiderable portion of the outlay would be recovered by sale, while their distribution for permanent preservation and reference served to perpetuate the principal object of the exhibition itself. That object, as stated by His Royal Highness the President of the Royal Commission, was to demonstrate on the fullest scale to the people of the United Kingdom the unbounded industrial resources at their command within the limits of Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian Dominions, and has, the Government of India is assured, been as fully attained as circumstances admitted. Having regard to the long-established intercourse between India and the West, no direct and immediate commercial results, such as occasionally follow the exposition of the product of new regions, could reasonably be expected, but the Exhibition was successful in attracting attention to the necessity of systematic exploration in the field of Indian economic products as a promising source of fresh and important industries, and the possibility of utilizing under proper instruction the artistic taste and skill of native artizans in the production of wares suited to European requirements. The need for systematic enquiry

on practical lines was clearly established at a series of conferences we held twice or three times a week at the Indian Courts by the courteous permission of the Royal Commission, at which each class of products was in turn examined and discussed with commercial and scientific experts and manufacturers from London and from other important commercial centres. The general result of the careful examination to which Indian products were thus subjected was the conclusion that while there existed a variety of new or little known Indian substances which might be brought to important industrial uses, no decisive opinion could be formed as to their value and utility until fuller information was available in regard to the extent of their production and prices, and until the purposes for which they are suited had been sufficiently demonstrated by a careful series of experiments and by scientific analysis of a rigorous character. A considerable impulse has been given in recent years to the collection and publication of information regarding Indian products by the various exhibitions which preceded the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. To that Exhibition is due the effort made for the first time to bring all the economic products of India under a comprehensive survey, of which the basis is now being laid in the Dictionary under preparation by the Imperial Reporter on Economic Products, whose appointment for the purpose is itself a result of the Exhibition of 1886. In the Imperial Institute, founded in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, will, the Government of India hopes, be found, on the other hand, the organisation for bringing the properties of the products themselves under continuous scientific investigation and experiment. Thus in prominently drawing public attention to these objects the Exhibition may be regarded as an important and practical step in the policy advocated and developed by the Government of India for the investigation and exploitation of indigenous products and manufactures. The fact that a very large number of exhibits were sent by native workmen on their own account is an encouraging experience of the late Exhibition, and would seem to point to the conclusion that they are becoming more keenly alive to the advantages of advertisement and the demands of foreign customers.

8. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General desires to express, on behalf of the Government of India, its obligations to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, on whom as the sole Executive Commissioner for India the entire responsibility rested of arranging the exhibits contributed by the Governments and Native States of the Indian Empire, and to whose personal efforts the successful appearance of the Indian Courts was greatly due, and at the same time to acknowledge the consideration and assistance accorded by the Royal Commissioners, which secured to the representation of India at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, the position, prominence and distinctive character which were worthy of her place in the British Empire.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations and Agents to the Governor General and Residents in Native States noted on the margin, with the intimation that a copy of the Resolution has been sent to each of the gentlemen named in the list appended to the Resolution.

Madras.	Baroda.
Bombay.	Rajputana.
Bengal.	Central India.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Baluchistan.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.
Central Provinces.	Mysore.
Burma.	Nepal.
Assam.	Kashmir.

ORDERED, also, that it be published, with the report submitted by Mr. J. R. Royle, in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

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

APPENDIX.

Officers and Committees entrusted with the collection and despatch of Indian Exhibits for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

OFFICIAL collections in India were made under the general administration and direction of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India:—

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

By the following Officers:—

Geology	H. B. Medlicott, Esq.
Meteorology	H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Survey of India	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse. Major C. Strahan, R.E.
Salt, Excise, Opium, Mints, Post Office, Government Printing, Education, Police, Sanitary and Medical, Public Works, Military, &c., &c.	Collections were made under the orders of the Heads of the Departments concerned.

II.—ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

By the following Officers:—

Raw Products and Rough Manufactures.	Dr. G. Watt, M.B., F.L.S., on special duty with the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Babu T. N. Mukharji, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India.	Assisted by the Exhibition Committees in Bombay and Bengal and the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Bombay.
Timbers and Forest Produce.	B. Ribbentrop, Esq., Inspector-General of Forests. R. H. C. Whittall, Esq., Assistant Inspector-General of Forests. F. B. Manson, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, on special duty.	Assisted by the Executive Officers of the Forest Department working under the orders of the Inspector-General.

III.—ART-WARE AND FABRICS.

By the following Committees and Officers appointed by the Governments of the various Provinces in India, or the Rulers of Native States:—

MADRAS.

COMMITTEE	Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Deputy Commissary General, *President*.	C. Deane, Esq.
	Dr. G. Bidie, M.B., C.I.E.	G. G. Orr, Esq.
	E. B. Havell, Esq.	C. A. Lawson, Esq.
	J. C. Shaw, Esq.	C. Benson, Esq.
		Dr. E. Thurston.

BOMBAY.

COMMITTEE	The Hon'ble Forbes Adam, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, *President*.	Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman, Esq.
	E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq.	E. T. Leith, Esq.
	Major A. B. Portman.	Nanabhai Byramji Jijibhai, Esq.
	Dr. D. Macdonald.	Vrijbhukan Das Atmaram, Esq.
		J. Griffiths, Esq., *Secretary*.

BENGAL.

COMMITTEE.

- H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I., Member, Board of Revenue, *President*.
- D. Cruickshank, Esq., *Vice-President*.
- H. Berger, Esq.
- Surgeon-Major D.D. Cunningham.
- M. Finucane, Esq., B.C.S.
- J. Henderson, Esq.
- C. R. Hills, Esq.
- J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.
- Dr. G. King.
- R. Lyall, Esq.
- Hon'ble A. P. MacDonnell, B.C.S.
- J. D. Maxwell, Esq.
- R. Miller, Esq.
- J. Murdoch, Esq.
- A. Pedler, Esq.
- T. Ralli, Esq.
- H. H. Risley, Esq., B.C.S.
- A. Simson, Esq.
- Hon'ble Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E.
- Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse, B.S.C.
- M. Jackson, Esq., Member and *Secretary*.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

D. M. Smeaton, Esq., B.C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

F. S. Growse, Esq., C.I.E.

Dr. J. W. Tyler, Superintendent, Central Jail, Agra.

A. Constable, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

PUNJAB.

J. L. Kipling, Esq., Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

J. B. Fuller, Esq., B.C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture.

BURMA.

H. L. Tilly, Esq., Executive Engineer.

ASSAM.

H. Z. Darrah, Esq., B.C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture.
Colonel J. Johnstone, C.S.I., Political Agent, Manipur.
Major T. J. Willans, R.E., Executive Engineer, Shillong.

COORG.

Colonel T. G. Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg.
Colonel A. LeMessurier, Consulting Engineer, Bangalore.
W. McHutchin, Esq., Executive Engineer, Mysore State Railway.

HYDERABAD STATE.

Colonel C. J. O. Fitzgerald, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Hyderabad.

MYSORE STATE.

Colonel A. LeMessurier, Consulting Engineer, Mysore, Bangalore.
W. McHutchin, Esq., Executive Engineer, Mysore State Railway.

BARODA STATE.

COMMITTEE

- Captain J. Hayes Sadler, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, *President*.
- Major F. H. Jackson.
- Rao Bahadur Laxman Jagganath.
- Rao Bahadur J. S. Gadgil.
- T. S. Tait, Esq.
- P. Reynolds, Esq.
- Abbas S. Tyabji.
- Rao Bahadur Raoji Vithal.
- Rao Saheb Har Govindas Dwarkadas.
- Ambalal Sakarlal Desai.
- Dinsha Ardeshir Talearkhan, *Honorary Secretary*.

KASHMIR STATE.

Colonel Sir O. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E., B.S.C., Resident in Kashmir.

N.-W. FRONTIER.

Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General, Beluchistan.

NEPAL STATE.

Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, Residency Surgeon, Nepal, Katmandu.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

J. Johnstone, Esq., Principal of the Residency College, Indore.

AJMERE AND RAJPUTANA.

Colonel Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I., M.S.C., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

- R. S. Whiteway, Esq., B.C.S., Settement Officer, Ajmere-Merwara.
- Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, M.D., Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.
- Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, in Medical charge, Eastern Rajputana States, and Honorary Secretary to the Museum Committee, Jaipur.
- Colonel P. W. Powlett, S.C., Resident, Western Rajputana States.
- Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, Alwar.
- Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah.
- Captain A. C. Talbot, S.C., Political Agent, Bikanir.
- Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir, S.C., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.
- Colonel C. K. M. Walter, S.C., Resident in Meywar.
- Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Political Agent, Bhartpur and Karauli.

The shipment of exhibits was entrusted to—

Calcutta—W. A. Dangerfield, Esq., R.N., Agent for Government Consignments.
Bombay—Messrs. King, King & Co.
Madras—Lieutenant J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., Master Attendant.

Report by Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., on the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, Indian Section.

1. In submitting the following Report on the Indian Section of the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I have thought it advisable, before proceeding to show how the collections have been disposed of, to give a brief sketch of the part played by India in the Exhibition.

Conditions under which Government of India participated in Exhibition.

2. It was in the autumn of the year 1884 that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales first notified to the Secretary of State for India his assumption of the Presidency of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and explaind the general features of the scheme he proposed for the administration of the Indian Section. These arrangements were communicated to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, and, after some correspondence had passed, it was determined by Lord Kimberley that India's participation in the Exhibition should be limited as follows:—

(*a*) The Secretary of State to subscribe to the Guarantee Fund of the Exhibition the sum of £20,000.

(*b*) The Government of India to be permitted to incur an expenditure of £10,000, in addition to all charges for freight, for the purpose of covering the cost of a collection illustrating the raw produce and ordinary manufactures of the Indian Empire.

(*c*) The Royal Commission to provide a sum of £3,000 for the purchase of sumptuary art objects, and depute an officer to India to make a suitable selection.

(*d*) The Royal Commission also to pay all charges for the installation of the Indian collections, the Executive Administration being entrusted to the Secretary, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen: and to secure the interests of the Indian Government, and of Indian Exhibitors, Mr. J. R. Royle, of the India Office, was appointed Assistant Secretary, for the purpose of supervising the work of the Indian Section.

Mr. Royle was later on specially appointed Official Agent for the Government of India, and the Government of Madras also placed the charge of their collections in his hands.

3. It being soon found that the sums alluded to above would be quite inadequate to properly represent Indian produce and manufactures, they were supplemented by—

(*e*) Collections which the Native Princes and gentlemen of India agreed to contribute in response to the invitation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

(*f*) By grants made by the various Local Governments in India from provincial funds, and

(*g*) By a sum of £6,850 originally granted for purchasing collections for an Exhibition which it was contemplated to hold in Bombay during 1886-87. This Exhibition being however subsequently abandoned, it was decided to allow the collections lent on its behalf to the London Exhibition to be sold there.

(*h*) By a later grant of £2,500 made by the Royal Commission for the purpose of providing ornamental carved screens to enclose the various provincial art-ware courts.

4. The funds available for providing collections from India thus consisted of:—

	£
Government of India Grant	10,000
Royal Commission Grant	3,000
Bombay Exhibition Grant	6,850
Royal Commission Screen Grant	2,500
TOTAL	22,350

To this sum must be added the cost of private contributions and certain grants which the various Local Governments were able to make from Provincial funds.

Arrangements made in India.

5. The whole of the arrangements for collecting and forwarding from India the goods intended for exhibition were made under the direction of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, the Secretary to which Department—Mr., now Sir Edward Buck—issued instructions to the various Committees appointed in all parts of India for the purpose of furthering the work connected with the Exhibition. These instructions were intended to ensure uniformity in the systems adopted by these Committees, and among other things included special forms and a scheme of classification, based on a series drawn up by Sir G. Birdwood, of the India Office, who had in many previous Exhibitions found the immense advantage of regularity in such details.

Mr. Clarke's visit to India.

6. The selection of the objects purchased from the Royal Commission grant of £3,000 was entrusted to Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., who visited India for that purpose, and, with the co-opertion of Sir Edward Buck's department, formed a collection, the value of which was afterwards proved by the readiness with which it sold in England.

Native contributors to the Exhibition.

7. The liberal manner in which the Native Princes and gentlemen of India responded to the invitation of the Executive President of the Royal Commission was especially remarkable, and it was this which mainly made the Indian Courts the most attractive rendezvous in the Exhibition.

Among the principal contributors the following may be mentioned:—

Their Highnesses:

BARODA, The Gaekwar of.
HYDERABAD, The Nizam of.
JODHPUR, (MARWAR), The Maharaja of.
MYSORE, The Maharaja of.
BHOPAL, The Begum of.
GWALIOR, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of.
INDORE, The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
JAIPUR, The Maharaja of.
JAMU AND KASHMIR, The Maharaja of.
UDAIPUR, (MEYWAR), The Maharana of.
TRAVANCORE, The Maharaja of.
BAHAWALPUR, The Nawab of.
BHARTPUR, The Maharaja of.
BIKANIR, The Maharaja of.
COCHIN, The Raja of.
KARAULI, The Maharaja of.
KOTAH, The Maharaja of.
KUTCH, The Rao of.
ORCHHA (Tehri), The Maharaja of.
PATIALA, The Maharaja of.
TONK, The Nawab of.
ALWAR, The Maharao Raja of.

BHAUNAGAR, The Thakur Sahib of.
DATIA, The Maharaja of.
DEWAS, The Raja of.
DHAR, The Maharaja of.
DHOLPUR, The Maharaj Rana of.
JHALAWAR, The Maharaj Rana of.
KUCH BEHAR, The Maharaja of.
RAMPUR, The Nawab of.
BIJAWAR, The Maharaja of.
CAMBAY, The Nawab of.
CHARKHARI, The Maharaja of.
DHRANGADRA, The Raja Sahib of.
JUNAGARH, The Nawab of.
MORVI, The Thakur Sahib of.
NAWANAGAR, The Jam of.
PALANPUR, The Diwan of.
PANNA, The Maharaja of.
GONDAL, The Thakur Sahib of.
HILL TIPPERAH, The Maharajá of.
PORBANDAR, The Rana of.

Also—

ALIPURA, The Rao of.
BALASINOR, The Nawab of.
BARAMBA, The State of.
BOLIHAR, Raja Kristendra Roy of.
DACCA, The Nawab Ahsanulla of.
DINAJPUR, The Maharaja of.
HATWA, The Maharaja of.
JATH, The Chief of.
LIMRI, The Thakur Sahib of.
LUNAVADA, The Rana of.
MANDASA, The Raja of.
MANIPUR, The Maharaja of.
MOHARBHANJ, The State of.

MURSHIDABAD, Nawab Ali Kadar Sayad Hasan Ali Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of.
MUTTEKOTHAM, The Zamindar of.
NIPAL, The Darbar.
PALITANA, The Thakur Sahib of.
PITTAPUR, The Raja of.
REWAH, Pandit Het Ram, C.I.E., Dewan of.
SANGAMULSA, Zamindar of.
SAWANTVADI, The Sir Desai of.
SUNTH, The Raja of.
SWARNAMAYI, The Maharani, C.I.
TAGORE, Raja Sir Sourendro Mohan, *Kt*, C.I.E.
TANJORE, The Ranees of.
VIZIANAGRAM, The Maharaja of.

Officers deputed from India.

8. It was originally intended that only one officer—Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E.—should be deputed by the Government of India to take charge of and explain the Imperial economic and ethnological collections; but it was found necessary to give him the assistance of Babu Trailokya Nath Mukharji and of Mr. U. C. Mukharji. Mr. B. A. Gupté was also sent by the Government of Bombay in special charge of their exhibits and I found his ready assistance invaluable in connection with the Bombay Court. Their Highnesses the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Mysore, and the Thakur Sahib of Bhaunagar expressed a wish to send Commissioners to London, and they were represented respectively by Major Nevill, C.I.E., Colonel A. Le Messurier, R.E., C.I.E., and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E. At the opening of the Exhibition, Sir Edward Buck arrived, and acted as Commissioner for India.

9. The total area at the disposal of the Royal Commission was 388,582 superficial feet of floor space, and of this amount India occupied within the Exhibition buildings 103,000 superficial feet, in addition to 2,818 feet for additional buildings in the grounds; this area was enormously in excess of that occupied by India at any Exhibition held in Europe, the nearest approximation to it having been at the 1851 Exhibition, when she occupied about 24,000 superficial feet. In addition to filling so large a space, India occupied the place of honour as regards the position allotted to her in the buildings, as may be seen by the plans at the beginning of this Report.

Space occupied by India.

Arrangement of the space.

The 103,000 superficial feet were apportioned as follows, viz.:—

Provincial Art-Wares Courts	39,500
Imperial Economic Court	19,500
Private Exhibitors, Tea and Tobacco	12,550
Administration Courts	8,850
Indian Vestibule	2,600
Indian Palace, Courtyard and Shops	8,030
Silk Court	6,160
Tea Houses	5,810
TOTAL	103,000

10. The scheme of classification adopted differed from that which has generally prevailed at European Exhibitions in which India has officially taken part. The decision of the Royal Commission that there would be no juries, but that each exhibitor should receive a commemorative diploma, made it unnecessary to group the exhibits into classes, and it was thought that by adopting a geographical arrangement for the manufactured goods a clearer idea could be obtained as to the precise part of India in which any particular object was produced. Under this system the Provincial Art-Wares Gallery was divided into sections, each of which was allotted to one province or group of provinces, so that it was easy to study within a limited space the whole of the manufactures of any one part of India. The precise area to be devoted to each province was determined by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and the space was at an early date marked out on the ground by the executive staff of the exhibition so that all goods as they arrived could be readily distributed to their proper positions.

Classification of exhibits.

11. It was not found possible to adopt any regular geographical sequence for the various provinces, but the following were the groups into which the Art-Wares Gallery was divided:—

Sub-division of Art-Wares Gallery.

RAJPUTANA STATES, including Jaipur, Karauli, Bhartpur, Dholpur, Kotah, Jodhpur, Alwar, Ajmere, and Bikanir.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES, including Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, and Rewah.

BOMBAY AND BARODA, including Bhaunagar, Kutch and Sawantwari. BENGAL; NIPAL; NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH; PUNJAB; KASHMIR; CENTRAL PROVINCES; ASSAM; BURMA; MADRAS; MYSORE AND COORG; HYDERABAD.

Each of these Provincial Art-Ware Courts was enclosed by a carved screen of wood, marble, or other material which in most cases illustrated the style of decorative work employed in the province from which it came. These screens contributed very much to the effective appearance of the art-wera collections, and their arrangement and erection was carried out under the able direction of Mr. C. Purdon Clarke. In every court maps of India, specially prepared for the Royal Commission by Mr. B. J. Rose, showing the relative position, area, and population of that part of the country, to which each section was assigned, were conspicuously displayed. An idea of the general appearance of this Gallery is given by the perspective view at the commencement of this Report.

Carved screens.

12. In the Imperial Economic Court the Government of India considered it advisable to depart from the geographical arrangement in order to avoid the unnecessary reduplication of similar specimens of raw produce from various parts of the country, and the system adopted was based on the economico-scientific classification followed by Dr. G. Watt, in his "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India."

Imperial Economic Court.

13. With this view the specimens sent by the Forest and other officers from all parts of India were examined by Dr. Watt and his assistant, Mr. T. N. Mukharji, and assigned their position in their proper economic groups. The Revenue and Agricultural Department laid great stress on the importance of bringing before commercial men the immense value of the natural products of India, and this aim was never lost sight of, the visitor being led on from the index collection of many thousands of named specimens in glazed tins to the bulkier samples of the more important products shown in a large commercial sample room, where merchants and others could handle and obtain specimens of the products which they wished to examine, while the interest of the public was sustained by the introduction of many features, which, while exhibiting the uses of special products, yet added greatly to the attractive appearance of the Court as a whole. Conspicuous among these, was a large bamboo bridge, constructed from no less than thirty varieties of bamboo, a grain trophy in partial imitation of the tomb of Itmad-ud-dowlah at Agra, in which the marble mosaics were replaced by a geometric arrangement of glass panels covering variously-coloured grains, and an archway or trophy of timbers, the ornamental details of which were worked out in geometrical patterns, composed of samples of many different kinds of timbers.

Arrangement of Raw Products.

14. The attractiveness of the Economic Court was further enhanced by combining the ethnological and agricultural collections with the raw produce, and by an arrangement of groups of life-sized coloured clay or plaster figures representing the different races of inhabitants of India, each figure having its appropriate clothing, ornaments and weapons, while close by were shown the peasant jewellery, domestic utensils, and rough arms used by each race, the mode of life of the village and agricultural population being moreover illustrated by means of several excellently made models. One of these groups is shown in the illustration given at the commencement of the Report. The idea which was first carried out at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883—of reproducing a small portion of a Native bazaar—was here worked out on a larger scale, several shops being completely stocked and fitted up with life-size figures of the shopkeepers, and proving a great source of attraction to the public.

Ethnological Collection.

15. Altogether, the economic and ethnological collections were of an importance and magnitude which have never been equalled at any previous Exhibition, and reflected the highest credit on Dr. George Watt, and the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. The useful effect of the collections was, moreover, not permitted to cease with their arrangement, but a series of conferences on the more important products was arranged under the superintendence of Sir E. C. Buck and Dr. Watt, and these were attended by many of the leading merchants and brokers interested in the subjects under discussion. The proceedings have been printed and largely distributed among merchants and others who were unable to attend the conferences.

Conferences.

16. The Royal Commission, being very anxious to further the development of the Indian Silk Industry, resolved to set aside a large space for the purpose of an Indian Silk Court, and to place the arrangements for a suitable collection in the hands of Mr. Thomas Wardle, who paid a visit to the various silk-producing districts of India at the end of 1885, and, with the assistance of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, arranged for a thoroughly representative collection of the principal varieties of cocoons and of raw and manufactured silks. On his return to England, Mr. Wardle arranged this collection, and throughout the duration of the Exhibition devoted a large portion of his time to endeavouring to further the interests of Indian silk producers. An experienced silk-reeler from Lyons was employed under Mr. Wardle's direction by the Royal Commission, and showed by her work what superior silk can be reeled from Indian cocoons by the adoption of a proper system.

Silk Court.

17. The arrangements connected with the sale of tea, coffee, and tobacco, were placed in the hands of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., who, while responsible to the Royal Commission, were throughout guided by the advice of the special Committees appointed to represent the interests of the various Indian Tea and Coffee producing districts. These Committees took care that no undue prominence was allowed to be given to the produce of any one district or garden, but that all were treated impartially. Messrs. King & Co. report that 29,390 lbs. of tea and 5,563 lbs. of coffee from various districts, and about 366,000 Indian cigars were sold during the time the Exhibition was open. The management of the large space allotted to these exhibits, and of the staff employed therein, was most efficiently carried out on behalf of Messrs. H. S. King & Co. by their zealous and most able representative, Mr. F. B. Goodwin.

Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco.

18. Such private exhibitors of Indian goods as wished for an independent space where they could be represented by their own agents had space allotted to them in the private Exhibitors' Court adjoining the Tea and Coffee gallery, and some of them effected considerable sales of their exhibits.

Private exhibitors.

19. Owing to the construction of the galleries, which only allowed of a very limited wall space being allotted to each province, and on account of the inappropriateness of introducing pictures in the midst of carpets and show-cases, it was only in a very few instances possible to exhibit paintings, drawings, and photographs with the art-manufactures, although a few were shown in the Economic and Administration Courts. The remainder were exhibited, together with the bulk of the Colonial pictures in the gallery of the Royal Albert Hall. One of the principal features of the Indian collection being the portraits lent by Native Princes, in the midst of which were placed portraits of the Queen and of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, lent by Her Majesty.

Picture Gallery.

20. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, having intimated that he would exhibit a large sporting trophy consisting of a tiger hunt in an Indian jungle, and having contributed a sum of £540 for its installation, the Royal Commission determined to make this one of the prominent features of the Indian Section, and for this purpose made an additional grant of £500, and invoked the aid of the Revenue and Agricultural Department at Calcutta to supplement the trophy sent by the Maharaja so as to give as complete a representation as possible of the wild animals of India. The collections were most effectively arranged by Mr. Rowland Ward, and formed a never-ending source of attraction to the crowds of visitors by which it was constantly surrounded.

Jungle Trophy.

21. Although it was comparatively easy to get together collections illustrating the products and manufactures of the country, yet it was thought that something more was wanted in order to give the British public an idea of the manner in which the Native artisans performed their daily work in India in former times as dependents of the various princes and minor chieftains. Mr. C. Purdon Clarke therefore conceived the idea, which he most happily and skilfully carried out, of erecting a typical Indian Residence with its Durbar Hall and a forecourt, which was approached by a massive stone archway, designed by Major J. B. Keith, and presented by the late Maharaja Sindhia, to the South Kensington Museum and lent by the Museum to the Exhibition. The forecourt was surrounded by small shops, in which numerous artisans who were brought over from India at the expense of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., under the charge of Dr. J. W. Tyler, C.I.E., daily plied their trades under the eyes of the public. From a financial point of view this venture did not prove a success, not because the wares manufactured by the artisans were not appreciated, but because the recovery of the cost of the undertaking was throughout considered of less importance than the making of an attractive and picturesque display. A large quantity of the goods manufactured on the spot were readily sold, and orders for fresh goods were constantly received.

Indian Palace and Artisans.

22. To give some idea of the vast and complicated machinery required for the administration of the Indian Empire, a large space was allotted to the various departments of the Indian Governments, and here they showed reports, maps, photographs and models in illustration of the work carried on by each, and their collections were supplemented by a complete series of reports got together by Mr. F. C. Danvers, Registrar and Superindent of Records at the India Office. The whole collection was very attractively arranged by Mr. B. J. Rose of the India Office.

Administration Courts.

23. The series of maps, surveys, and photographs exhibited by the Survey of India Department attracted considerable attention, but the public were most pleased with the contributions of the Military Department, consisting of life-sized portrait-models of Native officers and soldiers, showing the uniforms and arms of twenty-four different regiments; these were grouped around the Indian vestibule and have now been deposited in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution.

Survey of India and Military Departments.

24. The work connected with the Indian Section was commenced by me at the India Office early in 1885, and in March of that year I took up my quarters at South Kensington in the temporary offices there assigned to me, so that the work of allotting space, correspondence, and reception of goods could be performed on the spot without delay. It was not until early in 1886 that the permanent offices of the Indian Section were ready for occupation, the delay being caused by the fact of the Inventions Exhibition having been held on the same ground as was subsequently occupied by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Commencement of work in London.

25. The arrangements for the transit of goods from the Docks and their delivery at the Exhibition were entrusted to Messrs. H. S. King & Co., who also arranged for the transit from Bombay of all goods shipped at that port; they succeeded in inducing the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. to fix the low rate of 30*s.* per ton for the goods from that port, and the large number of, 3,212, packages, some of them of great bulk—including all goods shipped by the

Delivery of goods.

Government officials from Calcutta and Madras—were delivered promptly and in good order at South Kensington. The only exception was one small case from Assam—further alluded to in its proper place in the accounts—which was stolen or dropped from a van on the way from the docks.

26. The cases of exhibits were all carefully marked and numbered by the local Committees in India, and in nearly every instance the rules laid down concerning the posting of advices and invoices to London were faithfully adhered to; wherever this was done the immense advantage of regularity and uniformity in all such details was perceived, and it was easy to send each package, on arrival, to its proper section, and there either unpack it, or else store it until required. Most of the goods arrived in excellent time, those from Madras and Central India being the very earliest on the ground, and this fact alone, joined to the energetic labours of the staff, enabled the Indian Section to be in a far more advanced state on the opening day than has ever been the case at any previous European Exhibition.

Marking and numbering of cases.

27. The rapid progress in the arrangement of the Indian Courts and their attractive appearence was especially commented on by the Press, and the very highest commendation is due to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen for the skill and administrative ability shown by him in so effectively and rapidly dealing with the mass of materials which came from all parts of India. He was fortunate in having the skilled assistance of Mr. Purdon Clarke for supervising the details of the decorative work; but had it not been for Sir Philip's own personal and unwearying attention to the minutest details of organization, it would have been impossible for so successful a result to have been attained.

Appearence of Indian Courts.

28. The utmost interest in the Indian Section was evinced by Her Majesty, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and by the other members of the Royal Family, all of whom paid repeated visits and expressed their great satisfaction with the magnificence of the Indian exhibits and the admirable arrangements made for their display.

It may be mentioned that the Exhibition remained open 164 days, and was visited by the very large number of 5,550,745 persons.

29. The opinion that no general system of classification could be adopted suitable for all the Colonies and for India induced the Royal Commission to decide that each Colony should be allowed to use such a classification as was best suited to its own requirements, and as a consequence, that there should be no juries for awarding medals, but that each exhibitor should receive a commemorative medal and diploma. The number of medals and diplomas granted to India was 1,319.

Medals and diplomas.

30. While it is impossible to mention the names of all the officials in India who were instrumental in the preparation of the collections, or who in other ways contributed to the success of the Exhibition, yet it is most advisable to bring to the notice of the Government of India the names of a few those who in their respective provinces or departments, have had the largest share of the necessary hard work thrust on them, for had it not been for the earnest exertions of these gentlemen the efforts of those working in London must have been neutralised.

Services.

The following are especially deserving of thanks:

Sir Edward C. Buck (who was Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department) assisted by Mr. C. S. Bayley and other officers of his department, organized the whole system under which collections were made, invoiced and forwarded, and planned the sub-division of the space allotted to India into the several provincial Courts. Sir E. C. Buck subsequently visited this country, and rendered invaluable services to the Royal Commission.

The Committees appointed in all parts of India to carry out the general programme drawn up by Sir Edward Buck's Department, must have devoted themselves with great energy to their task, but in each province the bulk of the work of necessity fell on one or two men, and those whose services in this respect appear to be most pre-eminently deserving of recognition are:—

As regards the Arts and Manufactures Collections.

In Madras	Colonel H. P. Hawkes; Dr. G. Bidie, C.I.E.; Dr. Edgar Thurston; Mr. E. B. Havell.
In Bombay	The Hon. F. Forbes Adam; Mr. J. Griffiths; Mr. B. A. Gupta.
In Sawantwadi	Col. G. K. C. Westropp.
In Bhaunagar	Mr. Proctor Sims, and Azam Vitaldas Samaldas (Dewan of Bhaunagar).
In Baroda	Capt. J. Hayes Sadler, and Mr. Dinsha Ardeshir Talyarkhan (Municipal Commissioner).

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In Bengal	Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I.; Mr. M. H. Jackson; Mr. A. Pedler.
In the North-West Provinces and Oudh	Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.; Mr. D. M. Smeaton; Lieut.-Col. D. G. Pitcher; Mr. F. S. Growse, C.I.E.
In the Punjab	Mr. J. L. Kipling, C.I.E., and the Deputy Commissioners of the various contributing districts.
For the N.-W. Frontier	Sir R. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.
In the Central Provinces	Mr. J. B. Fuller.
In Assam	Mr. H. Z. Darrah.
In Burma	Col. Sir E. B. Sladen; Mr. H. L. Tilly.
In Central India	Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone.
In Rajputana	Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I.
In Jaipur	Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley; Babu Kanti Chandra Mukharji (Member of Jaipur Council); Lieut.-Col. S. S. Jacob, R.A.
In Alwar	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Peacock (Political Agent).
In Kotah	Capt. W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E. (Political Agent).
In Jodhpur	Col. P. W. Powlett (Resident).
In Bikanir	Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E. (Political Agent).
In Mysore	Col. A. Le Messurier, C.I.E.; Mr. W. McHutchin; K. Seshadri Iyer, C.S.I. (Dewan of Mysore).
In Coorg	Col. T. Clarke; Mr. J. B. Lyall, C.S.
In Hyderabad	Col. C. J. O. Fitzgerald; Sirdar Dilar Jang, C.I.E.
In Kashmir	Col. Sir Oliver, B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I.
In Nipal	Dr. G. H. D. Gimlette.

As mentioned in paragraph 12, the geographical arrangment adopted for the Art manufactures was not followed in the case of the Imperial Economic, Ethnographical, Administration of India, Silk Culture, Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco, and Picture Collections, each of which it was deemed better to treat as a whole rather than to unnecessarily repeat specimens, as would have been the case if a number of minor collections had been separately exhibited.

For the preparation of these collections in very many instances the officers named above were responsible, but in addition thanks are more particularly due to the following, among many others: Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, who, with the assistance of Babu Trailokya Nath Mukharji, arranged in India with the various Committees and Chambers of Commerce for the proper representation of the vast economic resources of the Empire.

Dr. Watt also rendered very great services, quite independently of his official duties at the Exhibition, in lecturing before various Public Institutions on the resources of India.

The success of the Economic and Administration Courts must, however, be, in a very great measure, attributed to the exertions of the various Departments of the Imperial and Provincial Governments and their assistants.

Among these must be mentioned:—

For Timbers, Forest and Agricultural Produce.

Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Inspector General of Forests.
Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Assistant Inspector General of Forests.
Mr. F. B. Manson, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell Walker, Mr. J. S. Gamble } Conservators of Forests, Madras.
Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Director, Agricultural Department, Bombay.
Capt. J. A. L. Montgomery, Punjab.
Mr. W. H. Glenny, Madras.

For Geology and Meteorology.

Mr. H. B. Medlicott.
Mr. H. F. Blanford.

Survey of India, &c.

Lieut.-Col. J. Waterhouse; Major C. Strahan, R.E.; the late Col. De Prée; also the heads of the Departments concerned with the collections illustrating the Salt, Excise, Opium, Mints, Post Office, Government Printing, Education, Police, Sanitary and Medical, Public Works, Military and Marine, &c.

Official instructions as to Sale accounts.

31. In submitting a statement showing the mode in which the various collections sent from India have been disposed of, it is advisable to refer to the instructions I received. In the India Office letter of the 11th February 1885 (R. S. & C. 2384-84), the Secretary to the Royal Commission was informed that my services would be placed at the desposal of H.R.H. the President of the Royal Commission as an Assistant Secretary, and in this capacity it was further added that

I was to be responsible for the receipt of the Indian exhibits and for their due disposal at the close of the Exhibition. In the India Office letter of the 9th March 1886 (R. S. & C. 283-86), I was further informed that the Government of India held me responsible for the satisfactory custody and disposal or safe return of all objects exhibited, and I was instructed to render accounts showing how each article had been disposed of.

Sale accounts.

32. It is, therefore, in accordance with these official instructions that I now submit detailed sale accounts showing how every article in the Indian Section has been disposed of, and in so doing I would express my regret that they have occupied a somewhat longer time than I had at first hoped would be needed. But the preparation of these voluminous and complicated accounts, with the assistance only of the untrained and mixed staff placed at my disposal by the Royal Commission, has been a work of considerable magnitude and immense worry to myself; and when the enormous area occupied by India at the late Exhibition and the importance of the collections exhibited are taken into consideration, I feel confident it will be conceded that the date at which my accounts are rendered compares most favourably with that at which those of previous Exhibitions in which India has participated have been completed.

Minor accounts still to be rendered.

33. Before proceeding to make any remarks on the various collections and on the account connected therewith, I should state that although the present are complete accounts showing how everything has been disposed of, yet the Government of India have particularly asked me to prepare certain sub-accounts showing what sums are due to separate exhibitors, and as these will in no way affect the total sum realised, I have not thought it advisable to keep back the general accounts any longer, but have arranged to complete these minor accounts and send them out as quickly as possible. A good deal of correspondence and account work connected with collections of duplicates ordered fromIndia for various museums and firms will also still have to be attended to.

Correspondence.

34. The permission granted by the Secretary of State for the Official Agent to demi-officially correspond directly with the Revenue and Agricultural Department proved of the very greatest services in contributing to the expeditious despatch of the official business of the Indian Section, as may be seen by reference to the two volumes of correspondence circulated with this Report. In addition to the Indian correspondence, the general Home correspondence connected with the Indian Section has reached a total of about 4,000 letters.

Value of collections.

35. Passing now to the cost of the collections sent from India and the amount realised by their sale, it will be seen by the appended statement B., that the total value of the collections sent, as invoiced, was ₹4,55,818-10-1; but this sum by no means represents the full value of the collections, for many costly loans, such as the Bhaunagar Court jewellery, the Vizianagram *palkis*, *hawdahs*, and trappings, and others, having no invoice price entered against them, could not be included in the total. The same remark applies to most of the exhibits in the Economic Court, which, although individually not of much intrinsic value, yet cost in the aggregate a very considerable sum when the expenses of collecting the specimens are taken into account. Altogether, the collections sent from India may be estimated to have cost not less than ₹5,50,000.

Total amount realised by sales.

36. Deducting the cost of goods returned, or presented in accordance with instructions from India, it will be seen from the statement that the goods remaining to be disposed of were of the value of ₹2,29,823-2-4; and that these realised a total sum of £20,042-4-8, a result which, taking into consideration the fact that the collections were not chosen with the object of realising a profit from their sale, but as being representative of the various manufactures of India, will, I think, be considered satisfactory. A still more favourable result in proportion to the cost of the collections would have been shown by returning to India more of the property which was eventually disposed of by auction; but as my instructions were to strictly keep down the charges for return freight as much as possible, it was necessary to dispose of the goods even at a considerable sacrifice. Before this was decided on, however, every endeavour was made to induce private firms to tender for the undisposed-of goods; but, except for some of the choicer articles, they were all disinclined to offer any prices which I should have been justified in accepting.

Unequal result of the sales of various collections.

37. The various collections have sold very unequally in proportion to their cost, and this it will be seen, is caused solely by their suitability or unsuitability to the English market. As an instance of a collection which sold well, I may quote that from the Punjab, which, while priced at ₹34,860 (after deducting value of returned goods), sold for £4,028—a profit which would more than suffice to pay the freight and actual expenses on that collection.

38. It will rest with the Government of India to determine whether any considerable profit on individual articles should or should not be made over to the exhibitor; but as the paying to any exhibitor a higher price than he asked would inevitably have the effect of raising the price demanded on any future occasion, I would strongly advise that no more than the price originally fixed should be handed over, any surplus being retained towards payment of freight and other expenses, and towards making up the loss on other exhibits.

Profit on individual articles.

39. In order to explain how considerable profits were realised on certain articles, I must refer to the fact that I was instructed by the Government of India to add to all Indian prices an amount sufficient to recover as far as possible, the cost of freight and packing, which was estimated roughly to be about R73,000. The Secretary of State also instructed me to fix such sale prices as would suffice to cover cost, freight, and reasonable administration expenses, without interfering with the ready sale of the goods. The simplest way of doing this would, at first sight, appear to be by adding a uniform moderate percentage all round; but from previous experience of many Exhibition collections, I was aware that a very large proportion of the exhibits would be unsaleable at anything near their cost in India. I was, however, fortunately able to appeal to Sir George Birdwood's intimate knowledge of all such subjects; and it was his opinion that the best course to follow was to be guided by the average value of each exhibit according to London prices, and to fix sale prices, where possible, at a trifle less than the prevailing retail prices. In this manner it was found that while many exhibits were almost totally unsaleable, and could therefore bear no addition to their cost prices, others were able to bear a heavy percentage. The sale prices were consequently fixed by the exercise of judgment, and although in some instances it was found advisable to either raise or lower them, as a rule the prices first fixed held good throughout the Exhibition, and in most instances those articles to which the highest percentage had been added were greedily bought up, and would have been so even had they been still more highly priced. In connection with the above, I cannot sufficiently express my obligation to Sir G. Birdwood for his kind advice and help in this as well as in many other matters of difficulty. During my own severe illness in the spring of 1886 it would have been impossible to keep pace with this branch of work had it not been for his personally devoting himself to the troublesome duty of valuing each object as it was unpacked; in this he was most efficiently assisted by Mr. B. J. Rose, who was temporarily deputed for this purpose by the India Office.

Mode of fixing sale prices.

40. It will be observed by column 5 of Appendix B. and the marginal note attached thereto, that the money remitted to India through the Accountant-General, amounts to £17,565-17-9, and that this amount added to the sums specified in colums 6 and 7, makes up the total realised, *viz.*, £20,042-4-8, as shown in column 8.

Sum remitted to India.

41. As regards the payments specified in column 6, I was instructed by the Secretary of State to make a deduction of 5 per cent. from all sales effected in the Exhibition, and to pay the same to the Royal Commission as a contribution towards the salaries of sales-clerks, and general staff. The sales effected in the Exhibition during the time it was open to the public amounted to £16,700, and the 5 per cent. commission thereon to £835; the commission was not charged on such articles as were sold at reduced prices after the close of the Exhibition. Here I may remark that, with the exception of £1,150 allotted by the Government of India to meet sundry contingent expenses, this sum of £835 is the only amount which was paid out of Indian revenues towards the salary of the staff of 62 persons, in addition to workmen, employed by the Royal Commission in the Indian Section, and towards the cost of installation of the very large collections, and that the cost must of necessity have been immensely greater if the plan, so economical to India, of entrusting the management to the Royal Commission, under the energetic direction of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, had not been followed.

Percentage paid to the Royal Commission.

42. The deductions specified in column 7 are made up of customs and auction charges, return freight, salaries advanced to Native officers, and sundry small items as specified in Appendix A. It will be for the Government of India to decide in what manner these sums are finally to be debited, but so far as possible I have endeavoured to allot to each provincial account such proportion of the charges as appears to be fairly debitable to that account. I will therefore only briefly allude to the principal items.

General deductions.

43. Customs duty was payable on all gold and silver plate, and also on tobacco and spirits; the amount paid on the latter was trifling, and was due to the fact that samples were distributed with a view to ascertaining the commercial value of the various specimens. As regards gold and silver plate, all such goods after being weighed by the Customs officer on arrival, were treated as being in bond for the period of the Exhibition, duty having to be paid on all pieces which were not forthcoming and packed for return under Customs sale at the close of the Exhibition.

Customs duty.

Personal ornaments and filigree work were exempted from duty; but the difficulty of disposing of the plate did not cease with the Customs officer's visit, for it was then necessary to take out a "License to deal in Plate," and also to obtain exemption from Hall-marking. This was only done by sending typical specimens of the different classes of silver goods to the Board of Customs for examination, and by claiming exemption from Hall-marking on the ground that the plate in question was of oriental pattern. This claim was admitted, except in a few instances where the specimens, being only of plain unornamented silver, were not considered by the Board as coming under the description of "oriental pattern." A small quantity of the silver goods remaining unsold at the close of the Exhibition were disposed of by auction, but the prices realised did not make it advisable to pay duty on the remainder and offer them for sale; they were therefore returned to India.

44. The sums advanced to Native officials on account of salaries and allowances amounted to £422-18-2, as shown by my account and vouchers forwarded to the Government of India in December 1886. This amount has been deducted from the sales proceeds under authority of the Secretary of State, and its final adjustment will be dealt with by the Government of India.

Advances to Native officials.

45. I had instructions from the Government of India to keep the charges for return freight as low as possible, and therefore only loans, private property, and a few of the more valuable exhibits were returned. The total charges for return freight were £288-19-2, which sum has been as far as possible apportioned to those places to which goods belonged. The cost of packing was defrayed by the Royal Commission.

Return freight of Exhibits.

46. The total auction charges amounted to £415-13-3, a sum which is rather heavy in proportion to the low prices realised, but it must be borne in mind that the goods disposed of by auction were to some extent the refuse of the collection, consisting of such articles as the public had not cared to buy during the Exhibition. It had been my wish to dispose of the whole surplus collection in one sale, but Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, to whom I first applied, could not spare a sufficient time unless we had waited until a much later date. They therefore disposed of the greater portion of the more valuable goods, the remainder being sold a little later by Messrs. Edmund Robins & Hine. It being impossible to move the carved screens, they were included in the sale of the building and materials held by order of the Royal Commission by Messrs. Horne, Son & Eversfield.

Auction charges.

I now proceed to make a few remarks on the collection sent from each province in the order in which they appear in the general statement, Appendix B.

Sales accounts.

47. The invoice value of the Madras collection after deduction of the value of returned and presented goods was R12,594-3-3, and it realised £1,260-5-3. The collection was very fairly representative of the less costly manufactures of the Madras Presidency, and arrived in excellent condition—a distinctive colour for the boxes, each of which was marked externally so as to show its contents, making it perfectly easy to single out and unpack the particular exhibits required, and remove them at once to their allotted position; a carefully and neatly prepared printed catalogue was also sent. This collection would have realised a much larger sum but for the fact that the Madras Government wished a large selection of articles representing the various classes of manufactures to be reserved for the Government Central Museum, and thus the collection for sale was much reduced.

Madras.

48. The value of the contributions from Vizianagram is not known; they consisted of arms, costly *palkis*, and *howdahs*, plated with silver gilt, lent by H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram. Some of them were not very carefully packed, and had therefore become broken and damaged *en route*. Instructions to present these to the Imperial Institute have just been received; but they had already, in January last, been returned through the Madras Committee.

Vizianagram.

49. The Bombay collection is treated for purposes of account as including Bhaunagar, Kutch, and Sawantwári, and its value, after deductions for goods returned and presented, was R36,967-13-5; it realised £3,618-3-6. But it must be observed that the gross value

Bombay, Bhaunagar, Kutch, Sawantwári.

was very much higher than is shown in the accounts, as no value is inserted in the invoices for the costly Bhaunagar Court jewellery and trappings lent by H. H. the Thakur Sahib, and returned to India. The collection arrived in good order, and the invoices were very carefully prepared, but the stock of silver goods sent was so large—supplemented as it was by the Antwerp Exhibition collection—that a great deal had to be returned, as it would have been necessary to pay the Customs duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz., before it could have been sent to auction, and it did not appear probable that the prices realised at auction sale would be sufficient to justify this expenditure.

Antwerp Exhibition.

50. The remains of a collection sent from Bombay to the Antewerp Exhibition of 1885 were sent from thence to London for sale. It consisted mainly of arms, silver goods and agates which had proved unsaleable in Antwerp and had naturally lost a great deal of their original freshness. As the cost prices were inserted in francs on the labels which accompanied the exhibits, it is difficult to be certain of the original cost—especially as on comparing the prices with those of similar articles received direct from Bombay, the Antwerp prices appeared to be in most instances higher. I have been unable to make the list of these goods precisely tally with the list received from Antwerp, but for the sake of uniformity in the accounts I have converted the total into rupees at an assumed exchange of francs 1·80 per rupee; this, after deducting the value of returned goods, makes a value for sale of R6,968, and a price realised of £463-19-11.

Baroda.

51. The principal portion of the Baroda collection consisted of valuable carvings and silver goods, some of which were presented by H. H. the Gaekwar to the Imperial Institute and some returned; the invoice value of the remainder was R7,241-14-4, and the sum realised was £478-6-11. The oss was caused by the poor prices realised for many of the exhibits at the auction sales. Being in some doubt as to what portions of this collection ought to be returned, I consulted Major-General Sir John Watson, K.C.B., V.C., who recommended that in order to keep the return freight charges low, only the more valuable exhibits should be returned and the remainder disposed of.

Bengal.

52. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in arriving at the value of the Bengal collection, and in ascertaining whether everything is accounted for, owing to the fact that the invoices were not received from India in the regular rotation of the numbers, but each invoice contained many items in no numerical sequence. I have found it necessary to bring them as far as possible into rotation in the general account, from which, if desired, all articles belonging to one exhibitor an subsequently be extracted, and an account prepared showing what sum is due to each. I find that after deducting the value of returned and presented goods, the collection for sale was valued at R23,197-11-4 and sold for £1,209-3-11. The loss is principally accounted for by the unsaleable character of the two screens which, while invoiced as costing more than R10,000, only fetched £62 at the auction.

North-West Provinces and Oudh.

53. The same plan had been adopted with the North-West Provinces invoices as with those from Bengal; I have therefore similarly brought the entries as far as possible into numerical rotation, leaving the accounts of individual exhibitors to be prepared later. After deducting the value of returned and presented goods the cost of those sold was R16,114-12-0 and the amount realised £1,639-15-7. This shows a very fair result, owing to the fact that the collection contained a large proportion of saleable goods such as are in general demand in England.

Punjab.

54. The Punjab collection was in most respects particularly adapted to the requirements of the English market, consisting as it did in great part of ornamental pottery, *koftgari*, arms, carpets and carvings, all of which were suitable for use in ordinary houses, the result being that the greater part sold readily at a good profit. Thus while the invoice cost of the portion sold was R34,860-11, the sum realised was £4,028-0-3. The only goods found unsaleable and therefore returned, were the more expensive embroideries; of nearly all the other goods considerably larger quantities than were sent could readily have been sold.

North-West Frontier.

55. The small North-West Frontier collection cost R1,156 and realised £83-0-4; this account has been added at the end of the Punjab account.

Central Provinces.

56. The Central Provinces collection cost R5,687-3-9, and sold for £287-8-8; the loss was on the screen, the Government of India portion of which cost R2,254 and sold for £97, and on several expensive embroideries and textile fabrics which were quite unsuited for ordinary use and were sold by auction.

Burma.

57. The Burmese collection, after deducting the value of returned goods, cost R8,835-15-6 and realised £804-15-4. The exhibits in general sold well, but there was a loss on the carved wood-work and on some of the textile fabrics.

Assam.

58. The Assam collection cost R4,128-3-5 and realised £218-0-5; the loss was caused mainly by a large proportion of the goods having to be disposed of by auction. The only instance of a case having been lost or even seriously damaged during transit occurred in connection with this collection. The case in question, No. 58, appears to have been lost or stolen during transit from the Docks to South Kensington, and although all possible means were taken to trace it, they were unsuccessful. The case not having been specially insured, it was only possible to recover £10 from the carriers, that sum being the extent of their liability; the amount is credited in its proper place in the Assam accounts.

Rajputana States. Jaipur.

59. The most important and attractive of the collections from the Rajputana States was that from Jaipur, which was particularly suitable for sale in England; but as the screen and many of the most valuable models were presented to the Imperial Institute, and to different museums, in accordance with instructions, and as the majority of the goods remaining unsold at the close of the Exhibition were returned, the collection actually disposed of only cost R14,488-3-3 and realised £1,570-7-7. An important collection of models of vehicles, buildings and astronomical instruments was presented to various museums on condition that they offered some suitable return presents to the Jaipur Museum; a list of such presentations has been separately forwarded to India.

Bikanir.

60. Bikanir, in addition to some valuable loans, which were returned, sent a collection valued at R3,668-12-4, which realised £167-16-9; the loss was incurred on the screen and on goods sold by auction.

Kotah.

61. The Kotah collection, after deducting the value of the screen which was presented to the Imperial Institute, cost only R499-9 and sold for £30-1-11.

Jhallawar.

62. Jhallawar sent a few objects which, with one exception, were presented to the South Kensington Museum.

Western Rajputana States.

63. The Western Rajputana States, including Jodhpur, Sirohi and Jeysulmere, sent small collections, which, after deducting the value of the Jodhpur screen, which was presented to the Imperial Institute, cost R1,938 and realised £150-19-10.

Meywar.

64. The Meywar collection not being of a saleable description, was used in the Ethnological collection, which was eventually made over to the Imperial Institute.

Ajmere.

65. From Ajmere came a small but attractive collection, which cost R537-2 and realised £67-16-1.

Alwar.

66. The Alwar collection contained many loan objects which were returned, and the remainder for sale cost R3,916-8 and realised £143-11-5. As the proceeds of this collection were to be paid over to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, special efforts were made to obtain a fair price for the ornamental marble screens, but they were not very suitable for use in houses and only realised at auction a sum of £76. After payment of the expenses, the balance of £116-10-5 has been paid to Messrs. Coutts & Co., to credit of the fund, as shown in the statement.

Harowti and Tonk.

67. From Harowti and Tonk came a small collection, valued at R251-5, which sold for £37-2.

Bhurtpur, Dholpur and Karauli.

68. Bhurtpur, Dholpur and Karauli sent a small collection which cost R2,821-7 and fetched £83-3, the loss being on the screen and on goods sold by auction.

Central India.

69. From the Central India States came a collection, which, after deducting the value of goods presented and returned, cost R4,540-10-1 and realised £255-12-11; the loss was entirely due to the unsuitability of most of the goods to the English market and to the poor prices realised at auction.

70. The Hyderabad collection was important and very attractive; several of the more valuable exhibits were presented on behalf of H. H. the Nizam to members of the Royal Family and others, by Major Nevill, and after deducting the value of these and of returned goods, the value for sale was R16,992-4-3, and the sum realised £911-13-11, the loss being principally on the screen. It was found necessary to return nearly all the Hyderabad carpets and rugs, as they were totally unsaleable owing to the prevalence of aniline dyes in all of them; the Bidri also did not find nearly so much favour as that from the North-West Provinces and Bengal, and a great deal of it was therefore returned.

Hyderabad.

71. From the Mysore collection also a good many articles were presented on behalf of the Maharaja to members of the Royal Family and others, by Colonel LeMessurier, some of the more costly unsold exhibits were returned, and the remainder, which were of a very saleable description, cost R6,488 and realised £621-9-9.

Mysore.

72. The Coorg collection, not being suitable for sale, was used in the Ethnological collection, and was afterwards presented to the Imperial Institute.

Coorg.

73. From Nipal the collection for sale cost R3,175-3-2 and realised £114-3-6, the loss being on costly dresses and head-ornaments, which were quite unsuitable for sale, and were disposed of by auction.

Nipal.

74. The Kashmir collection was small, but was very much admired and greedily bought up; the only unsaleable articles were some sapphires, said to be far too high in price, and one massive silver tray which it was found better to return rather than pay the Customs duty on it. The remainder of the collection cost R8,073-4 and sold for £1,069-2-11.

Kashmir.

75. Of the Silk Culture Court collections I am not able to render an account in precisely the same form as for the other exhibits, because the goods for this Court, in all instances, went direct to Mr. T. Wardle, were arranged by him, and the proceeds of sales paid to me by the clerk placed at his disposal by the Royal Commission. I therefore send in the account as rendered by the Silk Culture Court clerk with the addition of such goods as were sold by auction, from which it appears that the value of goods other than Royal Commission property in the Silk Culture Court was R4,670-6, and the sum realised was £293-2-3, of which sum £62-19-3 is still due by Mr. Wardle for goods purchased by him at the close of the Exhibition at his own valuation as marked in the account.

Silk Culture Court.

Respecting this account I understand from Mr. Wardle that he paid for the whole collection, and that he only received from the Government of India a sum of £150 towards it.

The following is the statement he sends me:—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of goods exhibited, R4,670-6 equivalent at 2s. per rupee, to	467	0	9
Payment to Wolland Pros.	1	9	4
Total	468	10	1
Deduct sum paid by the Government of India to Mr. Wardle	150	0	0
Balance due to Mr. Wardle	318	10	1
Less sum due by him for goods retained	62	19	3
Balance still claimed by Mr. Wardle	255	10	10

Mr. Wardle adds that the reason why he has charged 2s. per rupee is to cover considerable expenses of carriage, &c., which were incurred in bringing the goods from the interior of India.

I have not felt empowered to pay this sum to Mr. Wardle without the sanction of the Government of India, and can only recommend his claim for favourable consideration. There can be no doubt that Mr. Wardle has rendered most important services to the Indian silk industry, and apart from this, it appears only just that his personal outlay on the collection should be, as far as possible, reimbursed.

76. It is not possible to give with any approach to accuracy the cost of the collections exhibited in the Economic Court. The intrinsic value of most of the exhibits was not large, but the expenses incurred in getting together and preparing the specimens, and the interest for commercial and scientific purposes of so complete and magnificent a collection of natural products and ethnological illustrations, gave to them a value quite beyond comparison with their original cost. The

Imperial Economic Court.

sales in this Court of small exhibits, such as pottery, cheap rugs, durries, mats, baskets, &c., realised about £110; but all the items, excepting a very few, have been entered in their proper provincial accounts, the remainder being credited under the head of sundries.

77. As regards the mode in which the collections were dealt with, I received instructions to allow the Kew authorities to select samples of all such produce as they required to complete their collection, and also to make over to the Cooper's Hill College a considerable number of specimens. This was done under the direction of Dr. G. Watt, who also, before his return to India, prepared, and named collections of samples of produce for the following places, *viz.*, Agricultural College, Cirencester; Bradford Technical College; Harvard University; Edinburgh University; Owen's College, Manchester; Canterbury Museum, New Zealand; Botanical Garden, Ceylon; Edinburgh Economic Museum; Edinburgh New Veterinary College; the French Government the Stockholm Royal Academy of Sciences. These collections were despatched to their destinations, and sums, amounting in all to £55, were recovered from some of the recipients towards the expenses of preparing them. This amount is credited in the account of the disbursement of the sums received from the Government of India through the India Office for sundry expenses. The remainder of the collections in the Economic Court were offered to the Imperial Institute, but the Organising Committee were not prepared to find storage room for large quantities of inflammable materials, such as fibres, timbers, resins, and other raw produce, all of which, except the Index collection, were consequently made over to the London Chamber of Commerce for use in the proposed City of London Commercial Museum.

Distribution of Samples.

78. A sum of £434-0-9, for sundries appears at the end of the general statement (Appendix B.) among the receipts as per details shown in the margin. Several of the items, such as sales in Imperial Court, sale of packing-cases, materials of trophies, &c., require no remarks; but a sum of £207-1-10, is entered for miscellaneous sales not entered in other accounts, of which the following is the explanation. In going through the rough sales books a few items have been found entered with numbers and descriptions which were evidently wrong, and could not be posted to their proper places in the accounts. In the auction sales accounts such was the case with a good many items, but this was entirely caused by the auctioneers themselves, for the greatest care was taken to write down the number and description of every article sent to auction with the lot number against it. The auctioneers showed much opposition to this course from the commencement of the work, and could not be made to understand its importance, and after they had removed the various lots from the Exhibition, they re-arranged many of them without keeping any note of the alterations. It consequently became impossible after the sale to trace what had been realised for certain articles, although it was possible from memory to trace many of them; as regards the remainder, the only course open to me was to credit in a lump sum all proceeds which could not be referred to their proper accounts.

Sundries and Surplus.

Account of Sundry Sums Received for the Government of India.

	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Sundry Small Objects in the Imperial Court	3	10	0
By Sale of Packing Cases	71	10	7
„ of Materials used for Grain and Timber Trophies, &c.	63	15	0
By Sale of Andaman Timber	26	0	0
„ of Hand-books	16	8	4
Received from M. Bigex for freight of a Carpet	2	0	0
Received from Royal Commission for freight of Cocoons	2	10	2
Received from H. S. King & Co. refund of Silver Duty	12	2	0
Interest on Bank Deposits	31	10	10
By Surplus received for various articles sold with incorrect numbers	204	11	10
	434	0	9

79. It will be observed that a few articles in the various accounts are entered as missing, and I would suggest that, if the Government of India approve of such a course, this surplus sum, or a part of it, should be employed to compensate *pro ratâ* the owners of any exhibits not duly accounted for.

Missing articles.

80. A sum of £31-10-10, is credited for interest on Bank Deposits: this sum would have been larger but for the fact that I only retained at the Bank a sufficient amount to meet contingencies, paying all other receipts to the Accountant General at the India Office in sums of £1,000 each as often as the available balance exceeded that amount.

Interest on Deposits.

81. The total cost of the ornamental screens, including freight, appears to have been R1,05,481-12-6; of which sum the equivalent of R33,989-5-5 was paid by the Royal Commission. The amount realised for these screens was materially influenced by the uncertainty which prevailed up to the last as to whether a permanent Exhibition of any kind was to be retained at South Kensington, and as it was considered desirable that, in that event, the screens should be kept together, it was impossible to sell during the Exhibition any of the smaller screens which would have realised good prices. Eventually, when it was decided that only a few of the screens should be

Screens.

retained for the Imperial Institute, it was too late to sell most of the remainder to advantage, and the majority were sold by auction. The total realised was only £2,180-10, of which sum £1,362-10-10, was for portions bought out of the Royal Commission grant. The remainder, £817-19-2, is credtied in the various provincial accounts.

Catalogues and Hand-books.

82. The special catalogue of Indian exhibits was compiled by Mr. E. J. Wade, of the India Office Library, from materials supplied by the Government of India and the various provincial Committees, and was published at the expense of the Royal Commission, to whom the accounts connected with its sale have been rendered, but the following books, *viz.*, "Statistical Atlas of India," "Photographs of Madras and Burmese Art-ware," and a "Handbook of the Jaipur Courts," were sent from India for sale and were obtainable by the public at the book-stalls. The sale was, however, very limited, for as regards the two former works, both their large size and high price—10*s.* and 35*s.*, respectively, made them unsuited for purchase by the ordinary visitors to the Exhibition, while as regards the latter, people were disinclined to pay for hand-books to the minor Courts of the Exhibition, but contented themselves with buying one of the general catalogues. The small sum realised by sales of these books, £16-8- 4, is credited among the sundries, and the remaining stock of books has been handed over to the care of Mr. F. C. Danvers, Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office. A stock of Volume I of Dr. Watt's "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India," was also received from India, but the volume was subsequently withdrawn from sale until the completion of the work, and the stock is retained at the India Office.

Photographs.

83. A special series of numbers of the *Indian Art Journal*, in illustration of some of the more striking exhibits, was brought out by Mr. Griggs, under the patronage of the Government of India, during the course of the Exhibition. In consequence of an arrangement made with Sir E. C. Buck, in order to facilitate the ordering of duplicates of art manufactures, a series of photographs of such exhibits as were most in demand was taken by Mr. Griggs, and the invoice numbers of the objects inserted on each photograph. A set of these photographs is retained at the India Office; another set, by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., at the India Museum, South Kensington, and a third set was forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. Several duplicate collections of art manufactures have been supplied to museums by aid of these photographs.

India Office Grants.

84. Although, as already mentioned, the expenses of the general administration of the Indian Section were met by the Royal Commission, yet two sums, *viz.*, one of £50 and one of £1,150, were granted by the Government of India and paid through the India Office for the purpose of defraying special charges. The former sum was devoted exclusively to the payment of the cost of scientific experiments connected with Indian vegetable fibres, the result of which will be published in the special report now being prepared by Dr. Watt and Mr. C. F. Cross, and the latter sum to meeting sundry charges connected with the Imperial Economic Court, cost of photographic work, and a few other matters as detailed in the account, with vouchers, for this expenditure submitted separately through the India Office.

85. The foregoing remarks will, I think, with the aid of the detailed MS. accounts, sufficiently explain how the various collections have been dealt with. But it may not perhaps be considered out of place if I here draw attention to one remarkable fact in connection with the Indian Section of the late Exhibition, namely, the liberal manner in which the Native Princes and private exhibitors throughout India contributed to its success. It can be said with truth that on this occasion it was the contributions of the Native Princes which were the making of the Exhibition; and if their services in this respect are suitably acknowledged, there can be no doubt that the example they have set will, on any future occasion, find many imitators; it would in that case be possible for the Government of India to follow the course adopted by European Governments, and to limit their action to merely directing the efforts of private exhibitors, securing reduced rates of freight, and providing an expert staff for carrying out the necessary arrangements in Europe. It has always been difficult to induce the manufacturers of India to take any part in Exhibitions, but it is to be hoped that the favourable terms on which the collections forwarded by private manufacturers were disposed of on this occasion will encourage them to contribute even more largely in future, and so relieve the Government of India from the necessity of incurring any large expenditure on International Exhibitions which may receive their countenance.

J. R. ROYLE,
Official Agent for the Government of India at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, July 20th, 1887.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Appendix A.—Sales account: Government of India and Royal Commission.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for Auction Charges. . . . . Column 7, Appendix B.	263	13	3
,, Customs Duty . . . . . ,,	384	4	6
,, Sundry Charges . . . . . ,,	102	2	2
,, Salaries of Native Officials . . . . . ,,	422	18	2
,, Freight of Returned Goods . . . . . ,,	288	19	2
,, Auction and other Expenses on Royal Commission Sales . ,,	170	4	4
Percentage paid to Royal Commission . . . Column 6, Appendix B.	835	0	0
Paid to Countess Dufferin's Fund	116	10	5
Amount due by Mr. Wardle	62	19	3
Paid to Royal Commission, proceeds of sales of property . .	4,310	6	2
Cash remitted to India	17,565	17	9
	£24,522	15	2

	£	s.	d.
Amount realised by Government Sales	20,042	4	8
,, Royal Commission Sales	4,480	10	6
(As per details shown in Appendix B.)	£24,522	15	2

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Appendix B.—Statement showing values of the Collections forwarded from India, and the amounts realised by their sale.

Province or State.	Col. 1. Invoice value of Collection.	Col. 2. Value of goods returned.	Col. 3. Value of goods presented.	Col. 4. Balance being value for sale.	Col. 5. Cash remitted to India.	Col. 6. Percentage paid to Royal Commission.	Col. 7. Share of Customs Duty, auction and other charges.	Col. 8. Total realised.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Madras	28,009 3 6	10,206 5 3	5,208 11 0	12,594 3 3	1,139 16 10	56 17 0	63 11 5	1,260 5 3	
Vizianagram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay, Bhavnagar, Kutch	63,688 1 4	17,701 9 8	9,018 10 3	36,967 13 5	3,204 17 6	145 8 5	267 17 7	3,618 3 6	
Antwerp Exhibition	10,595 0 0*	3,606 0 0*	21 0 0*	6,968 0 0*	404 12 10	21 9 6	37 17 7	463 19 11	*—Assumed values at francs 1·80 per rupee.
Baroda	33,897 14 6	21,292 0 2	5,364 0 0	7,241 14 4	411 10 2	19 15 9	47 1 0	478 6 11	
Bengal	52,651 10 1	28,797 8 3	656 6 6	23,197 11 4	1,102 12 0	44 5 0	62 6 11	1,209 3 11	
North-West Provinces and Oudh	25,033 7 9	8,014 11 6	904 0 3	16,114 12 0	1,517 5 0	73 6 3	49 4 4	1,639 15 7	
Punjab	43,274 4 10	7,678 9 10	735 0 0	34,860 11 0	3,805 10 3	189 14 0	32 16 0	4,028 0 3	
Frontier	1,157 8 6	...	1 8 6	1,156 0 0	77 19 7	3 0 9	2 0 0	83 0 4	
Central Provinces	6,378 7 0	645 10 3	45 9 0	5,687 3 9	268 10 0	7 13 8	11 5 0	287 8 8	
Burma	19,390 12 6	10,531 13 0	23 0 0	8,835 15 6	714 0 2	38 3 2	52 12 0	804 15 4	
Assam	4,395 12 5	...	267 9 0	4,128 3 5	204 15 8	7 7 0	5 17 9	218 0 5	
Jaipur	58,736 7 8	17,811 4 11	26,436 15 6	14,488 3 3	1,459 11 6	74 18 9	35 17 4	1,570 7 7	
Bikanir	4,158 0 4	...	489 4 0	3,668 12 4	137 12 1	4 5 4	25 19 4	167 16 9	
Kotah	3,162 9 0	...	2,663 0 0	499 9 0	27 11 3	0 12 9	1 17 11	30 1 11	
Jhallawar	141 15 0	...	131 15 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	
Jodhpur, Sirohi, Jeysulmere	4,073 9 9	...	2,135 9 9	1,938 0 0	135 5 9	5 1 0	10 2 1	150 19 10	
Meywar	255 5 0	...	255 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Ajmere-Merwara	537 2 0	...	...	537 2 0	64 11 1	3 5 0	...	67 16 1	
Alwar	19,634 8 0	15,043 0 0	675 0 0	3,916 8 0	116 10 5†	2 5 0	24 16 0	143 11 5	†—Paid to Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
Harowti and Tonk	251 5 0	...	...	251 5 0	35 8 6	1 13 6	...	37 2 0	
Dholpur, Bhurtpur, and Karauli	2,821 7 0	...	...	2,821 7 0	75 18 0	1 0 0	6 5 0	83 3 0	
Central India	7,053 5 4	990 2 0	1,522 9 3	4,540 10 1	228 1 4	8 12 4	18 19 3	255 12 11	
Hyderabad	33,406 7 6	12,424 7 3	3,989 12 0	16,992 4 3	839 12 2	31 2 0	40 19 9	911 13 11	
Mysore	11,867 6 8	1,169 3 5	4,210 3 0	6,488 0 3	562 11 8	28 12 0	30 6 1	621 9 9	
Coorg	787 14 6	...	787 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	
Nipal	3,463 12 11	...	288 9 9	3,175 3 2	106 2 6	3 2 6	4 18 6	114 3 6	
Kashmir	12,324 14 0	4,251 10 0	...	8,073 4 0	961 16 1	53 10 0	53 16 10	1,069 2 11	
Silk Court	4,670 6 0	...	...	4,670 6 0	142 5 1	9 8 4	7 10 0	293 2 3	‡ From this sum must be deducted £116-10-5 paid to Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and £62-19-3 due by Mr. Wardle, making a total of £179-9-8, leaving an actual balance of £17,565-17-9 remitted to India.
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	567 19 7	434 0 9	
Total ₹	4,55,818 10 1	1,60,163 15 6	65,831 8 3	2,29,823 2 4	17,745 7 5‡	835 0 0	1,461 17 3	20,042 4 8	
Additional value of Royal Commission property	66,455 0 0	...	6,352 12 0	60,102 4 0	...	...	170 4 4	4,480 10 6	
GRAND TOTALS ₹	5,22,273 10 1	1,60,163 15 6	72,184 4 3	2,89,925 6 4	17,745 7 5	835 0 0	1,632 1 7	24,522 15 2	

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Appendix C.—Screen Account.

Name of Screen.	Cost in India.			Amount realised by sale.			Remarks.
	Proportion paid by Royal Commissioners' Fund. A.	Proportion paid by Government of India and other sources. B.	Totals.	On behalf of the Royal Commission. A.	On behalf of other Contributors. B.	Totals.	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jaipur	...	20,188 6 0	20,188 6 0	...	...	...	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Kotah	...	2,663 0 0	2,663 0 0	...	...	...	Do. do.
Jodhpur	...	2,119 15 3	2,119 15 3	...	...	...	Do. do.
Alwar	...	2,764 11 0	2,764 11 0	...	76 0 0	76 0 0	For Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
Bikanir	...	1,732 12 4	1,732 12 4	...	37 0 0	37 0 0	
Ajmere	2,703 11 5	...	2,703 11 5	54 0 0	...	54 0 0	
Karauli				52 0 0	...	52 0 0	
Bhurtpore	...	1,110 12 0	1,110 12 0	...	53 0 0	53 0 0	
Central India	2,031 0 0	1,200 0 0	3,231 0 0	...	...	...	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Bombay	4,985 1 4	...	4,985 1 4	323 0 0	...	323 0 0	
Baroda				...	...	...	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Bhavnagar	...	13,720 1 0	12,720 1 0	...	...	...	Do. do.
Cutch				...	160 0 0	160 0 0	
Junagarh				...	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Bengal	2,437 0 0	8,721 0 3	11,158 0 3	13 10 9	48 9 3	62 0 0	
Nipal	1,506 2 3	...	1,506 2 3	101 0 0		101 0 0	
North-West Provinces and Oudh	3,958 0 0	2,862 0 0	6,820 0 0	149 15 0	108 5 0	258 0 0	Part presented to Imperial Institute.
Punjab	5,722 9 8	...	5,722 9 8	335 0 0	...	335 0 0	
Kashmir	1,464 9 3	...	1,464 9 3	113 0 0	...	113 0 0	
Central Provinces	1,346 0 0	2,254 5 9	3,600 5 9	83 18 4	97 1 8	181 0 0	
Assam	1,275 0 0	425 0 0	1,700 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	
Madras	2,327 0 0	2,906 7 6	5,233 7 6	...	...	...	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Burma	1,995 5 0	...	1,995 5 0	68 0 0	...	68 0 0	
Mysore and Coorg	1,737 14 6	321 0 0	2,058 14 6	51 0 0	...	51 0 0	
Hyderabad	500 0 0	8,500 0 0	9,000 0 0	9 6 9	155 3 3	164 10 0	
	33,989 5 5	71,489 7 1	1,05,478 12 6	1,362 10 10	817 19 2	2,180 19 0	

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine 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.

Irrigation.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1886-87.

No. 39 I., dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1888.

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

Read—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1886-87.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Budget grant, Revised Estimate, and Direct Capital Outlay are shown in the following statement :—

	Number of works on which expenditure was incurred.	Budget grant.	Budget Estimate.	Direct expenditure of the year.	Total expenditure to end of year including indirect charges.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.					
Productive Public Works .	8	15,05,000	12,87,088	9,82,833	5,04,92,739
Protective Works (Rushikulya Project)	1	2,80,000	2,39,410	2,22,317	7,02,873
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.					
Ordinary Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept .	12	5,27,000	4,88,827	4,65,579	1,13,75,968*

** Exclusive of expenditure on projects and on some works of which the capital accounts are not yet compiled.

The figures for Minor Works and Navigation include a grant-in-aid from Protective funds for the construction of the Buckingham Canal. The large lapses in the expenditure of the grants for Major Works occurred chiefly on the Godaveri and Kistna Delta Systems and on the Barur Tank Project. In the Godavari Delta the short outlay is said to be due to the attention of the establishment being fully taken up in repairing damages caused by floods; in the Barur Tank Project the construction of certain works was deferred. The lapse under the head of Major Works was Rs. 5,80,000, or 32 per cent. of the Budget grant.

2. The total of the direct and indirect Capital outlay on Productive Public Works amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 5,04,92,739, including the purchase money of the Kurnool Canal; the gross revenue, after deducting the portion due to old irrigation, was Rs. 43,28,358; the maintenance and collection charges amounted to Rs. 13,14,389; the net revenue was therefore Rs. 30,13,969, giving a return of 5·96 per cent. on the Capital outlay. In the previous year the similar return on outlay was 5·77 per cent. These figures include the Kurnool Canal, which is unremunerative, and the Barur Tank, which is not in operation. The Capital of the other Productive Public Works amounts to Rs. 2,85,55,316, and the net revenue derived from them in 1886-87 was Rs. 31,37,739, or 10·98 per cent. on the Capital invested.

3. In the following table are given the more important items of information for the Productive Irrigation Works in operation:—

Systems.	Capital outlay, direct and indirect.	Acres irrigated.	Revenue from all sources.	Charges including collection.	Net revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital outlay.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Godavari Delta .	1,23,30,479	598,286	19,81,163	6,10,712	13,70,451	11·11
Kistna . . .	79,21,264	337,419	12,34,407	4,00,223	8,34,184	10·53
Cauvery . .	17,75,829	1,006,626	7,38,212	41,453	6,96,759	39·23
Penner Anicut .	17,42,885	63,480	1,33,853	18,871	1,14,982	6·59
Srivaikuntham .	14,29,508	40,078	1,13,450	23,533	89,917	6·29
Kurnool Canal .	2,16,55,457	22,676	65,964	1,89,734	—1,23,770	...
Sangam Anicut .	33,55,351	47,421	61,309	29,863	31,446	0·93
Total .	5,02,10,773	2,115,936	43,28,358	13,14,389	30,13,969	...

The figures of money given in this statement refer only to the new works, but the area irrigated includes both the old irrigation that existed before these works were undertaken and the new irrigation, and is inclusive of both the first and second crops. The total area occupied for irrigation in the year was 2,002,195 acres, of which 1,960,610 acres were effectively irrigated in the first crop and 155,326 acres in the second, making the total of 2,115,936 acres shown above. In the previous year the total area irrigated by these same works was 2,098,223 acres, made up of 1,943,025 acres first crop and 155,198 acres second crop.

4. The following figures show the progress of irrigation from the above systems during the last three years:—

		Acres.	Irrigation Revenue. Rs.	Rate per acre.
1884-85	First crop .	1,666,865	52,54,870	3·15
	Second „ .	126,830	3,23,020	2·55
		1,793,695	55,77,890	
1885-86	First crop .	1,943,025	61,19,049	3·14
	Second „ .	155,198	3,89,877	2·51
		2,098,223	65,08,926	
1886-87	First crop .	1,960,610	62,00,974	3·16
	Second „ .	155,326	4,03,446	2·59
		2,115,936	66,04,420	

5. The following statement shows the principal facts connected with the Minor Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept:—

Systems.	Capital outlay, direct and indirect.	Acres irrigated.	Revenue from all sources on new works.	Charges including collection.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital outlay.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPERIAL.						
Chambrambakam Tank	7,36,589	19,402	41,263	5,368	35,895	4·87
Palar Anicut . .	17,88,379	89,763	1,29,199	50,321	78,878	4·41
Palandorai Anicut .	4,31,869	3,632	6,097	14,640	—8,543	...
PROVINCIAL.						
Madras Water-supply .	17,54,045	9,684	22,998	42,799	—19,801	...
Buckingham Canal .	66,65,086	*Nil*	60,949	1,12,901	—51,952	...
Total .	1,13,75,968	122,481	2,60,506	2,26,029	34,477	...

The total area irrigated by the Minor Works given in the above statement was made up of 89,571 acres of first and 32,910 acres of second crop, the area occupied for irrigation being 90,251 acres. The results obtained from this class of works was more favourable during the year under review than in the previous one. Both of the Provincial systems suffered considerably from the cyclone which occurred on the 9th November 1886.

6. The Minor Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept, are sub-divided into three classes, as shown in the following statement:—

Classes.	Acres irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	477,522	17,53,745
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept collectively	1,340,083	35,24,259
Minor Irrigation Works	1,667,621	37,40,003
Total .	3,485,226	90,18,007

the total area irrigated was made up of 2,688,228 acres of first and 796,998 acres of second crop.

7. The total area irrigated by all the works in Madras in 1886-87 may be thus stated:—

	First crop. Acres.	Second crop. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Major Works . . .	1,960,610	155,326	2,115,936
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept)	89,571	32,910	122,481
Minor Work (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept)	2,688,228	796,998	3,485,226
Total .	4,738,409	985,234	5,723,643
Corresponding figures of 1885-86 .	4,621,430	964,877	5,586,307

The increase in the area of irrigation extended with fair uniformity over all the different works.

8. The River Godavari rose above the crest of the Dowlaishweram Anicut on the 7th June 1886, and remained above that level until the 22nd March 1887: the river remained above the crest a month longer than in the previous year. The highest flood on record occurred in the river in August 1886; the river commenced to rise rapidly on the morning of the 18th: by the 19th there was 11·9 feet of water passing over the crest of the Anicut: on the morning of the 21st it had reached its greatest height, 16·9 feet over the crest. This is 1·65 feet higher than the highest flood previously recorded, which occurred in 1861. The flood of 1886 remained for two days-and-a-half above the level of the flood of 1861 and then fell rapidly.

9. Considerable damage resulted from this extraordinary flood. The head lock at Dowlaishweram was destroyed. A breach 625 feet wide occurred in the river embankment, and considerable damage was done by the water, which flooded the country in the neighbourhood; the canal banks were breached in many places in all the three sections of the Delta. One lock weir was destroyed in the central section, and a large surplus sluice situated in the left embankment of the river some miles above the anicut, which had been constructed in 1885, at a cost of Rs. 34,910 was swept away. The water passing through the breach did damage to buildings in the neighbourhood of Rajahmundry. The great scouring sluices at Dumagudem, on the Upper Godavari works, which cost originally more than 1½ lakhs of rupees, were destroyed. Some 23,089 acres of crops were destroyed by the floods.

10. There was no unusual rise in the Kistna River; but very heavy rainfall in August and October 1886 damaged the Ellore and Commamur Canals of the Kistna Series. There was ample water both for irrigation and navigation in these canals, and the year, on the whole, was a favourable one.

11. The rivers which supply the other Major Works were subject to no unusual floods, which were in all cases considerably below the maximum levels. The Penner river failed for some days in September 1886 to give a sufficient supply to the Sangam Anicut System. The Kurnool Canal was breached in several places by excessive rainfall and by an overflow of the Kundari River. The closing of one of the largest breaches cost more than Rs. 10,000.

12. The Kurnool Canal continues to be extremely unpromising in its progress; the area irrigated by it remains practically the same. Concessions have been made which comprise provision of water free of charge for five years, then at half rates for five years, after which full rates will be charged. Considerable reduction in rates is also made in the case of dry lands which have not been irrigated for ten years back. Under these concessions, 3,348 acres of waste land in Kurnool and 1,705 acres in Cuddapah were brought into cultivation.

13. The following table shows the chief statistics of navigation on the canals in Madras:—

Canals.	Length of navigable channel.	Navigation Receipts.	Value of goods	Ton-mileage.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	
Godavari Canals	456	86,893	1,25,33,511	6,345,757
Kistna „	281	24,045	1,17,39,140	8,663,014
Kurnool Canal	190	4,578	4,04,160	197,300
Buckingham „	262	56,895	1,13,76,892	16,353,348
Total .	1,189	1,72,411	3,60,53,703	31,559,419
Corresponding figures of 1885-86 .	1,182	1,75,348	3,72,93,656	35,669,897

There has been a falling off in the traffic on all the canals as compared with the previous year, although the receipts on the Buckingham Canal were slightly larger. The working expenses of all the navigable canals is considerably in excess of the receipts. The Buckingham Canal, which is purely a navigation canal, was worked at a net loss of Rs. 51,952; this result is, however, considerably better than that obtained in the previous, or from an average of the past three years.

14. The areas irrigated by the Chembrambakam Tank, the Palar Anicut System, and the Palandorai Anicut System shewed a slight increase in all cases. All these works shewed greatly improved financial results, owing to a considerable reduction in the cost of maintenance. The last system, however, is still worked at a loss.

15. The final grant for Minor Works and Navigation, for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, was Rs. 18,50,448, and the direct expenditure was Rs. 18,08,038. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,593 in excess of that of the previous year. Excluding the old maintenance charges of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, the expenditure amounted to 16·19 per cent. on the irrigation receipts. This result shews an improvement in the corresponding figures of the previous year and a large improvement on that of the year 1884-85.

16. The direct outlay on agricultural works in 1886-87 was Rs. 3,71,884, and the allotment Rs. 3,77,008. The outlay in 1885-86 was Rs. 3,91,306.

17. The final grant for Protective Works amounted to Rs. 3,89,410. The expenditure on the Rushikulya Project was Rs. 2,22,317, and on the Buckingham Canal Rs. 1,42,822, and the total outlay during the year Rs. 3,65,139.

18. The designation of the work of investigating the requirements of the tanks in Madras has been altered from the "Tank Maintenance Scheme" to the "Tank Restoration Scheme." Estimates for improvements, aggregating Rs. 3,64,236, were prepared during the year, and Rs. 4,66,886 were actually expended against a grant of Rs. 4,79,700. The money was chiefly utilised on the reconstruction of old anicuts, and on the construction of minor weirs and sluices.

19. The average rainfall over the whole Presidency was 38·89 inches as against 34·42 inches in 1885-86. There were 14·27 inches in the north-east and 24·62 inches in the south-west monsoons. From May to October 1886 the rainfall was abundant and seasonable, but the north-east monsoon was generally deficient, except in the four northern districts and in Kurnool, where the fall was excessive. Considerable damage was done to various works in the districts of Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Kurnool. An unexpected freshet in the Vellaur River in March 1887 carried away three courses of the body wall of the Palandorai Anicut, which had been breached in December 1884 and was under repair.

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

Also that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

Also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1888.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	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 Maya*).		ARHAR OR THÚR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	10 5
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 5	10 3	23 13	21 10	25 11	23 13	24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	9 6	9 6
Godávari	9 14	10 13	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 8	16 0	28 13	23 0	22 14	21 2	31 13	30 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	10 6	12 8
Kistna	7 8	8 0	...	...	14 13	15 5	15 11	16 8	20 8	22 2	...	...	26 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 10	16 3
Nellore	9 14	9 8	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	17 0	25 14	25 14	24 6	24 6	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	13 13
Cuddapah	12 8	11 13	...	...	14 0	14 6	14 14	16 10	26 14	28 6	31 14	34 13	28 8	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	14 6
Anantapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 13	12 13	15 2	15 2	33 0	33 0	36 11	28 3	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 13	77 13	11 10	13 2
Bellary	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	26 5	26 5	35 14	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	13 2
Kurnool	12 11	10 13	...	...	13 8	14 3	15 0	15 0	32 3	34 5	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 6	114 6	12 2	13 10
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 6	22 6	28 13	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 11	86 5	12 2	14 10
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 6	14 5	13 10	...	...	...	17 3	27 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	14 0	14 0
North Arcot	9 11	9 11	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	35 14	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	12 5
South Arcot	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 5	28 10	28 10	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 11	201 11	14 6	14 6
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 8	14 2	19 3	16 5	...	...	29 0	29 0	36 3	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	14 11
Trichinopoly	...	8 10	...	...	13 11	11 14	14 8	13 2	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 13	196 13	12 3	14 10
Madura	No return received.																									
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 14	11 2	12 13	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	13 14	16 8
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	22 10	25 6	25 6	27 14	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 11	13 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 0	11 3	23 2	24 10	17 8	17 8	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	11 0	11 0
Salem	10 3	8 8	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 2	14 2	29 2	25 8	29 8	29 8	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	14 10
South Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	12 11	15 0
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 8	155 8	12 10	14 6
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	9 8	9 9	14 9	15 1	6 13	6 15	10 3	10 3	15 7	17 15	13 3	14 11	14 4	14 7	15 13	15 13	10 15	12 13	18 5	18 5	8 11	8 10	67 1	67 1	9 2	9 2
Daskrohi	9 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	16 8
Kaira	11 7	11 13	...	...	10 0	8 14	13 5	13 5	17 12	17 12	14 9	15 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	11 7	11 7	80 0	80 0	13 5	16 0
Surat	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	16 0
Broach	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	14 2½
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	8 13	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 12	15 4
Colaba (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 10	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 1	17 3	14 4	15 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	13 8	...	...	11 6	10 8	106 0	106 0	10 8	13 4
Nasik	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 8	13 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 8	106 8	13 5	15 0
Ahmednagar	11 13	12 9	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 9	9 9	20 0	21 2	18 2	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 13	...	...	14 14	14 9	96 0	86 0	12 3	12 10
Poona (City)	11 5	11 5	13 10	13 10	9 13	9 13	11 0	10 7	21 12	21 12	17 4	17 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	13 13	...	...	14 10	14 10	60 13	60 13	10 14	13 6
Sholápur	13 9	13 9	17 6	17 6	9 8	10 7	11 9	12 4	19 6	19 0	22 1	22 1	...	...	21 2	21 2	18 4	19 3	...	...	17 12	17 12	82 0	82 0	13 0	13 0
Bijápur	13 11	13 11	13 2	13 2	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	22 2	22 12	19 9	19 15	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	9 12	11 5
Satara	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	15 15	19 15	18 2	19 6	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 9	...	...	16 8	16 8	87 0	116 0	11 10	13 8
Belgaum	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	29 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	68 0	64 0	12 0	13 0
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	12 11	9 12	14 2	12 8	15 10	16 4	14 11	14 11	17 10	17 10	...	...	12 10	13 5	...	...	10 14	10 ...	120 0	120 0	11 10	13 9
Karwár	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 4	12 4	20 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	12 8	12 4	213 5½	213 5½	12 0	13 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8 0	8 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 1	11 4	...	...	13 1	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	13 1	16 0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	8 9	9 2	9 2	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 9	...	...	13 0	13 1	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 9	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	11 ...3½	13 2½
Deesa Cantonment	11 7	10 12	...	...	7 14	7 4	9 0	9 0	14 4½	15 7	12 0	13 2½	...	...	...	...	15 11	14 8	...	...	10 4	10 0	150 0	150 0	12 4	13 4
Rájkot Station	12 0	11 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	160 0	160 0	10 8*	12 8*
Karáchi	11 0	11 8	14* 0	14 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	16 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 8	12 0	13 8	17 8	9 8	9 8	15 8	13 8	20 8	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	11 8	12 8
Shikárpur	11 8	11 12	13 8	14 8	9 12	9 8	12 0	12 0	19 8	21 0	20 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	140 0	140 0	12 0	14 0
Sukkur	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	10 0	11 0	15 8	14 0	21 8	22 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 4	...	...	11 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	14 8
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	12 2½	12 11	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 7	...	...	18 5	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	14 12
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	23 0	‡	‡	23 4	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 7a	12 13
Baakoora	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	18 12	19 3½	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	35 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	11 ob	12 0
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 12	16 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 oc	12 0
Midnapore	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 od	13 0
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8e	13 0
Howrah	§	13 8	...	...	13 12	13 4	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	12 13
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	13 1	13 3	22 13	21 7	10 7	9 15	16 13	16 7	15 2	14 13	11 9	11 1	11 1	13 8	12 3	13 1	19 5	19 12	23 14	25 2	18 11	16 5	85 0	82 4	11 9	12 11
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	22 8	23 8	8 0	8 0	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 0e1	12 8
Nuddea	16 0	17 4	32 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	18 3	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	26 10	...	...	24 10	22 14	...	...	9 2f	11 10½
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0g	10 8
Jessore	13 4	13 4	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	26 12	100 0	100 0	9 2h	10 12
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 8	...	...	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	26 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	190 0	190 0	10 8i	11 8
Dinagepore	15 4	16 0	22 8	22 0	19 0	20 0	25 6	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	22 0	...	...	16 0	10 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	12 8
Rajshahye	17 4	18 0	45 0	45 0	16 8	16 8	21 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	24 12	...	...	16 12	16 12	240 0	240 0	9 9j	12 0
Rungpore	...	16 0	...	...	...	14 4	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	120 0	...	11 4
Hogra	16 8	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	10 8
Pubna	19 8	18 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	22 6	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 0	...	...	19 12	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 0k	12 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Jalpáiguri	13 4	13 5	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	9 cl	12 0
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	12 8m	12 8
Furreedpore	18 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	10 10	11 8	120 0	120 0	9 0n	13 0
Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 8o	12 0
Chittagong	10 15	11 0	...	...	15 0	18 0	18 15	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	110 0	108 0	9 0p	11 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0q	9 0

* In common use.

† Not procurable.

‡ No sale.

§ Not available.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna and Ranegunge 12 seers and Cutwa 12-12 seers.

b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

c At Rampore Hat retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.

d At Ghatal retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12-8 seers and Jehanabad 10-8 seers.

e1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 11 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.

f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 11-8 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Choondanga 11 seers, and Ranaghat 10-12 seers.

g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 8 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.

h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Narail 12 seers, Magura 10-12 seers, and Bongong 11 seers.

i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 12 seers, Jungipore 13 seers, and Kandi 12-8 seers.

j At Natore retail price of salt 9-12 seers per rupee.

k At Serajgunge retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

l At Fallicotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

m In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 8 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers.

n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 9-9 seers, Perozepore 9 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore and Sherpore 10 seers, Netrokona 10-10 seers, and Kishoregunge 12-5 seers.

p At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

q At Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1888—*continued.*

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*																										
Eastern Districts —*continued.*																										
Tipperah	13 8	13 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 8	11 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	14 8½	14 8½	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	11 0
Behar.																										
Patna	17 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	11 8	11 8	22 0	21 0	26 0	28 8	...	26 0	...	26 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Gya	13 4	13 4	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	141 0	140 0	10 0	11 0
Shahabad	12 12	13 8	24 0	21 4	12 8	9 8	17 8	17 8	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Durbhunga	16 7	16 7	38 7	35 0	14 0	14 4	20 13	20 12	...	...	...	...	35 2	33 0	...	...	17 8	17 12	30 12	20 10	15 6	16 7	176 0	179 0	12 08	13 0
Mozufferpore	13 0	15 0	30 0	29 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	26 0	26 4	14 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 08	12 0
Sarun	14 8	14 8	24 8	25 0	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	32 8	27 8	19 0	20 0	20 2	19 8	26 0	25 12	10 12	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	12 0
Chumparun	13 0	14 0	32 0	31 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	...	...	18 0	21 0	29 8	28 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 08	11 0
Monghyr	16 13	16 12	25 4	25 3	13 14	13 15	17 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 2	22 4	27 4	27 14	16 13	16 13	120 0	120 0	10 Sc	12 9
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	25 4	25 4	16 6	12 10	18 15	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	22 11	25 4	25 4	17 10	20 3	176 12	151 8	10 130	12 0
Purneah	19 0	18 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 08	11 0
Maldah	18 0	18 8	...	...	12 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	30 0	36 0	26 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	9 08	11 8
Orissa.																										
Cuttack	15 12	17 1	...	...	13 2	10 8	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	9 0	14 0
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	15 12	11 13	23 10	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	17 1	17 1	70 0	70 0	10 8	13 2
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 08	10 8
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
Hazáribágh	10 0	11 0	20 0	22 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 4	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	†	†	16 6	18 8	20 0	21 0	16 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	8 02	10 0
Lobardugga	12 0	12 0	*	20 0	16 8	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Singbhoom	12 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 14	9 0
Manbhoom	12 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	36 0	34 0	22 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	...23	10 10
ASSAM.																										
Sylhet	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	15 8	...	...	9 8	11 8	108 0	108 0	10 8	12 0
Cachar	10 8	11 0	...	...	16 0	14 4	18 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	11 13½
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	11 0
Gáro Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	11 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	10 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	10 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Lakhimpur	8 0	9 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	13 8	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	100 0	70 0	4 0	3 8
N.-W. PROVINCES.																										
Dehra Dún	11 8	11 8	15 8	15 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	12 5½	12 5½	13 15½	13 15½	8 9½	8 9½	11 13	11 13	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	16 2	16 2	17 3	17 3	16 2	16 2	129 0	107 8	10 12	12 14½
Muzaffarnagar	13 4	13 4	17 10	17 10	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	17 10	17 10	16 8	15 6	16 8	15 6	15 6	15 6	17 0	16 8	17 10	17 10	14 0	14 5	132 0	132 0	11 10	13 4
Meerut	12 4	11 12	17 8	17 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	16 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	17 8	16 4	17 8	16 8	20 0	19 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	13 8
Bulandshahr	13 4	13 0	16 8	16 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 12	16 0	17 4	17 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	13 0
Aligarh	12 12	12 8	16 4	16 4	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 8	20 4	19 12	140 0	140 0	11 8	14 0
Mainpuri	13 0	14 0	19 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Etah	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	168 0	8 0	8 0
Mynpoorie	11 13	11 8	15 12	15 12	11 4	11 13	12 6	12 15	16 5	...	15 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 7	16 14	...	...	135 0	135 0	11 0	12 7
Farukhabad	12 12	12 4	18 0	17 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 8	19 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 8	16 12	20 0	19 12	20 8	20 8	125 0	125 0	11 12	13 12
Etawah	11 11½	11 6½	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 9½	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 11½	15 0	16 12½	16 12½	18 4½	18 4½	192 0	192 0	11 6½	12 9½
Cawnpore	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	6 4	6 4	11 14	12 8	16 4	16 4	15 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 10	18 2	18 2	18 2	17 8	137 8	137 8	11 9	12 8
Fatehpur	12 4	12 4	14 0	13 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	11 8	12 8
Banda	12 8	12 8	15 0	18 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	19 6	17 8	16 14	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 10	15 5	20 0	19 6	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0
Allahabad	11 8	11 8	14 8	13 8	8 0	7 8	12 8	12 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 8	18 8	17 0	150 0	100 0	10 10	11 4
Hamirpur	11 8	11 8	15 0	14 8	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	19 4	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 0
Jaunpur	11 14	11 1	13 10	14 0	6 8	6 8	11 9	12 4	17 0½	16 5	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5½	16 5	18 0	18 11½	19 1	19 1	155 0	155 0	13 4	12 4
Gorakhpur	11 13	10 14	13 14	14 2	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	14 12	14 12	13 14	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	17 10	17 8	17 4	17 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 4
Basti	11 10	11 4	14 12	13 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	20 0	18 0	18 12	17 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gházipur	13 10	12 4	13 4	14 2	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	14 2	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 2	14 4	13 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	12 14
Ballia	15 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Jhánsi	14 4	11 4	...	22 8	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 7	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 0	...	...	20 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	12 0
Lalitpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 12	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	13 12	13 12	16 4	16 4	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	16 8	16 12	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 12	21 0	22 8	21 4	21 4	150 0	150 0	12 0	14 4
Fatehpur	11 8	11 4	13 4	13 4	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	15 8	16 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 12	160 0	160 0	9 12	11 8
Bánda	15 4	15 4	15 4	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Allahabad	13 4	12 12	17 8	17 4	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Hamirpur	15 6	...	...	...	8 0	...	11 8	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	22 8	...	140 0	...	10 12	...
Jaunpur	11 8	11 8	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gorakhpur	20 9½	13 0	18 14½	18 0	10 13	10 13	16 11	18 0	19 5½	19 13½	16 3	16 3	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	17 1½	21 10	23 6½	16 3	17 8	17 3	140 0	140 0	10 13	12 6½
Basti	16 8	16 0	18 8	18 8	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	122 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Azamgarh	12 3	12 3	16 10	16 10	10 5	10 5	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	18 8	22 2	12 8	12 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	11 2
Mirzapur	12 0	14 8	18 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	11 e
Benares	12 7½	12 7½	16 8	16 13	10 5	10 5	17 1	16 13	16 4	16 0	17 5½	15 11½	...	...	11 11	11 15	16 13	17 14	20 1	19 8	19 4	19 4	110 0	110 0	10 11	11 13
Ghazipur	12 14	12 14	16 12	17 6½	7 12	7 12	16 1½	16 1½	16 12	17 6½	16 1½	17 6½	25 12	33 7½	15 7	15 7	18 10½	18 10½	20 9½	20 9½	21 4	19 5	154 8	154 8	11 9	11 9
Ballia	13 0	13 4	18 0	19 4	10 4	10 4	18 0	16 0	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	19 4	20 4	23 4	23 0	20 0	20 4	100 0	100 0	11 8	12 0
Pilibhit	11 8	11 4	17 8	17 8	12 8	7 0	13 12	13 12	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	150 0	150 0	10 0	12 8
OUDH.																										
Sultánpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 0
Partabgarh	14 0	12 13	17 8	16 5	14 0	13 10	15 8	15 0	18 8	17 5	17 0	16 15	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 6	20 0	...	...	14 5	150 0	180 0	11 4	11 6
Fyzabad	12 0	12 4	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 4	15 0	17 12	17 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	14 12	17 8	20 8	20 8	18 0	19 4	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Kheri	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	21 4	22 4	18 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	13 10	22 8	22 12	15 0	15 0	140 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Lucknow	11 13	11 13	15 0	14 12	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 5½	17 4	17 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 4	19 0	19 12	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 0
Bara Banki	11 8	...	13 0	*	5 0	...	12 0	...	17 8	...	16 0	...	22 0	...	16 0	...	14 12	...	19 0	...	18 0	...	120 0	...	11 8	...
Bahraich	12 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	26 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Rae Bareli	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	22 8	24 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Sitapur	13 4	13 8	17 8	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	19 8	19 8	17 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8
Gonda	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8	15 4	14 12	16 4	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 4	24 4	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 4	17 4	25 8	24 4	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4
Unao	13 8	12 0	15 0	14 6	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	16 0	16* 0	17 0	16 8	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	13 0
Hardoi	12 13	12 9	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	....	...	16 2	17 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0

* No sale.

† Not procurable.

‡ No sales in market.

r In Sasseram, Bhabuah and Buxar sub-divisions retail prices of salt 11 seers per rupee.
s In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
t At Hajipore retail price of salt 10-6 seers per rupee.
w At Bettiah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 10 seers and Jamui 9-12 seers.
w In Banka, Mudehpoora and Soopool sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

x At Kishengunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur and Godda 10 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers, and Pakour 11 seers.
#1 At Bhuddruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
#2 At Giridi retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
#3 At Govindpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1888—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
PUNJAB.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Hissar	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0			100 0	100 0	12 0	13 8
Rohtak	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	13 0
Gurgaon	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	13 0
Karnal	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0
Umballa	12 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0
Simla	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0
Kangra	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	12 0
Hoshiarpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	14 8
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 12	15 0
Ludhiana	15 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	15 0	15 0
Ferozepur	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0
Mooltan	13 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	15 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	15 0
Lahore	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	14 0
Amritsar	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	80 0	90 0	12 0	16 0
Gurdáspur	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	15 0
Siálkot	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	15 0
Gujrát	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	16 0
Gujránwála	14 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	15 0
Shahpur	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	16 0	16 0
Jhelum	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	13 12	16 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	16 0
Hazára	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	13 12	16 0
Peshawar	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	108 0	100 0	13 0	15 0
Kohát	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	40 0
Bannu	12 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	27 8	26 4
D. G. Khán	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	14 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	14 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Baugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 14	...	...	13 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	10 0
Damoh	17 3	18 13	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 2	10 11
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 0	...	...	11 8	13 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	11 0
Mandla	16 0	17 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	256 0	256 0	9 0	10 0
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	10 15	10 15	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	14 15	...	...	11 3	10 11	210 0	210 0	9 2	10 11
Narsinghpur	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 10	...	...	13 7	13 7	200 0	200 0	9 2	10 11
Hoshangabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	10 14
Nimar	12 3	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	15 8	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 7	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	10 1	12 9
Asirgarh Cantonment	13 5	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 3	11 0	16 0	17 7	15 13	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	11 0
Betul	14 0	15 9	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	14 12	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	11 11	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	7 9	11 6
Chhindwára	14 6	15 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	14 9	16 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 11	...	...	10 0	9 6	150 0	150 0	8 0	9 2
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Nágpur	17 3	16 4	...	...	8 12	8 7	13 2	12 3	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 4	...	...	11 14	12 3	119 9	119 0	9 13	10 14
Chánda	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 13	14 10	21 5	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 6	9 0	615 0	615 0	9 5	10 8
Bhandára	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	220 0	210 0	8 12	11 8
Bálághát	17 1	17 1	...	...	14 7	14 7	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	9 12	4	192 0	144 0	9 0	10 0
Raipur	21 13	21 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	18 4	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 4	10 4	64 0	64 0	8 5	9 0
Bilaspur	22 3	22 3	...	...	13 8	11 8	21 6	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	21 3	...	...	12 0	13 2	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 0
Sambalpur	18 6	20 2	...	...	13 2	11 4	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	12 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	10 1
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	20 0	20 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	17 2	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	*	...	...	50 0	50 0	36 0	26 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	28 0
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 2	9 4	13 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	6 2	†	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 7	22 2
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	8 14	12 14	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 2	27 5	20 0	...	...	154 4	147 0	17 8	26 15
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	29 12	29 12
Prome	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 5	11 3	12 7	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	33 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	167 9	139 11	14 0	18 10
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 14	15 1	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	10 0	...	...	...	...	317 6	399 6	14 3	23 8
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	7 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	24 0
Thayetmyo	11 10	11 10	...	...	10 7	11 5	12 12	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 3	...	...	...	...	367 8	245 0	14 8	14 8
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	30 3
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	15 6	17 5	16 10	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 12	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	18 14	18 14
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	No return received.																									
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad	13 3	13 8	...	...	6 13	6 13	11 4	11 4	19 7	19 7	23 0	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	12 3	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 14	9 13
Boláram	14 1	14 13	...	...	6 9½	6 11½	10 15	10 15	22 3	22 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 4
Chadarghát	9 8	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	14 0	14 2	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	19 13	14 0	14 10	...	...	...	...	13 11	14 1	...	...	10 0	10 6	§	§	9 12	12 0
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	§	§	10 0	11 0
Ellichpur	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	§	§	10 8	11 0
Buldana	14 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	§	§	10 0	11 0
Wún	14 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	18 0	20 0	§	§	10 0	11 8
Básim	16 13	17 2	...	...	7 6	7 0	9 13	9 10	20 2	20 5	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 10	...	...	12 4	11 8	§	§	9 0	10 2
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	No return received.																									
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 14	13 0	13 0	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	37 0	35 8	...	...	27 8	26 12	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 8

* Rı-4 per 100 cobs. † None in market. ‡ Rı per cart-load. § Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, cart-load, and not by weight.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1888—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni, or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or Thor Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
RAJPUTANA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jeypore	11 0	11 0	14 12	14 4	5 0	5 0	8 12	8 12	17 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	16-0 to 17 4	15-0 to 15 8	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	15 0
																	16 4	16 8	14 4	13 12	...	...	...	...		
Kishengurh	10 8	18 0	15 0	14 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 12	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	12 8	16 0
Kerowlee	10 10	10 10	13 12	13 12	10 0	10 0	11 9	11 9	14 6	13 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 6	15 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	12 8	13 7
Ulwur	12 0	12 4	15 3	15 10	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	16 10	15 12	14 14	14 4	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 4	16 5	15 8	15 12	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	12 14	15 0
Bhurtpore (City)	11 12	11 0	14 10	13 12	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 8	16 10	15 12	14 14	14 4	...	...	11 12	10 14	16 5	15 14	18 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	10 4	10 4	14 0	14 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	15 0
Deoli Cantonment	11 10	11 10	14 12	14 8	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	15 12	15 15½	14 8	14 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 10	...	...	230 0	230 0	13 8½	14 12
Erinpura	11 4	11 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 4	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Sirohee	10 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	13 0
Abu	9 14	10 2½	14 13	15 9	6 4	6 2	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 14	15 5	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	14 4
Anádra	10 8	10 8	16 8	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	16 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	15 0	15 8
Bálmere	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	*	*	25 8	25 8
Jeysulmere	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 10	9 0	10 8	10 12	13 12	14 0	12 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	*	*	10 0	12 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	23 0	21 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10½	13 10½	16 6½	16 12½	9 12½	9 12½	200 0	200 0	10 2½	10 11½
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	10 2½	14 1	14 7½	8 15½	8 15½	9 6	9 12½	14 1	14 13½	10 15	11 5½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 13½	14 1	13	13	16	16	9	9	200	200	10	10
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	16 4	16 5	16 4	16 4	7 8	7 6	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 9	22 8	23 2	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 3
Partábgarh („)	12 13	13 2	9 6	10 10	8 12	9 6	11 4	11 4	15 0	15 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 9	16 4	16 4	21 14	21 14	...	...	15 14	18 10
Marwar (Jodhpore)	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	8 2	7 8	16 4	16 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 9	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 14	17 3
Bickaneer	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 9	8 9	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0
Boondee	12 6	12 8	17 *	...	10 6	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 8	13 0	13 c	...	...	...	...	17 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 6	12 8
Kotah	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	12 4
Tonk	11 2	11 6	14 3	14 1	9 3	9 9	10 4	10 10	15 15	15 12	14 3½	14 6	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 6	14 14	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 3	14 14
Jhallawar	10 15	10 15	9 9½	11 1	7 1	7 2	9 6	9 6	13 13	16 1½	9 9½	9 4½	...	...	11 12½	11 2½	13 9	13 3	13 13	14 10½	7 13½	7 13½	175 0	175 0	11 5½	11 12½
Shahpoora	10 6	11 0	14 0	14 4	9 0	9 2	11 6	12 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 7
Dholpur	12 9	12 11	14 15	15 2	11 4	11 2	12 10	12 7	15 3	15 3	14 3	14 2	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 5	...	...	18 0	17 1	90 0	90 0	12 13	13 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 2½	14 8	14 5	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 5½	15 0	15 2½	14 12	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	13 13	15 8
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	11 4	11 11	16 0	16 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	13 11	14 8	14 2	15 0	...	...	...	†	12 10	13 11	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gwalior	11 7	11 2	13 3	13 10	7 6	7 4	9 9	9 9	13 6	12 11	11 15	11 11	†	†	9 1	9 1	12 11	12 9	13 14	13 14	16 5	16 3	117 13	117 13	11 0	11 6
Goona	14 8	14 8	18 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	17 4	17 0	†	†	†	†	†	†	17 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	240 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	16 8	16 0	19 8	19 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 8	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	18 8	18 8	†	†	25 8	27 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	12 4
Neemuch Cantonment	11 8	11 12	12 2	13 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 12	15 8	14 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 1	14 14	15 15	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	12 10	14 0
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10 5	10 8	12 0	12 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	45 11½	45 11	10 0	10 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 0	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

*Six pies per bundle. † Not sold.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1887 AND 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th January and 11th February 1888.)

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
District.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																										AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		Able-bodied agricultural labourer.	Syce or horse-keeper.	Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.			
2nd half of December 1887.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																											R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p.
Western Districts.																													
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Orissa.																													
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
BALUCHISTAN.																													
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	40-0 to 45-0
1st half of January 1888.																													
BOMBAY.																													
Daskrohi	8 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 0	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	...	...	...

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII OF 1887-88.

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*, allotted figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd January, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st January, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1886 to 22nd Jan., 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1887 to 21st Jan., 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
4th Feb., 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,29,844	189	693	1,57,065	227	52,72,529	184	53,06,338	183	33,809	...
4th ditto	Madras	801	1,44,773	168	842	1,47,148	175	65,00,234	178	65,81,426	185	81,192	...
4th ditto	South Indian	654	89,607	137	654	83,112	127	41,10,368	148	41,37,477	150	21,109	...
4th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,05,307	535	1,504	8,02,360	534	3,13,47,574	492	3,09,03,025	488	...	3,84,549
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,39,928	520	461	2,27,000	492	1,09,13,657	558	95,08,248	488	...	14,05,409
	TOTAL	4,166	14,09,459	338	4,154	14,16,685	341	5,81,50,362	330	5,64,96,514	322	...	16,53,848
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
11th Feb., 1888	East Indian	1,515	9,03,181	596	1,514	9,61,372	635	3,71,55,033	584	3,64,09,346	571	...	7,45,687
11th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,254	144	57	10,177	178	4,28,520	178	4,05,643	109	...	22,877
11th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	828	69	12	1,354	113	37,809	75	38,919	77	1,050	...
4th ditto	Sindia	75	9,889	132	75	8,099	108	3,15,646	100	3,60,370	115	44,724	...
4th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,42,843	200	1,664	3,71,000	223	1,40,70,709	208	1,30,72,553	184	...	16,98,156
4th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	33,503	225	149	32,319	217	9,83,883	156	9,95,398	158	11,515	...
11th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	477	41,050	87	850	61,853	73	14,37,368	94	25,73,587	79	11,36,219	...
4th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,792	50	36	1,754	49	74,332	49	70,241	46	...	4,091
28th Jan., 1888	Indian Midland	42	3,885	93	42	4,507	107	1,05,607	59	1,39,366	78	33,759	...
4th Feb., 1888	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	3,864	69	105	5,516	52	(*h*) 29,866	53	1,66,823	46	1,36,957	...
4th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,437	41	...	...	(*e*)51,794	34	51,794	...
	TOTAL	4,083	13,49,689	331	4,587	14,61,382	319	5,52,38,833	328	5,41,84,040	288	...	10,54,793
	State Lines worked by Government.												
4th Feb., 1888	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	606	1,57,109	259	645	1,79,265	278	67,57,350	265	78,12,590	288	10,55,231	...
4th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,783	65	27	1,830	68	68,054	59	73,973	65	5,919	...
4th ditto	Tirhoot	240	30,100	122	259	35,067	135	12,65,200	122	14,07,625	133	1,42,365	...
28th Jan., 1888	Wardha-Coal	45	19,516	434	45	19,431	432	5,61,592	294	5,52,035	290	...	...
4th Feb., 1888	Burma	327	74,123	227	327	94,768	290	19,20,049	141	23,77,031	173	4,47,982	9,557
31st Dec., 1887	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	...	(*f*) 3,910	21	(*i*)8,825	30	4,915	...
4th Feb., 1888	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	3,70,461	197	2,433	4,55,330	187	1,93,62,800	242	1,71,58,584	167	...	22,04,216
4th ditto	Jorhat	28	610	22	28	575	20	33,177	30	42,293	38	9,116	...
4th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	1,730	47	37	1,970	53	(*g*)18,011	42	62,082	40	44,071	...
	TOTAL	3,201	6,55,432	205	3,801	7,88,256	207	2,99,99,812	223	2,94,95,638	184	...	5,04,174
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,450	34,14,580	298	12,542	36,66,323	292	14,33,89,007	299	14,01,76,192	267	...	32,12,815
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,18,08,358	150	7,18,68,334	137	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,15,80,649	149	6,83,07,858	130	...	32,72,791
	Assisted Companies.												
4th Feb., 1888	Bengal Central	125	9,815	79	125	12,380	99	4,57,817	87	5,32,482	101	74,665	...
4th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,897	73	67	3,454	52	2,49,346	89	2,57,809	92	8,463	...
28th Jan., 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	5,774	74	78	6,762	87	2,74,542	83	3,33,516	101	58,974	...
4th Feb., 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	28,565	76	376	38,270	97	15,26,566	115	16,13,391	101	86,825	...
11th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,078	210	22	5,110	230	1,90,239	204	2,07,840	222	17,601	...
	TOTAL	668	53,729	80	668	65,982	99	26,98,510	105	29,45,038	104	2,46,528	...
	Native States.												
28th Jan., 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	17,194	89	193	21,505	111	7,86,614	96	7,88,527	97	1,913	...
4th Feb., 1888	Jodhpore	64	4,135	65	124	8,000	64	1,67,771	62	2,76,939	53	1,09,168	...
28th Jan., 1888	His Highness the Nizam's	208	25,934	125	277	32,628	118	11,67,187	132	12,42,480	138	75,293	...
4th Feb., 1888	Mysore	140	8,079	62	140	9,057	69	3,88,404	66	4,11,877	70	23,473	...
4th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,194	37	59	2,810	48	1,24,760	50	1,25,060	50	300	...
4th ditto	Morvi	51	1,658	33	68	3,171	47	37,173	30	1,12,951	40	75,778	...
4th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	700	33	...	...	29,396	33	29,396	...
	TOTAL	715	59,794	84	882	78,471	89	26,71,909	91	29,87,230	86	3,15,327	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 15th September 1887 to 21st January, 1888.
(*f*) Total receipts from 16th June 1887 to 31st December, 1886.
(*g*) Total receipts from 2nd November 1886 to 22nd January, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 20th November 1886 to 22nd January, 1887.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1887.
(*j*) Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R. E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending Feb. 15th, 1888.

During the past week the weather has been unsettled.

On the 9th the barometer was falling throughout India, and slight local depressions were visible near Khandwa and between Raipur and Cuttack. A south-easterly current prevailed in the North-Western Provinces, while around the depressions, the wind showed a feeble cyclonic circulation, and rain in small amounts was falling in parts of the Punjab, the west of the North-Western Provinces, and snow and rain on the hills of the North-West Himalaya. On the 10th the chart showed that the depression, which lay between Raipur and Cuttack yesterday, had either filled up or travelled into Bengal, where now existed a well-marked depression, with its centre near Dacca. At the same time fresh but slight depressions had appeared—one in Sind and one in Hyderabad. The skies became overcast in the Punjab, Bengal and at the hill stations, and a general and rather heavy rain was reported from Bengal. The largest amounts registered were 1½ inches at Saugor Island and Calcutta, and over 1 inch at Burdwan and Darjeeling. On the following day the depression over Bengal had disappeared, and the barometer risen quickly over that province and in Assam. A large low-pressure area, with its centre apparently near Kurrachee, was overlying Lower Sind, Guzerat and Central India, and occasioning a considerable fall of the barometer over that region and its neighbourhood. Besides, slight depressions were also shown along the foot of the North-West Himalaya, over the Bombay, Deccan and near Raipur. Except at Kurrachee, where a moderately strong easterly current was blowing, the winds were exceedingly variable in their directions and the weather showery in Bengal and Assam. On the 12th the chart showed that the low-pressure area had enlarged and was now overlying North-Western India, Guzerat and the Central Provinces. Winds, whilst remaining variable, being influenced by the low-pressure area, had strengthened at Goa and Belgaum; and sporadic showers of rain had occurred at Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Jeypur and Gopalpore. During the following 24 hours, the barometric depression assumed a definite though irregular shape, and extended from Sind eastward across the central parts of the country as far as Orissa. The winds, although blowing with a high force at a few stations, were still irregular in their directions. The skies were overcast in the Upper Assam Valley, at the head of the Bay, and in the Kumaon hills, and fairly general rain fell in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central and North-Western Punjab, and snow on almost all the hills. The principal amount of rain (0·80 inch) was reported from Dacca, while the undrifted snow at Murree and Mussooree measured about five inches in depth. By 10 A. M. of the 14th, the low-pressure area had extended to the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and now covered a well-defined tract represented by Northern India, Orissa, the central parts of the country and the Deccan, with its centre somewhere to the east of Seoni. The distribution of pressure was still abnormal over a large part of the country. A normal north-westerly current obtained in the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat and on the Malabar coast, and a north-easterly wind in Sind and the Upper Assam Valley. Over the remainder of the country, the circulation was being affected by the low-pressure area. The skies still remained densely clouded in the Kumaon hills, parts of Bengal and in Assam, and rather heavy rain fell at Sibsagar. At the same time, a south-westerly wind was blowing at Colombo and giving a few drops of rain to Ceylon. On the 15th, with some exceptions of but little importance, the barometer was giving way all over the country and the pressure becoming rather uniform over a large tract of the country, except in the extreme North-West, where the baro-

meter stood high; and also in Bengal, Orissa and the Deccan, where the readings remained low. The winds were returning to their normal directions and blowing strongly at Gopalpore and Thyetmio. Rather heavy rain fell at Saugor Island and showers at two or three stations elsewhere.

Pressure.—The mean pressure of the week has been above the monthly average in Burma and Ceylon; below it elsewhere. The deficiency per station has been greatest in Sind, as also has been the excess in Ceylon.

Temperature.—The temperature has been slightly in excess of the normal in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency; below it in all other parts of India. The greatest cold, relative to the average, was in the hills of Upper India.

Humidity.—The air has been damper than the average in all places except Ceylon.

Rain.—The precipitation has been general and heavy in Bengal and Assam and slight in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, except on the hills, where it has been fairly moderate. A few drops also fell in Ceylon and locally at Moulmien, Bombay, Seoni and Gopalpore. In the central and southern parts of the country, the weather was dry throughout the week.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall for the past week:—

Divisions.	Number of stations.	Total rainfall.
Burma	1	0·11
Bengal and Assam	14	14·44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5	0·39
Panjab	6	0·79
Hill Stations	5	2·83
Ceylon	2	0·04
Malabar Coast	0	0
Bombay	1	0·02
Berars and Central Provinces	1	0·06
Guzerat and Central India	0	0
Sind—Rajputana	1	0·02
Madras	1	0·15

HEM RAJ,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Simla, 17th February, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th February 1888.*—No rain except a small quantity in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Malabar. Rainfall to date generally sufficient except in parts of Vizagapatam, Madura, Tinnevelly and Salem. Crops generally good, but very slightly damaged here and there by rain, disease or insects. Wet crops under rain-fed tanks in parts of Madura withering owing to deficient supply. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar and parts of Madura and Anantapur and decreasing in Vizagapatam. No great fluctuations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd February 1888.*—Rain in parts of Sind and Sholapur; beneficial to standing crops in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier and to pasturage in the latter district. Wheat, linseed, late *jowari* and exotic cotton blighted in Dharwar and wheat damaged by rust in parts of Kaira. Standing crops fair in Thana, Kolaba, Belgaum, and Broach and good in other districts. Cotton-picking in progress in Dharwar and in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Harvesting of late crops in progress in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kathiawar. Preparation for sowing of next season's crops progressing in Karachi, Bijapur and Dharwar. Probable outturn of late crops 13 annas in Karachi, 12 annas in Hyderabad, 8 to 10 annas in Surat, 7 to 9 annas in Bijapur, 12 to 14 annas in Poona, and 7 annas on an average in Dharwar. Probable outturn of wheat 14, and of linseed 8 annas in Khandesh, and of wheat in three talukas of Kaira 10 annas on an average. Fodder scarce in three talukas of Karachi, one of Nasik and one of Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st February 1888.*—Cold season is almost over, and weather is becoming warm. Prospects of *rabi* crops are generally good, the recent rain having materially benefited them. Poppy is in excellent condition, the plants are in flower, and in some places opium is being extracted. Transplanting of spring rice is almost finished. Harvesting of mustard, pulses, tobacco and sugarcane goes on. Ploughing for early rice and jute is in progress. Price of rice has remained almost stationary during the last fortnight; it is lower than last year in Eastern Bengal, but is higher in most other parts of the Province.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd February 1888.*—Weather generally fine but cloudy in Kumaun and Meerut Divisions where sunshine is now needed. Heat is increasing. Wheat slightly injured by blight in Benares and Meerut, otherwise crops are ripening well. The poppy crop is thriving. Supplies are ample but high prices generally continue. Cattle are generally in satisfactory condition.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd February 1888.*—Slight rainfall in some districts. Prices are reported to be stationary in seven districts and falling in four. Ploughings for *kharif* in progress throughout the Province. *Rabi* prospects have improved by the recent fall of rain and are now reported good. More rain is wanted at Hissar. Crops slightly damaged by hail in Hissar. Stock cattle are healthy except in two tahsils of Shahpur. Fodder scarce in many districts but prospects are improving. Poppy crops average.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd February 1888.*—Weather cloudy, with slight rain in places. Prospects of wheat and other winter crops are generally favourable, but linseed has been damaged by cloudy weather. Condition of cattle is fair. Prices are high in Jubbulpore.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th February 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Akyab district of Lower Burma and in the Bhamo, Myadoung, Sagaing, Kyaukse, Myingyan, Pagan and Yamethin districts of Upper Burma. Dry-weather crops progressing favourably. Slight cattle-disease reported in two townships of Thonegwa district, otherwise condition of agricultural stock is good. Estimate or outturn of harvest remains the same as last week. Price of paddy has risen in the Bassein, Henzada, Shwegyin, Mergui and Shwebo districts, and fallen somewhat in the Kyaukpyu, Lower Chindwin and Myingyan districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd February 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Slight rain fell in some districts. Harvest of mustard going on, sugarcane is being crushed and land is being prepared for summer rice. Potato sowing going on in the Hill Districts.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd February 1888.*—No rain. Standing crops in good condition. Outturn of harvests favourable. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices have fallen in the Bangalore district and have risen in the Chitaldroog district slightly.

Half an inch of rain in Coorg. Picking of coffee crop nearly completed. Threshing of rice continues. Prices are stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd February 1888.*—Weather cloudy. The harvesting of *kharif* crops is almost completed. Standing *rabi* crops are in good condition, and in some places cutting of *rabi* crops is in progress. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. No marked fluctuations in prices of food-grains.

Some rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects continue good. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd February 1888.*—Slight rain at Indore, Gwalior and Goona. No change in agricultural operations, standing crops, or outturn of harvest, since last report. Agricultural stock indifferent in Western Malwa and bad in Goona. Pasturage and fodder good. Prices of food-grains are rising in Indore and Bundelkhand, high in Western Malwa, Goona and Neemuch, and elsewhere steady. Opium crops have been slightly damaged in Western Malwa. Reports from other parts not complete.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd February 1888*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices still high, but tendency to fall in Marwar and Sirohi. Cotton below the average in some States.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of the Week ending Feb. 22nd, 1888.

The meteorological history of the past week is, in fact, the history of the remarkably low pressures which prevailed over by far the greater part of the country during the first four or five days, and which were partly, if not wholly (leaving out of consideration the disturbances from *without*) due to the excessive heat, as well as to the increased charge of vapour.

On the 16th the barometer was giving way over North-Western India, the Eastern Peninsula and at the majority of the peninsular stations, and the depression which had appeared over Upper Sind on the last day of the previous week, had apparently travelled in a south-easterly direction and now lay over the area represented by the stations, Indore, Amraoti, Seoni and Saugor. At the same time, the large area of relatively low readings existing previously over Northern India, the Central Provinces, Orissa and the Deccan, had become diffused and the only parts where prevailed relatively high pressure were Guzerat, Khandeish, Rajputana, Central India, and parts of the Carnatic. The atmosphere was seemingly in a disturbed state along the foot of the North-West Himalaya; and a large depression was overlying the Deccan, the Circars and Orissa. Except in the neighbourhood of the depressions, the winds were fairly normal in all parts of the country, and slight rain was falling in Orissa and locally at Saugor Island and Silchar. On the following day the chart showed that the depressions had coalesced and were now existing as one diffused depression over Central India, the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, the trans-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces, Behar and East and North Bengal. At the same time a slight but fresh depression had appeared near Kurnool, and the distribution of pressure remained still abnormal. The skies were overcast in the Upper Assam Valley and Sikkim; and nearly one inch rain fell at Gopalpore and showers at False Point and Akyab. On the 18th the barometer was rising

all over the country, except in Beluchistan and Sind, where there had occurred a fresh but significant fall. The depressions noticed over Northern India the day before was filling up, while the one near Kurnool had enlarged and was occupying a well-defined area represented by the stations, Kurnool, Secunderabad, Bellary and Belgaum. The general distribution was assuming a normal form and the readings were again becoming high in North-Western India. The wind had veered round to S.S.W. at Quetta and save in Orissa, at the head of the Bay and in parts of the Carnatic, where it blew from a south-westerly quarter, over the rest of the country the general circulation was either normal or variable. The skies had, in consequence of the fresh depression over Sind, become overcast in North-Western India and Beluchistan, and rain in small amounts fell at Quetta and at Sibsagar. During the next twenty-four hours the depression over Sind had apparently travelled to the neighbourhood of Indore and the pressure increased in its rear; while the one over the Deccan moved slowly in a north-westerly direction and invaded the Bombay Deccan. A north-easterly current swept over the Panjab and a rather strong south-easterly wind blew over the Panjab Himalaya, carrying large quantities of moisture to those regions. The skies became overcast on the hill stations in the Panjab, and rain in small amounts fell over a large part of the Panjab, and rain and snow on almost all the hills. By the 10 A. M. of the 20th, the depressions had coalesced and begun to exist as one large depression over Rajputana, Central India, the Berars, the Eastern Panjab, as well as over the Bombay Deccan, with its centre somewhere near Indore. The relative distribution of pressure was still irregular. The wind circulation over a large part of the country was under the influence of the low-pressure area, while on the Bombay coast and in the Kumaon hills the wind force was high. Rain in small amounts had fallen at the most northerly districts of the North-Western Provinces and snow and rain on all the hills. On the 21st the chart showed that the barometer was rising all over the country, and that the depression shown near Indore on the preceding day had since travelled in a north-easterly direction and almost filled up, the relics of it, however, still occupied the area represented by the stations, Calcutta, Hazaribagh, Jubbulpore and Saugor. The distribution of pressure had become more normal than hitherto and south to south-west winds prevailed over the Central Provinces, Central Bengal and along the Orissa and Bengal coasts; and a south-easterly current blew over the Deccan and along the Coromandel Coast as far north as Gopalpore. The skies were still overcast over a large tract of the country and rain fell in parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, as well as on almost all the hills, and locally at a few stations elsewhere. The amounts, however, nowhere exceeded one inch. By the 10 A. M. of the 22nd, the distribution of pressure had become still more normal, though the pressure was everywhere (except in Burma, Assam and parts of Bengal where it was about the average) greatly above the February average, more especially so in the Panjab. The skies had cleared all over the country, except in the central parts, where they were still covered and rain in small amounts fell at Belgaum, Sholapur, Amraoti, Akola and Seoni.

Pressure.—Compared with the mean of the month, pressure has been low everywhere, except in Ceylon; the deficiency *per station* being greatest in Sind and Rajputana and least in Bombay.

Temperature.—On the contrary, temperature was high everywhere on the plains.

Humidity.—The air was damper in all parts, except Northern India and Ceylon.

Rain.—There has been hardly any rain in Burma, Behar, Guzerat, Central India and the Peninsula. Elsewhere, the amounts received are generally small, except on the hills, where they are comparatively large. The seasonal rainfall is everywhere in excess of the average, except in Burma, Upper India (the Panjab Himalaya excepted, where it is considerably above the average), Ceylon, Travancore and the Circars, where it is still below the normal.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week for the different provinces.

Divisions.	Number of stations.	Total rainfall.
Burma	1	0·54
Bengal and Assam	6	1·42
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4	1·65
Panjab	6	0·95
Hill Stations	6	2·96
Ceylon	1	0·77
Malabar Coast	3	0·79
Bombay	2	0·18
Berars and Central Provinces	7	1·04
Guzerat and Central India	1	0·07
Sind—Rajputana	2	0·81
Madras	1	0·95

HEM RAJ,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Simla, 26th February, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th February 1888.*—No rain except a small quantity in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Salem, and Malabar. Rainfall to date generally sufficient except in parts of Vizagapatam, Madura, Tinnevelly and Salem. Crops generally good, but very slightly damaged here and there by rain, disease or insects. Wet crops under rain-fed tanks in parts of Madura have withered owing to deficient supply of water. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar and parts of Madura and Anantapur, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and parts of Cuddapah and Coimbatore. Prices slightly rising in some districts but stationary in others. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th February 1888.*—Rain in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara; beneficial to standing crops in Shikarpur. Standing crops in Dharwar and wheat in parts of Panch Mahals damaged by rain and standing crops in one taluka of Nasik by hailstorm; wheat, linseed, late *jowari* and exotic cotton blighted in Dharwar; standing crops fair in Thana, Kolaba and Belgaum and good in other districts. Cotton crops middling in Bijapur; cotton-picking in progress in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Harvesting of late crops in progress in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kathiawar. Operations for cultivation of next season's crops continue in Karachi, Kaira, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kathiawar. Probable outturn of cotton in Broach 12 annas. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Dharwar and one of Hyderabad.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th February 1888.*—No rain. Weather fine and becoming gradually warmer. *Rabi* crops are ripening, and prospects continue generally favourable. Mustard and tobacco are being gathered. Spring rice is doing well. Ploughing for autumn crops progresses; and in Behar sowing of indigo has begun. Opium is being collected, and is a good crop. In Rajshahye *ganja* promises to be a good crop. Sugarcane is being crushed, and is generally yielding well.

N.-W. P. and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th February 1888.*—Light rain fell in many districts during the week. The weather is generally cloudy and is rapidly getting warmer. *Rabi* crops are ripening and harvesting has begun. Agricultural prospects are excellent and the poppy crop is flourishing. Supplies are ample and prices are beginning to fall. Health of cattle is generally satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th February 1888.*—Rain has fallen in most districts. Prices are reported to be stationary in eight and falling in four districts but slightly rising in Delhi. Ploughings for *kharif* in progress throughout the Province. *Rabi* prospects are reported good. More rain is wanted at Peshawar. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder scarce in some districts but prospects are improving. Poppy crops average.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th February 1888.*—Weather cloudy and rainy, except in Chattisgarh. Hail has done some damage to the crops in Saugor and Seoni. Wheat, gram and linseed have been injured somewhat in Hosangabad by rust. Prospects are otherwise good. Prices high in Jabalpur and Saugor. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th February 1888.*—No rain has fallen anywhere except a slight shower in Kyaukpyu. Prospects of dry-weather crops continue favourable. Condition of agricultural stock is generally good. Estimates of the probable outturn of harvest remain the same as last week. Price of paddy has risen in the Kyaukpyu, Bassein, Lower Chindwin, Kyaukse, Myingyan and Minbu districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th February 1888.*—Weather much warmer. Slight rain in Lakhimpore. Gathering of mustard over in most districts. Crushing of sugarcane nearly finished. Ploughing progressing and sowing of summer rice begun.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th February 1888.*—Slight rain reported in Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan districts. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing operations coming to a close, except in parts of the Kadur district. Outturn of harvests generally favourable. Condition of stock cattle good.

Coorg has had no rain. Coffee-picking for the most part completed. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th February 1888.*—Weather rather cloudy and warm in Berar. Slight rain during the week in some parts of the province. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. Prospects of the *rabi* crops favourable. Prices of food grains stationary. Cattle in fair condition. Fodder sufficient.

There has been no rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects continue good. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th February 1888.*—Heavy rain in Indore, Bhopal, Bhopawar and Goona, and fair amount in other Agencies. No change since last report in agricultural operations. Western Malwa, Bhopawar and Goona report that crops have been damaged by rain and hailstones. No change in the condition of agricultural stock. Condition of pasturage and fodder indifferent in Western Malwa, otherwise no change. Prices remain high, except in Bhopawar where they have fallen. Opium crops reported good in Bhopawar, Goona and Neemuch and fair in Western Malwa. No report from other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th February 1888.*—Rainfall general throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops in good condition. Crop prospects and agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient except in some States. Prices as last reported. Opium crop somewhat injured by cloudy weather and rain in Meywar and Harowti.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIII OF 1887-88.

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 29th January, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 28th January, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1886 to 29th Jan., 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1887 to 28th Jan., 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
11th Feb., 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,43,004	208	693	1,44,467	208	54,15,533	185	54,58,836	184	43,303	...
11th ditto	Madras	861	1,61,459	188	842	1,70,011	202	66,61,693	178	67,50,405	185	88,712	...
11th ditto	South Indian	654	93,206	143	654	89,702	137	42,09,574	148	42,28,150	149	18,576	...
11th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,24,599	548	1,504	8,12,847	541	3,21,72,173	494	3,17,83,756	489	...	3,88,417
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,50,920	544	461	2,44,000	529	1,11,64,577	558	97,64,204	489	...	14,00,373
	Total	4,166	14,73,188	354	4,154	14,61,027	352	5,96,23,550	330	5,79,85,351	323	...	16,38,199
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
18th Feb., 1888	East Indian	1,515	9,94,983	657	1,514	10,01,777	662	3,81,50,016	586	3,74,11,123	574	...	7,38,893
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,200	178	57	9,741	170	4,38,720	178	4,15,384	169	...	23,336
18th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	950	79	12	795	66	38,819	75	39,714	77	895	...
18th ditto	Sindia	75	9,954	138	75	7,740	104	3,25,600	101	3,68,116	114	42,516	...
11th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,604	3,45,354	208	1,604	3,98,000	239	1,50,10,003	208	1,33,93,082	180	...	16,22,981
11th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	140	33,095	226	140	40,076	269	10,17,578	157	10,34,177	160	16,599	...
18th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	533	39,479	74	850	60,455	71	14,80,900	94	26,34,042	78	11,53,142	...
11th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	2,222	62	30	1,327	37	70,554	49	71,551	46	...	5,003
4th ditto	Indian Midland	42	5,297	120	42	3,955	87	1,10,904	61	1,43,021	79	32,117	...
11th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	3,569	64	105	4,062	39	(*e*) 33,434	54	1,71,267	46	1,37,833	...
11th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,491	42	...	...	(*f*)55,171	34	55,171	...
	Total	4,139	14,45,703	349	4,587	15,31,125	334	5,66,88,588	329	5,57,36,648	289	...	9,51,940
	State Lines worked by Government.												
11th Feb., 1888	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	606	1,77,593	293	645	2,06,094	319	69,34,952	266	80,18,684	289	10,83,732	...
11th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,980	73	27	2,149	79	70,935	60	76,135	65	6,100	...
11th ditto	Tirhoot	246	29,530	120	259	48,066	186	12,94,790	122	14,59,898	135	1,65,108	...
11th ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	20,991	466	45	21,073	468	5,82,583	298	5,73,611	294	...	8,972
11th ditto	Burma	327	83,147	254	327	98,715	302	20,12,796	143	24,76,252	176	4,63,456	...
28th Jan., 1888	Cherra-Companygganj	7	05	9	8	122	15	(*g*) 4,123	19	9,430	41	5,307	...
11th Feb., 1888	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	3,99,009	212	2,470	4,04,204	164	1,97,61,809	241	1,75,62,788	164	...	21,99,021
11th ditto	Jorhat	28	320	11	28	626	22	33,497	30	42,919	38	9,422	...
11th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	1,876	51	37	1,922	52	(*h*)19,887	42	64,004	40	44,117	...
	Total	3,208	7,14,511	223	3,846	7,82,971	204	3,07,14,472	223	3,02,83,721	182	...	4,30,751
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	11,513	36,33,402	316	12,587	37,75,123	300	14,70,26,610	300	14,40,05,720	267	...	30,20,890
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,37,44,654	150	7,38,31,733	137	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,32,81,956	150	7,01,73,987	130	...	31,07,969
	Assisted Companies.												
11th Feb., 1888	Bengal Central	125	10,160	81	125	13,931	111	4,67,977	87	5,46,413	102	78,436	...
11th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,124	62	67	2,935	44	2,53,470	88	2,61,041	91	7,571	...
4th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	6,473	83	78	7,104	91	2,81,015	83	3,40,619	101	59,604	...
11th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	28,474	76	376	34,800	93	15,55,040	114	16,39,899	101	84,859	...
11th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,726	212	22	5,832	262	1,94,965	204	2,13,672	223	18,707	...
	Total	668	53,957	81	668	64,602	97	27,52,467	105	30,01,644	104	2,49,177	...
	Native States.												
4th Feb., 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	19,388	100	193	23,664	123	8,06,002	96	8,13,751	97	7,749	...
11th ditto	Jodhpore	64	4,910	77	124	7,600	61	1,72,681	62	2,84,301	53	1,11,620	...
11th ditto	His Highness the Nizam's	208	25,071	121	277	36,780	133	11,92,258	132	12,79,260	138	87,002	...
11th ditto	Mysore	140	8,193	59	140	9,184	66	3,97,364	66	4,22,940	70	25,576	...
11th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,770	47	59	2,820	48	1,27,530	50	1,27,946	50	416	...
4th ditto	Morvi	51	1,609	32	68	2,070	30	38,782	30	1,14,664	39	75,882	...
4th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	800	38	...	...	30,197	33	30,197	...
	Total	715	61,941	87	882	82,918	94	27,34,617	91	30,73,059	87	3,38,442	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November, 1886, to 29th January, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September, 1887, to 28th January, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 29th January, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd November, 1886, to 29th January, 1887.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th February, 1888.

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. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine 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.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR 1886-87.

No. 46 I., dated Calcutta, the 2nd March 1888.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 12 W. I., dated the 6th February 1888, forwarding the above Report, and the Resolution of the Local Government reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has been so carefully reviewed in the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, that the Government of India finds that very few additional remarks are required.

2. The Capital outlay, direct and indirect, incurred up to the end of

1886-87, is shown in the following statement for all works in the Deccan and Guzerat, for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept:—

		Number of Works.	Expenditure during the year 1886-87.	Expenditure to end of the year 1886-87.	Sanctioned Estimate.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works	In operation	7	67,093	1,02,74,199	1,05,01,332
Protective Public Works	In operation	3	4,22,621	60,69,756	67,54,587
	In abeyance	2	3,658	99,322	17,42,810
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept)	In operation	25	65,400	56,79,567	59,55,796
	Under construction	1	16,500	1,19,636	1,69,125
	In abeyance	1	8,889	1,82,647	2,08,080
	Total	...	5,84,161	2,24,25,127	2,53,31,730

There appears to be some discrepancy, which should be eliminated from future reports, in the number and nomenclature of the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. The statement on page 1 of Part I of the Revenue Report mentions only 22 minor works as being in operation, but from other statements it would appear that there are 25 such works. The works at present in abeyance are the Chankapur and Maladevi Tanks under the head of Protective Works, and the second section of the Gokak canal under Minor Works.

3. The Revenue Accounts of the year showed the following actual results:—

	Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on total Capital outlay to end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Productive Public Works	2,57,796	1,23,598	1·2
Protective „ „	18,461	—22,433	*Nil.*
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept)	63,211	—6,114	*Nil.*
Total	3,34,468	95,051	0·42

There is a considerable improvement in the net Revenue from Productive Public Works, but none in the other classes, both of which continue to work at a loss to the State.

4. The Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept produced a gross revenue of Rs. 5,16,741 and a net revenue of Rs. 2,69,140 during the year. These results compare favourably with those of previous years.

5. The areas irrigated by the different classes of works are shown below:—

	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Productive Public Works	21,187	26,107	21,609
Protective „ „	7,625	16,135	2,677
Minor Works—			
For which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	13,816	17,208	15,369
For which only Revenue Accounts are kept	141,856	124,221	140,635

The decrease in area in the case of the first three classes in the above table, as compared with the previous year, is due to the rainfall of the season having been very favourable for cultivation. The extension of the area under sugarcane was, however, very marked, and this is a very satisfactory feature in the operations of the year, and has resulted in a considerable increase in the average water-rate per acre irrigated. It seems now to be clearly proved that the reduction in the water-rates, which was determined upon in 1883-84, has failed to extend the area of irrigation and that a gradual return to the old rates should be contemplated.

6. There has been no material decrease in maintenance charges on canals in full operation; the present cost of maintenance cannot be considered otherwise than excessive. It is noticed that the recent amalgamation of the duties of the Public Works Department Establishment may be expected to effect some improvement under this head. The necessity for economy must be continually kept in view.

7. The diminution in the balance of demands unrealized at the end of the year is satisfactory.

8. In the concluding paragraphs of the Resolution of the Government of India on the Revenue Report of 1885-86 the delay in the submission of this Report was noticed. The report for 1886-87 was received on the 10th of February 1888, or one day earlier than that of the previous year. It is noticed that the Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation was submitted on the 22nd November 1887; it is not understood why the review of the Local Government with the report could not have been prepared and despatched from Bombay on an earlier date than the 6th of February 1888.

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 Burma.
The Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for 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.

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

No. 12 W. I.—269, dated 6th February, 1888.

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

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Superintending Engineer, Central Division, No. 3305, dated 22nd November 1887.

Forwards the Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for 1886-87, Parts I and II.

RESOLUTION.—The Irrigation Works in the Deccan and Gujarat, to which this report refers, comprise in all thirty-four new schemes in operation, and a large number of old tanks and small canals (included in Part II), which are maintained by Government, but on which there has been no Capital expenditure.

2. The works of the former class, for which Capital Accounts are kept, include seven projects classified as Productive Public Works, three as Protective, and twenty-four as Minor Works. Statement 1 B. includes one more work (the Nilgund Tank) which does not appear in the list of works in operation in the first paragraph of the report, or in Statement 1 C. The omission should be explained.

3. The Capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 5,84,161, and at the end of the year stood at Rs. 2,24,25,127. This is inclusive of three works in progress, and one in abeyance.

4. The following is an abstract of the Capital Account :

	During year.	To end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works—		
Productive Works	67,093	1,02,74,199
Protective Works	4,26,279	61,69,078
TOTAL, MAJOR WORKS .	4,93,372	1,64,43,277
Minor Works	90,789	59,81,850
GRAND TOTAL .	5,84,161	2,24,25,127

5. The following are the unexpended balances of the sanctioned estimates for the works of each class :—

	Rs.
Productive Works	2,27,133
Protective Works	23,28,319
Minor Works	3,51,151
	Rs. 29,06, 603

Of this amount, Rs. 16½ lákhs under head "Protective" is for the Chankápur and Maladevi Tanks, both of which are at present in abeyance.

6. The works in operation, excluding old works, comprise in all 560 miles of Main and Branch Canals, and 416 miles of distributaries. The reservoirs cover an area of 26,786 acres or 42 square miles.

7. The financial results of the year were as follows :—

	Area irrigated.	Revenue realized.		Total.	Working expenses.	Net Revenue.
		Direct receipts (water-rates), &c.	Share of land revenue.			
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works .	21,187	2,52,332	5,464	2,57,796	1,34,198	1,23,598
Protective Works .	7,625	13,461	...	13,461	35,894	—22,433
Minor Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	13,816	59,124	4,087	63,211	69,325	—6,114
TOTAL .	42,628	3,24,917	9,551	3,34,468	2,39,417	95,051
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. . .	141,856	6,029	5,10,712	5,16,741	2,47,601	2,69,140
GRAND TOTAL .	184,484	3,30,946	5,20,263	8,51,209	4,87,018	3,64,191

8. Taking all the works for which Capital Accounts are kept together, there was a decrease in area irrigated, as compared with the previous year, of 16,822 acres, which is ascribed to the exceptionally favorable rainfall throughout the season. The Revenue *Assessments* during the year show an increase of Rs. 20,243, and the realizations an increase of Rs. 54,591, as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the falling off in area irrigated.

9. On the other hand, the figures of working expenses show an increase of Rs. 28,731.

10. The amount on account of assessments of direct receipts unrealized at the close of the year was Rs. 23,739, showing a satisfactory decrease on the amount outstanding at the close of the previous year, which was Rs. 50,730.

11. The interest charges on the Capital outlay on the Productive Works during the year amounted to Rs. 3,91,209, against which the net revenue realized from works of that class was Rs. 1,23,598, showing a loss of Rs. 2,67,611, whereby the interest account was increased to Rs. 56,02,838.

In the previous year the interest charges on Productive Works were Rs. 3,87,865, and the net revenue was Rs. 94,292, showing a loss of Rs. 2,93,573.

There was thus an improvement of Rs. 29,306 in net revenue, and an increase of Rs. 3,344 only in the interest charges during the year.

12. The assessments of the year compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

	Assessments.	
	1886-87.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works—		
Productive	2,34,523	2,18,408
Protective	12,741	7,544
Minor Works	56,211	57,280
TOTAL .	3,03,475	2,83,232

and taking the figures in detail :—

	1886-87.			1885-86.		
	Water-rates.	Other receipts.	Total.	Water-rates.	Other receipts.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works .	1,30,636	1,03,887	2,34,523	1,17,141	1,01,267	2,18,408
Protective Works .	10,251	2,490	12,741	6,553	991	7,544
Minor Works .	47,916	8,295	56,211	48,602	8,678	57,280
TOTAL .	1,88,803	1,14,672	3,03,475	1,72,296	1,10,936	2,83,232

13. The water-rates per acre irrigated were :—

	1886 87. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.
Productive Works	6·16	4·19
Protective Works	1·34	0·40
Minor Works	3·47	2·82
TOTAL .	4·43	2·89

The increase in average rate is due partly to the free grant of water in the previous year for fresh irrigation on the newly opened Nira Canal and Mhaswad Tank, and partly to the areas irrigated in 1885-86 having included a large area of inferior crops assessed at low rates, for which water was taken in consequence of the unfavorable rainfall in that year.

14. The following table shows the principal crops irrigated each year :—

	1886-87. Acres.	1885-86. Acres.
Gardens and Orchards	2,993	3,462
Sugar	5,239	4,100
Wheat	9,497	10,604
Rice	4,294	3,166
Jowar	3,827	13,347
Bajri	2,976	7,237
Gram	1,983	3,508
Ground-nut	5,418	5,604
Condiments	1,255	1,085

The principal decreases were thus in Jowar and Bajri.

15. In para. 8 of the report the matter of the effect of the general reduction of water-rates ordered in 1883-84 is referred to. It appears to be established that the reduction has not resulted in a large extension of the area irrigated, which is dependent chiefly on the amount and distribution of the rainfall. On the expiry of the current year the reduced rates will have been in force five years, and a detailed report should be made during next rains for submission to the Secretary of State, with a view to the subject being re-considered, as the reduction appears to have resulted only in a considerable loss of revenue to the State without a corresponding or proportionately larger benefit to the people.

16. The item "other receipts" comprises the following :—

	Rs.
Plantations	13,431
Miscellaneous	91,690
Share of Land Revenue	9,551
Rs.	1,14,672

The receipts under "Miscellaneous" are principally from water-supply of towns, of which Rs. 79,437 was for Poona. The amounts for Sholapur and Karad are not shown. The revenue from plantations shows considerable development, the figures for the last four years being—

	Rs.
1883 84	5,491
1884-85	8,807
1885-86	10,938
1886-87	13,431

17. The increase in working expenses has already been referred to. It is accounted for in part by the recent opening of the Nira Canal and Mhaswad Tank. It is hoped that with the recent amalgamation of duties there will be an improvement in future under this head, as the charges for Establishment will be less. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated amounted to Rs. 4·39, which is excessive.

18. A large number of the works show a loss on the working of the year. Only 16 out of 34 show a surplus of revenue over expenses. Of these the Mutha Canal heads the list with a net revenue of Rs. 1,07,329, and the Krishna Canal comes next with a net revenue of Rs. 8,965. The Khari Cut Works show satisfactory development. Of the 18 works on which there was a loss, the recently opened Nira Canal and Mhaswad Tank show the largest debit, but this will of course improve. The Mhaswad Tank Canal No. II, which commands the bulk of the land to be irrigated by that scheme, was only opened at the beginning of the year, and the prospects of the water being extensively utilized are encouraging. Of the rest, the Jamda Canals and the Ashti Tank give the worst results. The position, as a whole, would be very different, if each of the works on which there is now a loss could be made to pay its working expenses.

19. The past history of the Jámda Canals and of the Pravara River Works (Lákh and Ojhar Canals) shows that, until the storage tanks at Chankápur and Maladevi, which have been commenced, but are at present in abeyance, are completed, they will continue to yield results altogether disproportionate with the expenditure incurred upon them, or with their capabilities with an improved supply, and it is feared they will continue to be a burden on the finances, though useful to a limited extent in mitigating the local effects of seasons of drought.

20. The debits to Capital Account for Establishment charges came to 39 per cent. on outlay, which is very high. The Revenue Accounts were debited with Establishment charges to the extent of 12·7 per cent. on direct receipts and 26·9 per cent. on the outlay for repairs. The charge to works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept (Part II) was Rs. 1,23,637, as compared with an outlay of Rs. 70,055 only: the charge amounts to 24 per cent. on the gross revenue derived from the works. It is anticipated that the recent amalgamation of Public Works and Irrigation duties in certain of the districts will improve these results in future years, but it will be the special duty of the Superintending Engineers to see that the maintenance of works of irrigation is as carefully supervised as formerly, and that there is no sacrifice of efficiency.

21. Copies of the report and of this Resolution should be forwarded, as usual, to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

WALTER C. HUGHES,
Under-Secretary to Government.

To

The Financial Department, Secretariat.
The Revenue Department, Secretariat.
The Commissioner, N. D.
The Commissioner, C. D.
The Commissioner, S. D.
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
The Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Superintending Engineer, C. D.
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.
The Superintending Engineer, S. D.
The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.
The Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
The Government of India. } By letter.
The Secretary of State for India. }

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SCHEME FOR 1886-87.

No. 1306A., dated Calcutta, 8th March 1888.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

Letter from the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 10771, dated the 30th December 1887, and enclosures.

Ordered, that the above letter and of its enclosures be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

CHARLES J. WEIR,
Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

From F. R. HOGG, Esq, Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,—No. 10771, dated 30th December 1887.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance scheme during the official year 1886-87.

2. This scheme is restricted to postal employés and was introduced in February 1884, so that the year under report is the third complete year of its existence. The minimum sum for which a life can be insured is ₹50, the maximum ₹4,000, and the benefit can be secured either by an immediate lump payment or by monthly payments which continue during life or terminate at the age when officers usually expect to retire from the public service. A monthly allowance is either immediate or deferred while the annuity thus purchased must be for a sum of not less than eight annas or more than fifty rupees per month.

3. During the year, the rule under which one-half surrender value can be allowed when payments are discontinued, was modified so as to exclude policies and contracts on which three years' subscriptions have not been paid. Five applications for life insurance were refused because of unfavourable medical reports on the lives of the persons who applied for these insurances.

4. Statement No. I shows that, during the year under report, 141 persons insured their lives for sums which aggregated ₹1,36,650, and that the total realisations on account of premium, both on old and new policies, came to ₹29,283. Claims were met to the extent of ₹7,715, of which ₹7,600 represent the value of seven policies paid on six lives insured, and the remainder, the half surrender value, on five policies relinquished. Ten policies were surrendered for a gross assured sum of ₹5,050, and eleven policies lapsed for a total amount of ₹9,650.

LIFE INSURANCE.	Up to 31st March 1886.	Up to 31st March 1887.
Number of lives insured	568	709
	₹	₹
Amount received in premia	39,567	68,850
Amount of Insurance	7,55,075	8,91,725
Amount of claims met	5,773	13,488

On the margin is entered a summary which contrasts the principal results of the business for two years. None of the new policies were effected by a single payment: 102 policies, securing a total assurance of ₹1,00,550, were obtained under the system of paying the premium for a fixed period; and 39 policies, for a total sum of ₹36,100, were issued under the plan of life payments. Fifty-seven of the new policies were taken out in the Lower Provinces of Bengal: 20 in Madras, 19 in Bombay, and 18 in Assam. Burma is the only circle in which no advantage at all was taken of the scheme. Deducting 63 policies, for a total sum of ₹73,250, which were surrendered, cancelled, discharged, or allowed to lapse since the business began, 646 policies were in force on the 31st March 1887, representing an aggregate assurance of ₹8,18,475 as detailed below:—

1 for ₹700 effected by a payment of premium in one sum.
240 „ ₹3,00,775 effected by payment of premium up to the age of 50.
195 „ ₹2,54,750 effected by payment of premium up to the age of 55.
210 „ ₹2,62,250 effected by payment of premium during life.

5. A distribution of Life Insurance polices among the several grades of postal officials is given on the margin. Excluding the poorer paid classes, amongst whom the exercise of providence of this kind must be very exceptional, the percentage of lives insured on the total number of employés has risen from 3·80 per cent. in 1885-86 to 4·45 per cent. in 1886-87.

POSTAL OFFICIALS.	Number on 31st March 1887.	NUMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES TAKEN OUT. Up to 31st March 1886.	During 1886-87.	TOTAL.	Percentage of lives insured.
Superintendents and Inspectors	352	45	12	57	16·19
Post-Masters, Sub-Post-Masters and Village Post-Masters	4,901	187	35	222	4·53
Schoolmasters and extraneous Agents	2,214	1	3	4	·18
Clerks	5,342	242	59	301	5·63
Postmen and Village Postmen	14,021	67	23	90	·64
Road Establishment	12,098	17	3	20	·16
Signallers, &c., in combined offices	642	9	6	15	2·33
TOTAL	39,570	568	141	709	1·79

6. Under the head of Monthly Allowance, no advance has taken place. One contract for a deferred allowance of ₹5 was concluded, and one contract for a like amount was surrendered, so that at the close of the year four contracts only existed for sums aggregating ₹24. The same results appeared in the last annual report.

7. The following figures exhibit the financial result of the business:—

	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Life Insurance.			
Balance on 31st March 1886 as shewn in last report	...	33,793 12 3	
Add Interest for 1883-84	0 4 5		
„ „ „ 1884-85	210 2 8		
„ „ „ 1885-86	831 13 10	1,042 4 11	
Amount of premia received during 1886-87	29,283 1 8		
Deduct amount of claims met	7,715 6 4	21,567 11 4	
Interest for 1886-87	...	1,571 8 8	57,975 5 2
Monthly Allowances.			
Balance on 31st March 1887 as shewn in last report	...	1,131 0 10	
Add interest for 1883-84	3 1 10		
„ „ „ 1884-85	45 15 9		
„ „ „ 1885-86	46 0 7	95 2 2	
Amount of subscriptions received during 1886-87	48 10 4	1,226 3 0	
Deduct claims met	163 12 11		
	—115 2 7		
Interest for 1886-87	38 8 10	—76 9 9	
			1,149 9 3
TOTAL BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1887			59,124 14 5

On the 31st March last, the liabilities stood as follows:—

	Number.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		₹	
Life policies in existence	646	8,18,475	Payment in a lump sum.
Monthly Allowances in existence.			
Immediate	1	5	Payment commenced on 1st March 1884.
Deferred	3	19	Payment to commence as shewn below:— ₹10 per mensem on 1st September 1915. „ 4 per mensem on 1st February 1894. „ 5 per mensem on 1st July 1896.

8. Two statements, marked A and B, are added, giving further detailed information with the object of facilitating a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the business.

Statement No. I.

Statement showing the operation of the Scheme of Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance during the year 1885-86 compared with 1886-87.

I.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Postal Circle.	By payment of premiums in one sum.				By payment of Premium during a fixed period.				By payment of Premium during life.				Total.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of Insurance.	Amount of claims met.
		₹	₹	₹		₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	23	3,712 0 4	17,200	1,576 8 3	12	2,881 10 2	9,250	3,022 4 8	35	6,593 10 6	26,450	4,598 12 11
Behar	...	...	...	...	10	1,528 11 1	10,000	...	3	322 5 8	2,500	...	13	1,851 0 9	12,500	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	9	1,027 6 6	8,000	...	...	288 12 0	...	...	9	1,316 2 6	8,000	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	14	2,232 13 9	15,950	...	4	628 1 6	3,650	600 0 0	18	2,869 15 3	19,600	600 0 0
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	125 0 0	...	...	...	82 8 0	...	...	...	207 8 0	...	...
N.-W. Provinces	...	...	...	...	1	522 2 0	1,000	...	...	22 8 0	...	...	1	544 10 0	1,000	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	1	1,030 5 8	2,000	...	...	215 14 7	...	...	1	1,246 4 3	2,000	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	1	390 8 4	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	390 8 4	1,000	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	1	230 3 4	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	230 3 4	1,000	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	6	371 5 7	1,000	...	1	88 5 0	500	...	7	459 10 7	1,500	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	10	3,079 5 10	13,100	1,000 0 0	10	1,349 15 8	8,800	...	20	4,429 5 6	21,900	1,000 0 0
Bombay	...	...	...	...	12	2,229 10 7	8,850	1,016 9 5	7	645 15 8	7,200	500 0 0	19	2,875 10 3	16,050	1,516 9 5
Sind	...	...	...	...	1	452 14 8	1,000	...	...	348 2 0	...	...	1	801 0 8	1,000	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	2	633 3 10	1,000	...	2	203 13 0	4,200	...	4	837 0 10	5,200	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	7	1,936 6 5	11,950	...	...	632 8 0	...	...	7	2,568 14 5	11,950	...
Chief Office, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	4	1,641 2 6	7,500	...	...	429 6 0	...	...	4	2,070 8 6	7,500	...
Total of 1886-87	...	...	...	...	102	21,143 4 5	1,00,550	3,593 1 8	39	8,139 13 3	36,100	4,122 4 8	141	29,283 1 8	1,36,650	7,715 6 4
Total of 1885-86	1	469	700	...	99	17,255 1 7	1,10,800	4,221 12 9	70	6,953 1 8	80,350	51 14 11	170	24,677 3 3	1,91,850	4,273 11 8
Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	...	3	3,888 2 10	...	...	...	1,186 11 7	...	4,070 5 9	...	4,605 14 5	...	3,441 10 8
	1	469	700	...	...	...	10,250	628 11 1	31	...	44,250	...	29	...	55,200	...

	Native.	European or Eurasian.
1886-87	...	...
1885-86	1	...

	Native.	European or Eurasian.
1886-87	95	7
1885-86	88	11

	Native.	European or Eurasian.
1886-87	33	6
1885-86	66	4

II.—MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.

Postal Circle.	Immediate Monthly Allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred Monthly Allowance secured by payment of Monthly Subscription.				Total.			
	Number of Subscribers.	Amount of Subscription received.	Amount of Monthly Allowance secured.	Claims of Monthly Allowance met.	Number of Subscribers.	Amount of Subscription received.	Amount of Monthly Allowance secured.	Claims of Monthly Allowance met.	Number of Subscribers.	Amount of Subscription received.	Amount of Monthly Allowance secured.	Claims of Monthly Allowance met.
		₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.
Bengal	...	...	...	130 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0 0
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 8	...	...	...	4 2 8	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 2	...	33 12 11	...	2 12 2	...	33 12 11
Sind	...	...	...	...	1	41 11 6	5	...	1	41 11 6	5	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Office, Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of 1886-87	...	...	...	130 0 0	1	48 10 4	5	33 12 11	1	48 10 4	5	163 12 11
Total of 1885-86	...	...	...	468 5 4	1	40 6 8	10	...	1	40 6 8	10	468 5 4
Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	8 3 8	...	33 12 11	...	8 3 8	...	...
	...	...	...	338 5 4	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	304 8 5

ABSTRACT.

Postal Circle.	Life Insurance. Balance, 1st April 1886.	Premium received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance, 31st March 1887.	Monthly Allowances. Balance, 1st April 1886.	Subscription received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance, 31st March 1887.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal	13,719 1 4	9,560 4 3	23,279 5 7	4,598 12 11	18,680 8 8	1,068 8 10	...	1,068 8 10	130 0 0	938 8 10
Behar	2,238 12 9	1,603 11 3	3,842 8 0	...	3,842 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	1,242 5 8	1,112 1 6	2,354 7 2	...	2,354 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	3,715 0 8	2,723 0 7	6,438 1 3	600 0 0	5,838 1 3	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	462 8 2	289 9 4	752 1 6	...	752 1 6	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces	1,219 3 2	2,039 4 7	3,258 7 9	...	3,258 7 9	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	943 1 4	512 12 0	1,455 13 4	...	1,455 13 4	7 4 8	4 2 8	11 7 4	...	11 7 4
Rajputana	646 6 1	442 4 8	1,088 10 9	...	1,088 10 9	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	381 1 6	179 4 4	560 5 10	...	560 5 10	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	641 2 4	704 10 7	1,345 12 11	...	1,345 12 11	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	4,972 11 7	4,593 9 10	9,566 5 5	1,000 0 0	8,566 5 5	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	4,743 8 8	3,206 14 3	7,950 6 11	1,516 9 5	6,433 13 6	55 3 4	2 12 2	57 15 6	33 12 11	24 2 7
Punjab	1,557 3 8	1,553 8 4	3,110 12 0	...	3,110 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	−2,688 6 8	762 2 2	−1,926 4 6	...	−1,926 4 6	...	41 11 6	41 11 6	...	41 11 6
Total of 1886-87	33,793 12 3	29,283 1 8	63,076 13 11	7,715 6 4	55,361 7 7	1,131 0 10	48 10 4	1,179 11 2	163 12 11	1,015 14 3
Total of 1885-86	...	24,677 3 3	...	4,273 11 8	...	...	40 6 8	...	468 5 4	...
Increase or Decrease	...	4,605 14 5	...	3,441 10 8	...	...	8 3 8	...	304 8 5	...

	Life Insurance Policies issued. No.	Amount.	Monthly Allowance Contract issued. No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.
Balance of 1885-86	533	7,04,125 0 0	4	24 0 0
Issued during the year	141	1,36,650 0 0	1	5 0 0
Total	674	8,40,775 0 0	5	29 0 0
Deduct—				
Discharged during the year	7	7,600 0 0	...	...
Lapsed and surrendered as per details below	21	14,700 0 0	1	5 0 0
Balance of 1886-87	646	8,18,475 0 0	4	24 0 0

Details relating to Surrendered, Lapsed or Cancelled Policies or Contracts.

Postal Circle.	Surrendered. No.	Surrendered. Amount.	Lapsed. No.	Lapsed. Amount.	Cancelled. No.	Cancelled. Amount.	Total. No.	Total. Amount.
		R		R		R		R
Bengal	1	2,000	2	2,000	...	...	3	4,000
Bombay	3	900	1	200	...	...	4	1,100
Madras	2	1,000	...	...	...	...	2	1,000
N.-W. Provinces	3	650	3	1,350	...	...	6	2,000
Assam	1	500	3	2,000	...	...	4	2,500
Burma	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	1	4,000
Central Provinces	...	...	1	100	...	...	1	100
Total	10	5,050	11	9,650	...	...	21	14,700

A.—Life Insurance.

Statement shewing (1) present ages on 31st March 1887 of lives assured, (2) number of lives assured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premiums paid in lump sum, or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amounts assured during the period from February 1884 to March 1887.

Present ages of lives assured.	Lives assured by single payment of premiums for stated periods. Amount assured (lumped together).	Amount of premiums paid (lumped together).	Number of lives assured that are of the same age.	Lives assured by payment of monthly premiums for life. Present ages of lives assured.	Number of lives assured that are of the same age.	Monthly premiums payable (lumped together).	Amount assured (lumped together).
				Until the age of 55.			
	R a. p.	R a. p.				R a. p.	R a. p.
21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	22	1	0 14 2	500 0 0
23	...	...	...	23	2	2 8 0	1,500 0 0
24	...	...	...	24	6	12 15 10	7,500 0 0
25	...	...	...	25	7	24 9 2	13,050 0 0
26	...	...	...	26	5	5 8 2	2,800 0 0
27	...	...	...	27	8	19 9 4	10,000 0 0
28	...	...	...	28	10	30 15 10	15,500 0 0
29	...	...	...	29	9	24 6 0	11,250 0 0
30	...	...	...	30	9	27 7 6	12,000 0 0
31	...	...	...	31	8	18 12 6	8,300 0 0
32	...	...	...	32	7	12 5 10	5,050 0 0
33	...	...	...	33	12	39 13 2	15,650 0 0
34	...	...	...	34	13	44 1 5	17,050 0 0
35	...	...	...	35	11	29 6 8	10,900 0 0
36	...	...	...	36	10	24 10 11	8,900 0 0
37	...	...	...	37	11	48 9 10	16,600 0 0
38	...	...	...	38	12	48 2 6	16,200 0 0
39	...	...	...	39	9	19 11 9	6,250 0 0
40	...	...	...	40	7	35 6 8	11,150 0 0
41	...	...	...	41	8	40 13 2	12,300 0 0
42	...	...	...	42	6	51 3 7	15,050 0 0
43	...	...	...	43	7	37 5 8	10,500 0 0
44	...	...	...	44	5	32 4 6	8,700 0 0
45	...	...	...	45	1	26 6 6	6,750 0 0
46	...	...	...	46	2	0 13 0	200 0 0
47	...	...	...	47	4	6 3 2	1,500 0 0
48	...	...	...	48	4	20 12 10	4,850 0 0
49	...	...	...	49	5	36 7 6	8,050 0 0
50	...	...	...	50	3	6 0 4	1,200 0 0
51	...	...	...	51	3	12 6 4	2,500 0 0
52	...	...	...	52	1	2 8 0	500 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,54,750 0 0		195		210	743 3 11	2,62,250 0 0
				Until the age of 50.			
21	1,950 0 0	3 10 6	4	21	2	0 15 6	1,500 0 0
22	1,250 0 0	2 7 2	3	22	2	9 14 4	5,000 0 0
23	4,500 0 0	8 15 4	4	23	2	8 0 3	4,050 0 0
24	6,600 0 0	14 3 2	5	24	5	12 4 10	6,050 0 0
25	3,850 0 0	8 5 4	6	25	16	28 4 3	12,650 0 0
26	10,800 0 0	23 13 10	13	26	11	30 4 7	13,200 0 0
27	6,900 0 0	16 7 4	7	27	9	22 13 5	9,550 0 0
28	13,650 0 0	33 2 7	14	28	15	22 0 5	8,825 0 0
29	9,700 0 0	25 7 10	7	29	23	63 6 11	24,600 0 0
30	15,850 0 0	40 12 7	12	30	13	42 10 6	15,750 0 0
31	9,500 0 0	62 15 3	15	31	26	103 6 5	36,100 0 0
32	15,150 0 0	23 12 0	7	32	12	54 4 10	17,900 0 0
33	4,550 0 0	42 6 4	8	33	21	87 12 3	27,250 0 0
34	8,200 0 0	59 1 2	12	34	15	53 8 6	15,900 0 0
35	4,000 0 0	39 8 6	8	35	17	98 14 11	28,650 0 0
36	4,000 0 0	33 9 6	10	36	7	27 15 1	7,350 0 0
37	10,500 0 0	44 1 2	11	37	9	60 14 7	15,250 0 0
38	19,750 0 0	74 11 11	11	38	10	43 3 3	10,350 0 0
39	9,500 0 0	37 8 10	5	39	9	103 12 0	22,000 0 0
40	15,150 0 0	66 8 9	11	40	2	20 10 8	4,000 0 0
41	4,550 0 0	21 7 6	5	41	4	33 9 11	6,500 0 0
42	8,200 0 0	39 6 0	5	42	4	17 6 2	3,050 0 0
43	4,000 0 0	22 14 8	1	43	4	19 5 4	3,200 0 0
44	4,000 0 0	21 4 0	3	44	...	...	...
45	10,500 0 0	66 0 8	4	45	1	0 13 6	100 0 0
46	9,500 0 0	61 14 0	4	46	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	47	1	19 9 4	2,000 0 0
48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
51	...	...	...	51	...	...	...
52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,54,750 0 0		195		240	885 7 11	2,62,250 0 0
				Until the age of 55.			
21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
37	...	...	...	37	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	43	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	45	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...
48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
51	...	...	...	51	...	...	...
52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	700 0 0	469 0 0	1		240	987 13 9	3,00,775 0 0
21	...	...	...				
22	...	...	...				
23	...	...	...				
24	...	...	...				
25	...	...	...				
26	...	...	...				
27	...	...	...				
28	...	...	...				
29	...	...	...				
30	...	...	...				
31	...	...	...				
32	...	...	...				
33	...	...	...				
34	...	...	...				
35	...	...	...				
36	...	...	...				
37	...	...	...				
38	...	...	...				
39	...	...	...				
40	...	...	...				
41	...	...	...				
42	...	...	...				
43	...	...	...				
44	...	...	...				
45	...	...	...				
46	...	...	...				
47	...	...	...				
48	...	...	...				
49	...	...	...				
50	...	...	...				
51	...	...	...				
52	...	...	...				
53	...	...	...				
54	...	...	...				
55	...	...	1				
	700 0 0	469 0 0	1				

B.—Monthly Allowances.

Statement shewing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1887) of those in receipt of Monthly Allowances, and of those subscribing for deferred allowances; (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscription paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (stating when the subscriptions cease and Monthly Allowances commence), and (4) the amount of Monthly Allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1887.

Immediate monthly allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred monthly allowance secured by payment of monthly subscription.				Period for which subscription is payable.	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when Monthly Allowance is to commence.
Present ages of those in receipt of Monthly Allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of Subscription paid in lump sum.	Amount of Monthly Allowances secured.	Present age of Subscribers.	Number of Subscribers of the same age.	Amount of Subscription payable monthly.	Amount of Monthly Allowances secured.			
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			
				25	1	1 0 8	10 0 0	After 30 years .	54	1st September 1915.
26	1	1,063 12 10	5 0 0	26	1	4 12 0	4 0 0	After 10 years .	33	1st February 1894.
				34	1	4 10 2	5 0 0	After 10 years .	43	1st July 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 25th February 1888.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.												
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.												
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	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.													
Madura	7 13 / 8 3	... / ...	13 14 / 13 6	14 13 / 14 6	22 11 / 21 2	23 8 / 23 8	29 8 / 27 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	126 6 / 131 3	13 10 / 15 6
UPPER BURMA.													
Mandalay	9 13 / 9 13	... / ...	9 4 / 9 4	8 14 / 8 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 13 / 10 13	... / ...	... / ...	120 0 / 120 0	22 0 / 22 12
MYSORE.													
Bangalore	9 9 / 9 8	11 6 / 10 0	10 0 / 10 0	12 8 / 11 8	24 0 / 24 0	... / ...	35 15 / 39 0	... / ...	13 8 / 12 8	... / ...	16 8 / 17 8	84 0 / 84 0	10 12 / 10 12
Kolar	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	13 0 / 13 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	41 0 / 44 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	17 0 / 18 0	132 0 / 144 0	9 0 / 10 0
Tumkúr	11 0 / 11 0	9 8 / 9 8	14 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	48 0 / 48 0	... / ...	12 8 / 12 8	... / ...	18 0 / 18 0	340 0 / 340 0	10 0 / 10 0
Mysore	10 8 / 10 0	10 8 / 10 0	12 8 / 12 12	14 0 / 14 4	40 0 / 40 0	32 0 / 32 0	36 0 / 38 0	14 0 / 24 0	14 4 / 13 0	... / ...	14 8 / 12 12	84 0 / 78 0	10 0 / 10 0
Hassan	... / ...	9 0 / 11 0	15 0 / 15 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	46 0 / 48 0	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	96 0 / 96 0	10 0 / 11 0
Shimoga	12 10 / 12 10	... / ...	13 2 / 12 10	17 2 / 16 13	35 11 / 34 10	... / ...	54 1 / 57 12	... / ...	16 13 / 14 11	... / ...	... / ...	480 0 / 480 0	9 7 / 11 9
Kadur	10 0 / 10 0	12 0 / 12 0	17 0 / 17 0	19 0 / 19 0	... / ...	... / ...	44 0 / 44 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	12 0 / 22 0	320 0 / 320 0	11 0 / 11 0
Chitaldroog	12 0 / 12 0	13 0 / 13 0	11 0 / 11 0	14 0 / 14 0	48 0 / 48 0	30 0 / 30 0	55 0 / 55 0	65 0 / 64 0	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	22 0 / 22 0	320 0 / 320 0	9 0 / 9 0

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1888.

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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	10 5
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 5	11 5	25 14	23 13	25 11	25 11	24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	9 6	9 6
Godávari	9 14	9 14	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 8	15 8	28 13	28 13	22 14	22 14	32 13	32 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	10 6	10 6
Kistna	9 14	7 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	15 14	15 11	22 2	20 8	...	...	25 5	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 8	12 10
Nellore	10 13	9 14	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	25 14	25 14	24 6	24 6	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	11 13	12 8	...	...	13 10	14 0	15 13	14 14	26 2	26 14	37 11	31 14	36 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Anantapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 13	12 13	15 2	15 2	33 0	33 0	27 5	36 11	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 13	77 13	11 5	11 10
Bellary	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	26 5	26 5	35 14	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Kurnool	12 11	12 11	...	...	12 13	13 8	13 10	15 0	31 8	32 3	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 6	114 6	12 2	12 2
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 6	22 6	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	87 11	11 5	12 2
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	15 14	14 5	...	...	17 13	...	27 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 6	14 0
North Arcot	8 0	9 11	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	37 10	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
South Arcot	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 5	25 3	28 10	27 11	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 11	201 11	13 2	14 6
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	17 6	14 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	28 5	29 0	37 0	36 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	12 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	15 13	13 11	16 11	14 8	...	...	25 6	26 0	28 13	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 13	196 13	12 3	12 3
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 13	14 13	22 11	22 11	23 8	23 8	27 14	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 6	126 6	13 2	13 10
Tinnevelly	8 8	9 14	...	...	12 5	11 14	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	70 0	13 14	13 14
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	22 10	25 6	25 6	29 8	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	13 11
Nílgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 6	8 13	12 13	12 0	23 2	23 2	16 13	17 8	20 14	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	11 0
Salem	9 0	10 3	...	...	14 0	13 2	15 0	14 2	30 14	29 2	29 8	29 8	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	14 10	13 8
South Canara	9 2	8 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	21 13	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	12 11	12 11
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 8	155 8	13 8	12 10
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	9 15	9 8	16 13	14 9	7 3	6 13	10 13	10 3	18 10	15 7	14 9	13 3	16 7	14 4	15 8	15 13	12 4	10 15	17 4	18 5	8 10	8 11	67 1	67 1	9 2	9 2
Daskrohi	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	11 13	11 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	16 13	17 12	13 14	14 9	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	13 5	...	...	11 7	11 7	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5
Surat	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 3	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 1	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	14 2½	12 6
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 12	12 12
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 2	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 10	14 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	17 1	15 2	14 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Násik	15 2	13 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	17 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 12	16 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Ahmednagar	11 9	11 13	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 9	9 9	21 1	20 0	17 14	18 2	...	...	...	...	17 10	16 15	...	...	15 4	14 14	91 0	96 0	12 3	12 3
Poona (City)	11 5	11 5	13 10	13 10	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	21 12	21 12	17 4	17 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	14 10	14 10	60 13	60 13	10 14	10 14
Sholápur	16 5	13 9	19 8	17 6	9 8	9 8	11 7	11 9	20 11	19 6	22 6	22 1	...	...	21 2	21 2	18 15	18 4	...	...	18 1	17 12	80 0	82 0	12 2	13 0
Bijápur	No return received.																									
Satara	9 6	10 11	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	19 15	15 15	18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	15 2	16 8	116 8	87 0	11 10	11 10
Belgaum	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	68 0	68 0	12 8	12 0
Dhárwar (Haveri)	15 [illegible]	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	9 [illegible]	9 4	...	...	12 2	12 11	13 7	14 2	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 11	17 10	17 10	...	...	14 0	12 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Karwar	11 8	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 4	19 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	11 8	12 8	213 5½	213 5½	11 0	12 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 1	...	...	13 0	13 1	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 1
Baroda Cattle (Kalar Bazar)	8 9	8 9	6 0	9 2	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 9	13 11	13 11	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	11 3½	11 3½
Poona Cantonment	11 1	11 7	...	...	7 4	7 14	9 0	9 0	18 2	18 2	16 6	16 7	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 11	...	...	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Kirkee Station	12 0	12 [illegible]	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	160 0	160 0	10 8*	10 8*
Karáchi	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	11 8	14 8	33 8	8 8	9 8	14 8	15 8	20 8	20 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	128 0	120 0	12 8	11 8
Shikárpur	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 0	20 0	19 8	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 12	9 8	135 0	140 0	11 8	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	23 0	21 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	11 8	12 2½	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	12 8	15 0	‡	‡	18 12	15 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	23 0	23 4	120 0	120 0	11 2*a*	11 7
Bankoora	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	18 8	21 6	19 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	34 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Beerbhoom	13 8	15 0	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Midnapore	15 0	15 0	...	...	22 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 0*b*	13 0
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8*c*	10 8
Howrah	§	§	...	...	14 0	13 12	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 10
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	13 0	13 1	23 3	22 13	10 2	10 7	16 9	16 13	15 3	15 2	11 6	11 9	11 6	11 1	12 4	12 3	18 13	19 5	22 3	23 14	19 1	18 11	92 10	85 0	11 6	11 9
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 4	21 4	22 8	...	22 8	21 4	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 8*c*1	11 0
Nuddea	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	19 4	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	...	...	24 10	24 10	...	...	9 2*d*	9 2
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0*e*	9 0
Jessore	13 4	13 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	9 4*f*	9 2
Moorshedabad	13 5	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	23 0	20 0	200 0	190 0	10 0*g*	10 8
Dinagepore	13 8	15 4	21 0	22 8	19 5	19 0	24 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*h*	10 0
Rajshahye	16 8	17 4	45 0	45 0	16 8	16 8	21 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 4	...	...	16 2	16 12	240 0	240 0	9 9*i*	9 9
Rungpore	13 4	...	...	...	13 4	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	120 0	...	10 0*j*	...
Bogra	17 4	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 1	9 12
Pubna	18 0	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 4	...	...	27 0	19 12	200 0	200 0	10 0*k*	10 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	13 5	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	9 0*l*	9 0
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 10*m*	12 8
Furreedpore	18 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 10	120 0	120 0	9 0*n*	9 0
Mymensingh	11 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	10 0*o*	10 8
Chittagong	11 0	10 15	...	...	12 8	15 0	19 6	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0*p*	9 0

* In common use. † Not procurable. ‡ No sale. § Not available.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 10-8 seers, Raneegunge 10-12 seers.
b In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, Ghattal 12 seers.
c At Jehanabad retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
*c*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (Kulpihat) 9 seers, Barrackpore 10-10 seers and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 10 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Chooadanga 10-8 seers, and Ranaghat 10-12 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 9-1-3 seers, and Bagirhat 8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Magura 9 seers, Narail 7-1-3, and Bongong 9-2 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10-8 seers, and Kandi 12-8 seers.
h At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Natore 9-12 seers and Nowgong 8 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 9-8 seers, Gaibanda 7 seers, Nilphamari 11 seers.
k At Serajgunge retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
l At Fallacotta retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
m In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 8 seers, Munshigunge 10-8 seers.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 9-9 seers, Perozepore 9 seers.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge, 8 seers, Attea 10 seers, Jamalpore 8-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 10-10 seers.
p At Panchgachia retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1888—*continued.*

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	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.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S.Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	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.*													
Eastern Districts—*continued.*													
Tipperah	13 8 / 13 8	... / ...	17 8 / 17 8	25 0 / 26 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	10 8 / 10 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	... / ...	... / ...	14 8 / 14 8½	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	320 0 / 320 0	8 0 / 8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0 / 12 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 27 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0
Behar.													
Patna	16 0 / 17 0	29 0 / 30 0	11 8 / 11 8	20 0 / 22 0	20 0 / 26 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 30 0	20 0 / 21 0	26 0 / 30 0	18 0 / 24 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 8 / 11 8
Gya	13 0 / 13 4	26 0 / 24 0	10 0 / 10 0	18 0 / 17 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	19 0 / 22 0	... / ...	20 0 / 17 0	140 0 / 141 0	10 0 / 10 0
Shahabad	13 8 / 12 12	22 8 / 24 0	11 8 / 12 8	17 0 / 17 8	23 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	160 0 / 160 0	11 0q / 10 0
Durbhunga	14 8 / 16 7	30 0 / 38 7	15 8 / 14 0	20 12 / 20 13	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 35 2	18 4 / ...	16 8 / 17 8	25 8 / 30 12	15 8 / 15 6	160 0 / 176 0	10 0 / 12 0
Mozufferpore	12 0 / 13 0	30 0 / 30 0	12 0 / 12 0	19 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / 30 0	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	26 0 / 26 0	12 0 / 14 8	160 0 / 160 0	10 0r / 10 0
Sarun	13 8 / 14 8	25 8 / 24 8	8 8 / 8 8	20 8 / 19 8	... / ...	... / ...	31 8 / 32 8	19 8 / 19 0	20 0 / 20 2	24 4 / 26 0	16 8 / 16 12	160 0 / 160 0	10 14 / 10 12
Chumparun	13 0 / 13 0	30 0 / 32 0	13 0 / 12 0	21 0 / 19 0	... / ...	... / ...	32 0 / 32 0	... / ...	18 0 / 18 0	28 0 / 29 8	15 0 / 14 0	160 0 / 160 0	9 0s / 9 0
Monghyr	15 12 / 16 13	27 4 / 25 4	13 14 / 13 14	18 4 / 17 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / 21 0	23 1 / 24 2	26 4 / 27 4	16 13 / 16 13	126 0 / 126 0	11 0t / 10 8
Bhágalpur	13 14 / 15 2	25 4 / 25 4	16 6 / 16 6	20 3 / 18 15	... / ...	... / ...	40 0 / 32 0	16 0 / 16 0	20 3 / 20 3	25 4 / 25 4	16 6 / 17 10	164 0 / 176 12	10 1u / 10 13
Purneah	18 0 / 19 0	32 0 / 40 0	20 0 / 20 0	22 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 8 / 26 0	... / 20 0	16 0 / 16 0	120 0 / 120 0	9 0v / 10 0
Maldah	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	13 0 / 12 0	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	120 0 / 120 0	10 0 / 10 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 4 / 12 0	... / ...	15 0 / 16 0	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 21 0	29 0 / 30 0	24 0 / 26 0	200 0 / 200 0	10 0 / 9 0
Orissa.													
Cuttack	15 12 / 15 12	... / ...	10 8 / 13 2	21 0 / 19 11	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / 19 11	... / ...	19 11 / 18 6	80 0 / 80 0	9 12 / 9 0
Pooree	14 7 / 14 7	... / ...	15 12 / 15 12	23 10 / 23 10	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 1 / 17 1	... / ...	17 1 / 17 1	70 0 / 70 0	10 8w / 10 8
Balasore	13 0 / 15 0	13 0 / 13 0	15 0 / 15 0	24 0 / 24 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	10 8 / 12 0	200 0 / 200 0	9 0 / 9 0
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-Western Frontier Agency.													
Hazáribágh	12 0 / 10 0	18 0 / 20 0	9 0 / 9 8	16 0 / 16 0	... / †	... / †	27 0 / 24 0	... / †	16 0 / 16 0	21 0 / 20 0	18 0 / 16 8	320 0 / 320 0	8 0x / 8 0
Lohardugga	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	16 8 / 16 8	21 0 / 19 0	... / ...	... / ...	34 0 / 34 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	24 0 / 24 0	20 0 / 20 0	160 0 / 140 0	9 12y / 10 0
Singbhoom	11 0 / 12 0	20 0 / 26 0	14 0 / 12 0	22 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	12 0 / 20 0	240 0 / 320 0	9 0 / 8 14
Manbhoom	11 0 / 12 0	34 0 / 34 0	14 0 / 19 0	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 17 0	32 0 / 36 0	21 8 / 22 0	240 0 / 200 0	9 2 / ...
ASSAM.													
Sylhet	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	16 10 / 14 0	23 10 / 23 10	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	11 0 / 12 12	... / ...	10 0 / 9 8	108 0 / 108 0	10 4 / 10 8
Cachar	10 0 / 10 8	... / ...	13 5 / 16 0	21 4 / 18 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 15 4	... / ...	11 8 / 10 8	64 0 / 64 0	10 0 / 10 8
Goálpára	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	80 0 / 80 0	10 0 / 10 8
Gáro Hills	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	6 0 / 6 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0 / 8 0
Kámrúp	16 8 / 16 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 8 / 10 8	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 9 8
Darrang	7 0 / 7 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	18 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	150 0 / 150 0	8 0 / 8 0
Nowgong	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 10 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 0 / 8 0
Sibságar	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 16 0	24 0 / 24 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 14 0	... / ...	9 0 / 10 0	120 0 / 160 0	9 0 / 8 8
Lakhimpur	8 8 / 8 0	... / ...	12 0 / 11 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 13 0	8 0 / 8 0	9 0 / 9 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0 / 8 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	... / ...	... / ...	8 0 / 7 0	12 0 / 9 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	16 0 / 14 0	8 0 / 8 0	100 0 / 100 0	8 0 / 8 0
Nágá Hills	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 / 4 0	9 0 / 9 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 / 4 0	... / ...	4 0 / 4 0	100 0 / 100 0	4 0 / 4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.													
Dehra Dún	12 0 / 11 8	14 0 / 15 8	7 0 / 7 0	12 0 / 11 0	16 8 / 16 0	17 0 / 15 8	19 0 / 20 0	... / ...	16 0 / 15 0	17 0 / 16 0	16 0 / 16 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 8 / 11 0
Saháranpur	12 14½ / 12 5½	15 1 / 13 15½	8 9½ / 8 9½	12 13 / 11 13	17 3 / 16 2	17 3 / 16 2	21 8 / 21 8	21 8 / 21 8	16 3½ / 16 2	21 8 / 21 8	17 3 / 16 2	129 0 / 129 0	11 4 / 10 12
Muzaffarnagar	13 4 / 13 4	16 8 / 17 10	6 9 / 6 9	12 2 / 12 2	17 10 / 17 10	16 8 / 16 8	16 8 / 16 8	15 6 / 15 6	16 8 / 17 0	16 8 / 16 8	17 10 / 13 4	132 0 / 132 0	11 9 / 11 10
Meerut	12 4 / 12 4	17 8 / 17 8	6 0 / 6 0	13 0 / 14 0	16 8 / 17 8	15 8 / 15 8	14 0 / 16 8	14 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 17 8	16 8 / 16 8	17 8 / 20 0	100 0 / 100 0	11 8 / 11 8
Bulandshahr	13 4 / 13 4	17 0 / 16 8	7 0 / 6 0	11 0 / 10 0	17 0 / 17 0	17 0 / 15 8	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	17 0 / 17 12	17 8 / 17 4	16 0 / 14 8	130 0 / 130 0	11 0 / 11 8
Aligarh	12 12 / 12 12	15 4 / 16 4	5 8 / 6 0	11 0 / 11 8	15 8 / 16 8	15 4 / 16 0	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	16 4 / 16 0	18 8 / 20 4	18 8 / 19 0	140 0 / 140 0	11 4 / 11 8
Kumaun	13 0 / 13 0	14 0 / 14 0	11 0 / 12 0	12 0 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 20 0	20 0 / 22 0	10 0 / 11 0	16 0 / ...	9 0 / 10 0	200 0 / 240 0	8 0 / 8 0
Garhwál	14 0 / 14 8	19 0 / 19 0	8 8 / 8 8	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 8 / 10 8	... / ...	8 8 / 8 8	180 0 / 180 0	8 0 / 8 0
Bijnor	11 13 / 11 13	16 5 / 15 12	8 7 / 11 4	11 13 / 12 6	16 0 / 16 5	14 14 / 15 8	... / ...	... / ...	15 12 / 15 12	17 2 / 17 7	... / ...	135 0 / 135 0	11 0 / 11 0
Moradabad	13 6 / 12 12	18 0 / 18 0	10 8 / 10 8	13 0 / 13 0	19 12 / 20 8	17 2 / 17 8	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / 21 0	17 4 / 17 8	19 12 / 20 0	20 8 / 20 8	125 0 / 125 0	11 8 / 11 12
Budaun	12 14½ / 11 11½	15 0 / 14½	6 0 / 6 0	12 0 / 12 0	15 9½ / 15 9½	14 6½ / 15 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 3 / 14 11½	16 12½ / 16 12½	18 9½ / 18 4½	192 0 / 192 0	11 6½ / 11 6½
Bareilly	11 4 / 11 4	14 6 / 13 12	6 4 / 6 4	12 3 / 11 14	15 10 / 16 4	15 5 / 15 10	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	15 0 / 15 10	18 2 / 18 2	18 2 / 18 2	137 8 / 137 8	11 4 / 11 9
Sháhjahánpur	12 8 / 12 4	14 0 / 14 0	8 8 / 8 8	14 8 / 14 8	17 0 / 18 0	15 4 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	18 0 / 19 0	20 0 / 18 0	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 10 8
Tarái Pergunnahs	13 2 / 12 8	16 4 / 15 0	8 12 / 8 12	12 8 / 12 8	18 12 / 20 0	16 14 / 17 8	... / ...	... / ...	22 8 / 22 8	16 4 / 15 10	20 0 / 20 0	150 0 / 150 0	10 10 / 10 10
Muttra	11 4 / 11 8	13 8 / 14 8	8 0 / 8 8	12 8 / 12 8	15 0 / 16 8	14 8 / 15 0	... / ...	... / ...	10 0 / 12 0	15 0 / 15 8	16 8 / 18 8	120 0 / 120 0	11 8 / 13 8
Agra	11 4 / 11 8	15 0 / 15 0	5 0 / 5 0	11 0 / 12 0	15 0 / 15 0	14 0 / 14 8	... / ...	... / ...	15 8 / 15 8	15 0 / 16 0	16 8 / 18 8	100 0 / 100 0	12 0 / 13 8
Farukhabad	11 9 / 11 14	13 4 / 13 10	7 0 / 6 8	11 9 / 11 9	14 0 / 17 0½	13 4 / 14 10½	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 2 / 16 5½	17 11 / 18 0	155 0 / 155 0	12 4 / 11 4
Mainpuri	11 12 / 11 13	14 2 / 13 14	4 8 / 4 8	9 8 / 9 8	14 14 / 14 12	14 4 / 13 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	15 8 / 15 4	16 8 / 17 10	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 13 4
Etáwah	11 12 / 11 10	14 12 / 14 12	6 0 / 6 0	11 0 / 11 0	14 8 / 14 8	14 4 / 14 4	14 0 / 14 0	10 0 / 10 0	16 8 / 16 4	20 0 / 20 0	17 2 / 17 4	160 0 / 160 0	12 0 / 12 0
Etah	12 8 / 13 10	14 8 / 13 4	7 0 / 7 0	12 0 / 11 8	14 0 / 16 0	16 0 / 13 12	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 2 / 18 0	13 12 / 14 4	120 0 / 120 0	11 0 / 10 8
Jalaun	15 8 / 15 8	18 8 / 18 0	9 0 / 10 0	17 0 / 17 0	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	17 8 / 17 8	20 0 / 20 0	20 0 / 20 0	140 0 / 140 0	12 0 / 12 0
Jhánsi	14 5 / 14 4	... / ...	8 4 / 8 4	12 15½ / 12 8	16 11½ / 17 0	15 3 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 1 / 16 6	... / ...	22 8 / 20 8	200 0 / 200 0	10 8 / 11 4
Lalitpur	14 0 / 14 0	17 0 / 18 0	9 0 / 9 0	11 0 / 11 0	16 0 / 17 0	15 0 / 16 0	16 0 / 16 0	15 0 / 15 0	16 0 / 17 0	18 0 / 16 0	12 0 / 12 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 12 0
Cawnpore	14 0 / 13 12	16 4 / 15 12	10 8 / 10 8	14 0 / 14 0	16 8 / 17 0	16 0 / 16 8	16 8 / ‡	‡ / ‡	19 0 / 20 0	16 8 / 17 8	20 8 / 21 0	150 0 / 150 0	12 0 / 12 0
Fatehpur	11 8 / 11 8	13 6 / 13 4	12 0 / 12 12	12 12 / 12 12	13 8 / 15 0	15 8 / 14 0	14 8 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	15 12 / 15 0	... / ...	160 0 / 160 0	9 12 / 9 12
Bánda	15 4 / 15 4	14 12 / 15 4	8 0 / 8 0	12 0 / 12 0	19 0 / 19 0	17 8 / 17 8	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	18 8 / 18 8	... / ...	160 0 / 160 0	10 8 / 10 8
Allahabad	13 0 / 13 4	16 12 / 17 8	8 0 / 8 0	14 8 / 13 8	18 0 / 18 0	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	19 0 / 19 8	20 4 / 20 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 8 / 11 0
Hamírpur	15 6 / 15 6	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	12 10 / 11 8	16 8 / 16 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 8 / 17 8	... / ...	140 0 / 140 0	11 4 / 10 12
Jaunpur	11 0 / 11 8	15 0 / 16 0	7 0 / 7 0	14 0 / 14 0	19 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	140 0 / 140 0	10 8 / 11 0
Gorakhpur	12 2 / 20 9½	16 3 / 18 14½	9 10½	10 13 / 16 3	16 11 / ...	19 5½ / ...	16 3 / 27 0	27 0 / 27 0	27 0 / 27 0	14 13½ / 17 1½	19 13 / 21 10	15 11½ / 16 3	140 0 / 140 0	10 13 / 10 13
Basti	13 0 / 16 8	... / 18 8	10 0 / 10 0	15 0 / 15 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 17 8	24 0 / 26 0	... / ...	140 0 / 122 0	11 8 / 11 8
Azamgarh	12 3 / 12 3	15 2 / 16 10	10 5 / 10 5	14 0 / 15 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	15 8 / 16 10	20 0 / 18 8	13 4 / 12 8	177 8 / 177 8	9 13 / 9 13
Mirzapur	12 0 / 12 0	18 0 / 18 0	8 0 / 8 0	15 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 15 0	16 0 / 15 0	20 0 / 20 0	16 0 / 18 0	16 0 / 16 0	19 0 / 19 0	19 0 / 19 0	100 0 / 100 0	10 0 / 10 0
Benares	11 15 / 12 7½	16 8 / 16 8	10 5 / 10 5	16 8 / 17 1	16 8 / 16 8	16 4 / 17 5½	... / ...	11 11 / 11 11	13 9 / 16 13	20 10 / 20 1	19 8 / 19 4	110 0 / 110 0	10 6 / 10 11
Ghazipur	12 4 / 12 14	17 6½ / 16 12	7 12 / 7 12	15 7 / 16 1½	16 12 / 16 12	16 1½ / 16 1½	24 7 / 25 12	12 14 / 15 7	18 0 / 18 10½	20 9½ / 20 9½	19 15½ / 21 4	154 8 / 154 8	9 10½ / 11 9
Ballia	13 0 / 13 0	14 0 / 18 0	10 4 / 10 4	18 0 / 18 0	20 4 / 20 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	18 4 / 19 4	23 4 / 23 4	20 0 / 20 0	100 0 / 100 0	11 8 / 11 8
Pilibhít	11 4 / 11 8	... / 17 8	9 0 / 12 8	13 0 / 13 12	15 0 / 17 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	18 12 / 18 12	... / ...	160 0 / 150 0	11 4 / 10 0
OUDH.													
Sultánpur	14 0 / 14 0	20 0 / 20 0	9 0 / 9 0	15 0 / 15 0	13 0 / 13 0	16 0 / 16 0	40 0 / 40 0	20 0 / 20 0	16 0 / 16 0	16 0 / 16 0	23 0 / 23 0	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0
Partabgarh	13 8 / 14 0	16 9 / 17 8	13 0 / 14 0	13 13 / 15 8	17 10 / 18 8	16 10 / 17 0	... / 21 0	... / ...	... / 17 0	18 0 / ...	20 0 / 14 11	... / 193 5	150 0 / 10 0	11 4 / 11 0
Fyzabad	12 0 / 12 0	14 0 / 13 0	10 0 / 11 0	14 8 / 15 4	17 12 / 17 12	14 0 / 14 0	14 0 / 18 0	15 0 / 15 0	14 0 / 14 12	20 12 / 20 8	17 8 / 18 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 8 / 11 0
Kheri	11 8 / 11 8	16 0 / 16 0	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 14 8	20 0 / 21 4	18 0 / 18 0	36 0 / 36 0	18 0 / 18 0	14 0 / 14 0	22 0 / 22 8	15 0 / 15 0	140 0 / 140 0	11 0 / 11 8
Lucknow	11 12 / 11 13	14 4 / 15 0	6 0 / 6 0	13 4 / 13 8	15 8 / 17 4	15 4 / 16 0	... / 20 0	18 0 / 19 0	14 3 / 16 0	18 0 / 20 0	18 8 / 19 0	140 0 / 140 0	11 0 / 11 8
Bara Banki	11 0 / 11 8	13 0 / 13 0	5 0 / 5 0	14 0 / 12 0	15 0 / 17 8	15 0 / 16 0	18 0 / 22 0	15 0 / 16 0	13 8 / 14 12	18 0 / 19 0	18 0 / 18 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 8 / 12 0
Bahraich	13 0 / 13 0	20 0 / 20 0	13 0 / 13 0	17 0 / 17 0	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 8	23 0 / 26 0	17 0 / 17 8	140 0 / 140 0	11 0 / 12 0
Rae Bareli	12 0 / 12 0	14 0 / 14 0	7 0 / 7 0	14 8 / 15 0	18 8 / 19 0	16 8 / 18 0	22 0 / 22 0	20 0 / 20 0	13 8 / 15 0	20 0 / 22 0	21 0 / 22 8	180 0 / 180 0	12 0 / 12 0
Sitapur	13 4 / 13 4	17 0 / 17 8	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 15 0	18 4 / 19 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	21 0 / 20 0	15 8 / 17 8	20 0 / 22 0	16 8 / 19 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 12 / 10 12
Gonda	13 6 / 14 8	19 12 / 12 8	14 8 / 15 4	16 8 / 16 4	18 6 / 20 8	16 8 / 20 8	24 0 / 30 0	16 0 / 19 8	15 12 / 17 4	23 2 / 25 8	20 0 / 20 8	200 0 / 200 0	10 11 / 12 4
Unao	12 8 / 12 8	14 0 / 15 0	9 0 / 9 0	13 8 / 13 8	14 0 / 16 0	15 0 / 16 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	15 0 / 17 0	17 0 / 19 0	15 0 / 16 8	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0
Hardoi	13 0 / 12 13	17 8 / 17 0	7 0 / 7 0	13 0 / 13 0	17 0 / 17 0	17 8 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 16 2	20 0 / 21 0	20 0 / 20 0	140 0 / 120 0	11 0 / 12 0

* No sale. † Not procurable. ‡ No sales in market.

q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 10-8 seers and Bhabuah 10 seers.
r At Hajipore retail price of salt 10-12 seers per rupee.
s At Bettiah retail price of salt 17-8 seers per rupee.
t In Begusarai and Jamui sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpoora 11 seers and Soopool 10 seers.
v At Kishengunge retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
w At Khordah retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
x At Giridi retail price of salt 10-4 seers per rupee.
y At Daltongunge retail price of salt 8·18 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1888—*continued.*

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissar	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Rohtak	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurgaon	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	18 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	12 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	12 0
Umballa	14 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	15 0
Simla	No return received.																									
Kángra	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshiárpur	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	12 12
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	95 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	15 0
Ferozepur	15 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	15 0
Mooltan	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Lahore	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	15 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	90 0	80 0	14 0	12 0
Gurdáspur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0
Siálkot	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	16 0
Jhelum	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 12
Hazára	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	100 0	108 0	40 0	39 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	58 0	58 0
Bannu	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	70 0	50 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	40 0	40 0
D. G. Khán	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	10 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	23 12	27 8
Muzaffargarh	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	13 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	9 4	9 8
Damoh	17 12	17 3	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 13	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	18 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	256 0	256 0	10 0	9 0
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	10 15	10 15	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	...	...	11 3	11 3	210 0	210 0	9 2	9 2
Narsinghpur	16 0	14 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	...	...	13 0	13 7	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4
Nimár	13 0	12 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	11 8	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	10 1	10 1
Ásirgarh Cantonment	13 0	13 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 8	11 3	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 13	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 10
Betul	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	15 3	14 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	14 4	...	...	12 0	10 4	160 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 11	13 5	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Nágpur	16 4	17 3	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 3	13 2	18 4	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	10 15	11 14	119 0	119 0	9 13	9 13
Chánda	16 3	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	12 13	22 13	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	13 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	615 0	615 0	9 5	9 5
Bhandára	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	230 0	220 0	9 0	8 12
Bálághát	17 1	17 1	...	...	13 2	14 7	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 13	...	...	16 4	9 12	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	21 13	21 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	64 0	64 0	8 5	8 5
Bilaspur	22 7	22 3	...	...	13 8	13 8	24 0	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	20 15	...	...	15 4	12 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 8
Sambalpur	17 1	18 6	...	...	14 0	13 2	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 12	...	...	12 0	12 8	160 0	120 0	8 7	8 12
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160* 0	20 0	20 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 8	17 5	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	*	...	...	50 0	50 0	36 0	36 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	22 13
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	11 2	12 2	12 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	19 8	6 2	...	...	275 0	250 0	14 7	14 7
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 7	15 4	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	27 5	27 5	...	...	154 4	154 4	17 8	17 8
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	13 15	29 12
Prome	12 2	11 3	...	...	11 3	10 5	13 1	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	33 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	139 11	167 9	18 10	14 0
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 6	15 4	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 1	...	...	...	...	276 13	317 6	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	10 13	11 10	...	...	11 5	10 7	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 11	...	...	...	...	367 8	367 8	14 8	14 8
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	30 3
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	11 10	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 12	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	†	18 14	18 14
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	11 5	9 13	...	...	9 5	9 4	11 3	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 13	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	20 0	22 0
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad	No return received.																									
Boláram																										
Chadarghát																										
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	14 1	14 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 6	10 0	19 0	18 12	13 9	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 11	...	...	10 0	40 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 12
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...			9 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 8	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	9 0			9 0	10 8
Buldána	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0			10 0	10 0
Wún	14 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0			10 0	10 0
Básim	16 8	16 13	...	...	7 5	7 6	10 0	9 13	19 0	20 2	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 8	...	...	12 0	12 4			8 13	9 0
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	No return received.																									
Kolar																										
Túmkúr																										
Mysore																										
Hassan																										
Shimoga																										
Kadur																										
Chitaldroog																										
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 8	12 8	13 0	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	37 0	...	...	26 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8

* Rı per 100 cobs.

† Rı per cart-load.

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1888 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni, or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni, or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar or Thor Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar or Thor Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Jeypore	11 8	11 0	15 0	14 12	5 0	5 0	8 12	8 12	13 0	17 0	14 4	13 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	15-12 to 17 0	25 0	30 0	21 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Kishengurh	10 0	10 8	No return received.		9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	14 4	13 12	14	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0
Kerowlee	12 0	12 0	No return received.		8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 9	15 9	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 3	17 4	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 14
Ulwur	10 4	10 4	14 8	14 8	4 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	80 0	70 0	12 0	12 0
Bhurtpore (City)	11 8	11 10	14 4	14 12	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	220 0	230 0	13 0	13 8½
Ajmere																										
Deoli Cantonment																										
Erinpura																										
Sirohee																										
Abu																										
Anádra																										
Bálmere																										
Jeysulmere																										
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 0	12 8	22 0	23 0	...	8 15½	13 0	9 6	15 0	17 0	15 6	15 6	Nil	Nil	14 1	14 13½	20 0 to 21 4	19 0 to 20 4	25 0 to 25 8	30 0 to 30 8	16 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 2½	10 2½	14 1	14 1	8 0	7 8	9 6	8 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 6	12 6
Banswára (Meywar Agency)	16 4	16 4	15 0	16 4	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 5	15 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12
Partábgarh (")	12 3	12 13	10 0	9 6	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	13 12	15 0	13 12'	12	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 3	13 3
Marwar (Jodhpore) "	No return received.				3 9½	3 9½	8 7	8 7	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 4	13 12	13 13	7 13½	7 13½	175 0	175 0	10 14	11 5½
Bickaneer	10 12	10 12	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 4
Boondee	12 8	12 6	17 0	14 1	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	13 4	13 13
Kotah	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 2½	15 2½	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Tonk	11 3	11 2	13 7	14 3	9 3	9 3	10 4	10 4	15 8	15 8	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 10	14 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	117 13	126 14	10 6	10 8
Jhallawar	11 3½	10 15	...	...	7 1	7 4½	9 6	9 6	16 0	16 0	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 8
Shahpoora	10 8	10 6	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	11 6	14 12	14 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	12 10
Dholpur	No return received.				7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 3	14 4	14 4	...	...	180 0	180 0	12 0	...
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	9 0	...	45 0	45 11½	9 0	10 0
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	12 0	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	14 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	13 14	12 10	16 0	15 8	17 2	15 8	120 0	117 13	11 0	11 0
Gwalior	11 6	11 7	13 10	16 0	7 8	7 8	9 9	9 9	14 0	13 14	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	14 8	13 14	16 3	16 3	126 14	126 14	10 6	10 8
Goona	14 8	14 8	16 0	13 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 0	16 8	23 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	17 0	17 4	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	12 8
Neemuch Cantonment	11 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 14	14 12	13 12	14	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 8	180 0	180 0	12 10	11 8
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10 8	10 5	12 0	12 0	5 0	5 5½	9 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	14 0	...	9 0	5 9	45 0	45 11½	9 0	10 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

† Not sold.

* Six pies per bundle.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIV OF 1887-88.

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 5th February, 1887. Total.	Receipts for week ending 5th February, 1887. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th February, 1888. Total.	Receipts for week ending 4th February, 1888. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 5th Feb., 1887. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 5th Feb., 1887. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 4th Feb., 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 4th Feb., 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
18th Feb., 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,37,418	200	693	1,54,526	223	55,52,951	185	56,14,733	185	61,782	...
18th ditto	Madras	831	1,46,390	176	842	1,70,052	202	68,08,083	184	69,01,057	185	92,974	...
18th ditto	South Indian	654	1,00,401	154	654	90,613	139	43,09,975	148	43,18,908	149	8,933	...
18th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,34,342	555	1,504	8,14,772	542	3,30,06,515	495	3,26,07,953	491	...	3,98,562
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,45,854	533	461	2,45,000	531	1,14,10,431	557	1,00,31,662	491	...	13,78,769
	Total	4,136	14,64,405	354	4,154	14,74,963	355	6,10,87,955	333	5,94,74,313	324	...	16,13,642
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
25th Feb., 1888	East Indian	1,515	10,10,352	667	1,514	10,69,398	706	3,91,60,368	587	3,84,80,521	577	...	6,79,847
25th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,480	201	57	9,297	163	4,50,200	179	4,24,681	169	...	25,519
25th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,128	94	12	844	70	39,947	76	40,558	77	611	...
25th ditto	Sindia	75	10,048	134	75	7,026	94	3,35,648	102	3,75,142	114	39,494	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,47,351	209	1,664	3,83,000	230	1,53,63,414	208	1,37,30,380	186	...	16,33,034
18th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	34,593	232	149	35,090	235	10,52,171	159	10,67,034	162	14,863	...
18th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	533	39,287	74	850	60,784	72	15,23,768	93	26,94,826	78	11,71,058	...
18th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,644	73	36	1,580	44	79,198	50	73,723	47	...	5,475
11th ditto	Indian Midland	42	4,730	113	96	6,331	66	1,15,634	62	1,49,352	78	33,718	...
18th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	4,093	73	105	4,462	42	(*e*) 37,528	56	1,75,918	45	1,38,390	...
11th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,115	50	...	...	(*f*)59,442	35	59,442	...
	Total	4,139	14,65,706	354	4,641	15,81,927	341	5,81,57,876	330	5,72,71,577	290	...	8,86,299
	State Lines worked by Government.												
18th Feb., 1888	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	606	1,89,011	312	645	1,80,584	280	71,23,963	267	82,15,536	289	10,91,573	...
11th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,895	70	27	2,323	85	71,930	60	78,493	65	6,563	...
18th ditto	Tirhoot	246	30,496	124	259	43,707	169	13,25,286	122	15,06,720	136	1,81,434	...
18th ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	21,073	468	45	20,452	454	6,03,656	302	5,94,076	298	...	9,580
18th ditto	Burma	333	1,02,981	309	333	1,03,632	311	21,15,777	144	25,84,297	176	4,68,520	...
11th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	68	10	8	124	16	(*g*) 4,191	19	9,554	40	5,363	...
18th ditto	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	3,79,639	201	2,470	3,79,854	154	2,01,41,448	240	1,78,78,642	163	...	22,62,806
18th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,355	91	125	15,031	120	4,79,332	87	5,58,988	102	79,656	...
11th ditto	Jorhat	28	624	22	28	589	21	34,121	29	43,508	38	9,387	...
18th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	2,719	73	37	2,113	57	(*h*)22,606	45	66,019	40	43,413	...
	Total	3,339	7,39,861	222	3,977	7,48,409	188	3,19,22,310	217	3,15,35,833	179	...	3,86,477
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	11,614	36,69,972	316	12,772	38,05,299	298	15,11,68,141	298	14,82,81,723	267	...	28,86,418
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,55,02,571	149	7,60,24,039	137	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,56,65,570	149	7,22,57,684	130	...	34,07,886
	Assisted Companies.												
18th Feb., 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,836	72	67	3,879	58	2,58,306	88	2,66,491	90	8,185	...
11th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	6,459	83	78	7,310	94	2,87,474	83	3,47,929	101	60,455	...
18th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	35,691	95	376	43,250	115	15,90,731	114	16,83,177	101	92,446	...
18th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,617	208	22	5,284	237	1,99,582	204	2,18,956	224	19,374	...
	Total	543	51,603	95	543	59,723	110	23,36,093	109	25,16,553	105	1,80,460	...
	Native States.												
18th Feb., 1888	Bhaynagar-Gondal	193	19,713	102	193	23,182	120	8,25,715	96	8,36,933	98	11,218	...
18th ditto	Jodhpore	64	4,155	65	124	7,700	62	1,76,836	62	2,92,334	53	1,15,498	...
11th ditto	His Highness the Nizam's	208	27,121	130	277	34,415	125	12,19,379	132	13,13,675	138	94,296	...
18th ditto	Mysore	140	8,352	60	140	9,324	67	4,07,142	66	4,32,264	70	25,122	...
18th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,831	48	59	3,020	51	1,30,361	50	1,31,640	50	1,279	...
18th ditto	Morvi	51	2,129	42	68	2,614	38	40,911	30	1,17,294	39	76,383	...
18th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	800	38	...	...	31,225	34	31,225	...
	Total	715	64,301	90	882	81,055	92	28,00,344	91	31,55,365	86	3,55,021	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.

(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November, 1886, to 5th February, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September, 1887, to 4th February, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 5th February, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd November, 1886, to 5th February, 1887.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for India for the Week ending Feb. 29th, 1888.

Pressure over Northern India during the week under review has been in an unsettled state; considerable oscillations have taken place from day to day, and the general distribution has undergone large and important modifications. Over the Peninsula, on the contrary, the daily changes have been in general slight, and the distribution has been fairly steady throughout. In consequence, while the weather over Southern India has been settled and fine, conditions over Central and North-Western India have been the reverse, fine weather having alternated with overcast skies and more or less heavy showers.

On the 23rd pressure was highest within a band stretching from Jacobabad and Mooltan westward as far as Ajmere and Agra, while it was low off the west coast and over the east of the Bay. The wind directions were generally fairly normal, though some irregularity was introduced by the presence of small areas of slightly deficient pressure over the Central Provinces and the Konkan. The former of these depressions was occasioning slight rain in the west of the Central Provinces and at Indore. A local shower was also reported from Cochin, but elsewhere the weather was fine. On the 24th pressure had fallen rapidly over North-Western India, and the area of highest readings had been transferred to the central parts of the country. The showery weather over the more central stations continued, and the skies were also overcast in the North-West. The chart of the 25th showed an irregular distribution of pressure. In the North-West the barometer had risen fast and an area of high pressure was re-established over the Punjab, while that already existing over the Central Provinces held steadily. The winds were consequently very irregular in direction over North-Western and Central India. The weather remained showery in the Central Provinces, and the rainfall area had extended north-westward across Rajputana and as far as Mooltan. On the 26th the barometer was still rising over North-Western India, but the rainfall area had continued to extend, and on this day rain was reported from most of the Punjab stations and from several in the North-Western Provinces. Snow and sleet fell on the hills, while at Colombo a local fall of 2½ inches of rain was reported. On the 27th rain and snow were again reported from the hill stations and rain from Lucknow, Sialkot, and Jubbulpore, but the distribution of pressure and the winds were becoming more regular, and the weather appeared more settled. This improvement continued during the 28th, and by the morning of the 29th fine weather with light regular breezes prevailed generally. The only rainfall reported on this day was a few drops at Raipur.

Pressure.—The mean pressure of the week has been below the average of the month in Burma, Assam, East Bengal, and at some places in Western India, but has been above the average elsewhere. The excess was much greater in the upper than in the lower strata of the atmosphere, the stations of Murree, Simla, Darjeeling, and Pachmarhi all showing an excess of about 0·07."

Temperature.—Compared with the average of the month there has been a general excess of heat, but a considerable portion of this is probably attributable to the method of comparison. Over Northern and Central India a very marked increase of temperature occurred between the beginning and close of the week.

Humidity.—The air has been damper than usual over a large part of Central and North-Western India.

Rain.—No rain has fallen during the week in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Madras and only insignificant amounts in Malabar and Bombay, but in all the other provinces the rainfall has been fairly heavy. The largest amount fell in Ceylon.

The report of the 29th shows that for the four months November to February the rainfall has been deficient over Burma, the greater part of Upper India, and in the Circars and the Deccan, but that elsewhere the total fall has been in excess of the average. In Upper India the deficiencies are in general comparatively small.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to provinces.

Divisions.	Number of stations.	Total rainfall.
Burma	0	0
Bengal and Assam	0	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4	2·21
Punjab	6	1·82
Hill Stations	6	3·22
Ceylon	2	3·61
Malabar Coast	1	0·68
Bombay	1	0·26
Berars and Central Provinces	6	3·08
Guzerat and Central India	5	2·55
Sind—Rajputana	3	2·20
Madras	0	0

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

Simla, 4th March, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd March 1888.*—No rain except a small quantity in Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly and Nilgiris. Rainfall to date generally sufficient, except in parts of Vizagapatam, Madura, Tinnevelly and Salem. Crops generally good, but very slightly damaged here and there by disease, insects or want of rain. Wet crops under rain-fed tanks in parts of Bellary and Madura have withered owing to deficient water supply. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar and parts of Madura and Anantapur, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and Salem. Prices of rice and *ragi* falling in many districts, of other grains rising or stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th March 1888.*—Rain in parts of Sind, Poona, and Sholapur. Oilseeds blighted in one taluka of Hyderabad and cotton damaged by clouds and blight in Broach. Standing crops fair in Nasik and Thana, middling in Kaira, and good in other districts. Cotton-picking in progress in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Wadhwan and Baroda. Harvesting of late crops in progress in most districts of the Presidency Proper and Sind. Preparation for cultivation of next season's crops continue in Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara, Bijapur, and Kathiawar. Probable outturn of large crops from 7 to 11 annas in Kaira, 8 to 12 annas in Baroda, 10 annas on an average in Belgaum; and of cotton and wheat in Upper Sind Frontier from 13 to 14 annas. Prospects of cotton in Broach unfavourable. Probable outturn of opium in Baroda 12 annas. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th March 1888.*—Cold season is over and the weather has become warm, although the mornings and evenings are still cool. No rain during the week. *Rabi* crops are in good condition; the earlier sorts of them are being harvested. Tobacco is being cut, and also *ganja* in the Rajshahye district. Sugar manufacture is proceeding. Collection of opium is in full swing, the weather being very favourable. Spring rice is still being transplanted and is doing well. Lands are being ploughed for early rice and jute. In Behar indigo sowings are in progress. No marked change in the price of rice in the last fortnight, which is cheaper than last year in Eastern Bengal, but dearer in most other parts of the province.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th March 1888.*—Some rain fell at Jhansi where crops have been slightly injured by red rust, otherwise weather is clear. Heat increasing. The *rabi* crops are being harvested and a good outturn is expected. The opium crop is in good condition; collection has commenced. Prices are now generally falling. Condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th March 1888.*—No rain except a slight fall at Shahpur. Prices are generally falling, though stationary in some districts. Sowings of extra *rabi* and ploughing for *kharif* in progress throughout the province. *Rabi* prospects are reported good. More rain is wanted at Hissar and Shahpur. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder scarce in some districts, though the supply is on the whole improving. Poppy crops average.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th March 1888.*—Weather cloudy, with slight rain in places. Winter crops being cut. Wheat rusted in a few low-lying fields in Seoni, and linseed damaged by cloudy weather in Raipur and Bilaspur; prospects otherwise good. Prices falling in Saugor. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd March 1888.*—No rain. Progress of dry weather crops continues favourable. Estimates of outturn of harvest remain the same as last week except that in Bhamo, where no estimate had been given before, a 14-anna crop is now expected. The price of paddy has risen in Sandoway, Prome, Henzada, Toungoo and Shwebo districts and has fallen in Kyaukphyu and Minbu districts. Food supply is still reported to be insufficient in Myingyan district.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th March 1888.*—Slight rain in Lakhimpur. Weather seasonably warm. Nights still cool. Pressing of sugarcane and gathering of mustard nearly over. Outturn of latter below average. More rain wanted for early rice.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th March 1888.*—No rain. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of one taluk in the Tumkur district, where the paddy crop is reported to be suffering from want of water. Outturn of harvests favourable. Prices have slightly risen in the Bangalore district.

Coorg has also had no rainfall. There are no crops on the ground. Prices are slightly rising.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th March 1888.*—Weather cloudy, and slight rain has fallen all over the province. Harvesting of *kharif* crop has almost been completed, and that of the *rabi* crops in progress. Land is being prepared for the ensuing *kharif* crop. Fodder is getting insufficient in the Amraoti district. Prices are stationary.

There has been no rain in Hyderabad during week. Agricultural prospects continue good. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th March 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen in Bhopawar and Indore. No change in agricultural operations and standing crops. Prospects of probable outturn not so good in Bhopawar. No change in other Agencies. No further damage to crops. Pasturage and fodder indifferent in Western Malwa, elsewhere good. Prices of food-grains rising in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar, high in Western Malwa, Goona, and Neemuch. Elsewhere steady. Opium crop damaged in Bhopawar by hail and rain, fair in Western Malwa, and not reported on from other Agencies.

Rajputana—*For week ending 7th March 1888.*—Rain in Ulwar and in Bikanir. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops slightly injured in parts of Jhallawar, Kotah, Harowtee, Ajmere and Jeypore, otherwise good. Crop prospects and agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder scarce in Dholepur and Ulwar, elsewhere sufficient. Prices have slightly risen in Partabgarh and Kotah, fallen in Kherwara, Meywar and Jeypore. Elsewhere high but steady. Opium has been slightly injured in Jhallawar.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for February 1888.

In February, pressure begins to fall generally throughout India. The steady increase which takes place during October, November, December and January reaches its maximum in the last-named month, and during February the decrease commences which lasts throughout the hot weather. In the present year the decrease between January and February has been unusually large, for whereas during January there was a general and rather large excess of pressure as compared with the average, there has during February been a slight to largish deficit. As a rule, the weather over Northern India is distinctly finer during February than during January. This has, however, hardly been the case in the present instance, as the unsettled weather, which prevailed in the north-west, west and centre of India during the latter part of January, continued during February. In Bengal and Assam also very unsettled conditions have at times prevailed.

On the 1st the general distribution of pressure was such as is characteristic of the cold season. A large area of high pressure (30·20″ and above) lay over Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and part of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, while relatively low readings were reported from the west coast and from the south of the Bay. On the west coast the decrease of pressure occurred more rapidly than is normally the case, and a feeble depression apparently lay between Ratnagiri and Bombay. At both Bombay and Kurrachee the north-easterly wind was blowing rather freshly. The weather was generally fine, the only rainfall reported being at Kurrachee and Jeypore. On the 2nd the distribution was more complicated and less normal. A broad band of relatively high readings stretched across Northern India extending from the Western Punjab to Assam, while almost equally high pressures were reported from

the Carnatic and the west of the Bay. At the same time low-pressure areas prevailed over Burma, and over Guzerat and Sind. The depression which on the previous day had been shown near Bombay had apparently passed northward to the Gulf of Cambay, while a separate and larger storm lay near Kurrachee. With this distribution of pressure the winds were in general very irregular in direction, but well-marked cyclonic circulations were shown over Western India. At Kurrachee the wind was blowing with a velocity of 21 miles per hour from north-east. The weather was very cloudy all over the north-west and rain had fallen at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Quetta, and Ajmere, as well at Darjeeling. On the 3rd, pressure decreased rapidly in the north-west of the Punjab and a fresh depression appeared in that region. Accompanying this additional disturbance there occurred a large extension in the rainfall area which included the whole of North-Western India, part of Central India, Sind and Guzerat. On the 4th, pressure rose over Western and fell over Eastern India. Rain ceased in Sind and Guzerat, but in Northern India it continued and extended eastward as far as Benares. On the 5th the weather improved. Rain was reported from Sibsagar, Dhubri, Allahabad and Nowgong, but elsewhere the sky had cleared considerably and conditions appeared more settled. Fine weather continued during the 6th, but on the 7th rain recommenced in Sind and Baluchistan, and during the 8th and 9th extended to the hill and submontane stations in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. On the 10th the unsettled conditions were transferred from North-Western to North-Eastern India, and rather heavy rain was reported from almost all stations in Bengal and Assam. On the 11th rain still fell at several places in Bengal and Assam, but elsewhere the weather was fine. This fine weather continued during the 12th, but on the 13th at all the hill and submontane stations and also at those in Lower Bengal and Assam further precipitation was reported. From the 14th to the 17th showers of rain, generally of small amount, were of daily occurrence around the head of the Bay and in parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but over the greater part of India conditions were fine and fairly settled. On the 18th a brisk barometric fall accompanied with rain and a southerly wind were reported from Quetta, and on the following day rain was falling at several of the Punjab stations and at Jacobabad. On the 20th the rainfall had extended into the North-Western Provinces, while it had almost ceased in the Punjab; but on the 21st rain was reported from the west and north of the Punjab, the west of the North-Western Provinces, Jeypore and the Central Provinces. From this date until the 28th, showers of rain continued to fall at intervals over the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces, but the amounts were generally small and on the whole the weather was fair. On the 29th the distribution of pressure and the winds were fairly normal, and the only rainfall reported was a few drops at Raipur.

In Southern India the weather calls for little remark. No rain whatever fell in the Carnatic and hardly any in any other part of the Peninsula. In Burma also the weather, as is generally the case, was very settled.

Pressure—Has been below the monthly average almost everywhere. At the hill stations in North-West Himalaya, the deficit has been less marked than on the plains; and at Mount Abu, Pachmarhi and Wellington there has been an excess, trifling at Mount Abu, but considerable at Wellington. In Ceylon also there has been a slight excess. The deficiency has been on the whole greater over Northern and Central India than in the Peninsula.

Temperature.—Like January this was a generally cool month, though the relative coolness was less than in the preceding month. In Ceylon, the Carnatic, the Berars, in part of the Central Provinces and at a few places in Bengal and Upper India, there was indeed a slight excess of temperature. The greatest deficiency was 3°·4 at Dera Ismail Khan, but this amount was closely approached at Jacobabad and Jeypore. Frost occurred regularly at the hill stations during the first half of the month, the lowest minimum reported being 27°·1 on the 10th at Chakrata. Subsequent to the 15th, temperature rose fairly briskly, so that, while the highest maximum reported on the first was 92° at Salem, that on the 29th was 99° at Surat.

Humidity.—Except in Bengal the amount of moisture in the atmosphere has been generally in excess of the average.

Rain.—No rain has fallen during the month in Behar or the Carnatic, and very little in the Berars, the Deccan, Mysore or Burma. On the other hand, Sind, Cutch and Rajputana have received much more than the normal amount, and the Punjab, the cis-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Guzerat, the Konkan, and Malabar have all received a greater or less excess.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of February 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:—

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in February.	Difference from the average in February, 1888.
Punjab—West	7	1·43	+0·58
Do. East	4	1·15	+0·13
North-Western Provinces—Trans-Gangetic	9	1·25	—0·13
Do. do. Cis-Gangetic	3	0·28	+0·51
Behar	2	0·49	—0·49
North Bengal	2	0 84	—0·05
Assam—Cachar	3	1·71	—0·32
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur	7	1·13	+0·19
Orissa—Northern Circars	6	0·43	+0·11
Central Provinces—South	7	0·38	+0·09
Berar—Khandesh	2	0·17	—0·04
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda	8	0·30	+0·86
Sind—Cutch	3	0 20	+1·04
Guzerat	3	0·09	+0·33
Konkan	4	0·05	+0·07
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	0·08	—0·04
Malabar	4	0·21	+0·13
Mysore—Bellary	4	0·15	—0·12
Carnatic	6	0·37	—0·37
Lower Burma	6	0·13	—0 02
Ceylon	2	2·59	—0·38

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

Simla, 5th March, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending March 7th, 1888.

During the greater part of the week under review the weather over India has been very quiet, and principally remarkable for the general uniformity of pressure and the variability of the winds. At the close of the period, however, these conditions gave way and a depression appeared, as so many have done this season, over Guzerat, Rajputana and Central India, which was accompanied by very unsettled weather over the Central Provinces.

On March 1st a large area of relatively high pressure overlay Northern India stretching from north-west to south-east from Mooltan to Saugar Island, a second area overlay the Carnatic, and a third, the Upper Assam Valley, while relatively low readings were reported from the North Konkan, from Sind, and from Burma. The differences of pressure were, however, very slight, the range amounting to only 0·159″. The winds varied considerably in direction, but there was a fairly general westerly current down the Gangetic plain and a south-easterly to easterly current over the Peninsula and the south of the Central Provinces. Temperature had risen, and there had been no rain. On the 2nd the barometer had fallen, except in Sind and Guzerat. The distribution was generally similar to that reported on the previous day, but a slight depression had

appeared near Indore, and rain had fallen over the Berars and the south of the Central Provinces. The range of pressure was less than on the 1st. The chart of the 3rd showed very uniform pressures and light variable winds. The weather was very fine, with, on the whole, rising temperature, and no rain beyond an insignificant shower at Colombo. On the 4th the uniformity of pressure had increased and the total barometric difference for the whole of the Indian region was only 0·098″. The winds were exceedingly light and very variable in direction. The weather remained very fine, and the only rainfall reported was a few drops at Quetta. On the 5th the distribution of pressure was irregular, and such as has on several occasions prefaced the appearance of unsettled weather over Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces. A large area of high pressure overlay the Bay and a second area of high pressure the Punjab, while a shallow diffused depression lay over the western desert with an easterly wind at Quetta and a south-westerly wind in Sind. The sky was cloudy in Baluchistan, the North-Western Punjab, and Sind, and south-easterly winds prevailed at a large number of the central stations. Temperature had generally risen, and except at Quetta there was no rain. On the 6th the depression in the North-West had concentrated and become a well-marked disturbance with its centre near Indore. A cyclonic circulation of the winds was shown around it, and the sky had become more cloudy in the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, while rain had fallen at Jacobabad and Hyderabad (Sind), as well as at Belgaum. The high pressure over the Bay held steadily. On the 7th the barometric distribution was irregular; one area of high pressure was reported from the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and the Bay, and a second from the Punjab and Sind, while slight depressions were shown near Indore and over West Bengal. The wind direction was very variable, and rain had fallen at all the more central stations as well as at Belgaum, Ajmere and Jeypore.

Pressure.—The mean pressure of the week has been above the normal average of the month in all places. The excess has been greater in the North-West and Central Provinces and Bengal than elsewhere; but has been on the whole fairly uniform.

Temperature.—In Assam, the Punjab, and at the Hill Stations the weather has been very warm for the season, the mean temperature of the week in those regions having exceeded the monthly average. Elsewhere there has been a deficiency, but in several cases it was small and largely due to the method of comparison.

Humidity.—The air, except in the Central Provinces and on the west coast, has been rather drier than usual.

Rain.—No rain has fallen during the week in Burma, Bengal, the Punjab, or Madras, and in most other parts of the country such rain as has fallen has been light and generally confined to one station per province; but in the Berars, the Central Provinces, Sind and Rajputana, the fall has been more general though not very heavy.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to provinces:—

Divisions.	Number of stations.	Total rainfall.
Burma	0	0
Bengal and Assam	0	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1	0·29
Punjab	0	0
Hill Stations	1	0·28
Ceylon	1	0·15
Malabar Coast	1	0 06
Bombay	1	0·61
Berars and Central Provinces	9	1·63
Guzerat and Central India	1	0·02
Sind—Rajputana	4	0·59
Madras	0	0

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

Simla, 9th March, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th March 1888.*—Slight rain in nine districts. Rainfall to date generally sufficient, but more wanted in parts of Vizagapatam, Bellary, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem and South Canara. Crops generally good but very slightly damaged here and there by disease, insects or want of rain. Wet crops under rain-fed tanks and in parts of Bellary and Madura have withered owing to deficient supply of water. Pasture generally sufficient but scanty in Malabar and in parts of Anantapur and Madura and decreasing in Vizagapatam and Coimbatore. Prices of rice and *cholum* generally falling, of *ragi* and *cumbu* generally rising where not stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th March 1888.*—Rain in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kanara, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. Standing crops in Shikarpur benefited by the late rains. Standing crops fair in Thana and Colaba and good in other districts. Cotton-picking in progress in parts of Guzerat, Kathiawar and Southern Mahratta Country. Harvesting of late crops in progress in most districts of the Presidency Proper and Sind. Ploughing operations for next season's crops continue in Ratnagiri, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Poona and Kathiawar. Probable outturn of late crops 15 annas in Hyderabad. Opium crop in Baroda attacked by a disease called *khakri* and its probable outturn estimated at 8 annas.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th March 1888.*—Weather has been unsettled for the greater part of the week, and showers are reported in almost all districts of Bengal Proper and in Balasore. *Rabi* crops promise well and are beginning to be harvested. Sugarcane and tobacco are good crops and are being cut. Opium is being collected with good outturn. Spring rice is still being transplanted and is progressing favourably. Rain has been very useful for ploughing, which is well forward. Indigo sowings are in full swing throughout Behar.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th March 1888.*—Rain fell in a few districts during the week. The weather is generally hot, the harvest is in progress and a good yield is expected. Opium collection is satisfactory. Markets are well supplied and prices are falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th March 1888.*—No rain except a slight fall at Sialkote. Prices are very unsettled; in two districts rise is reported; in others prices are stationary or falling. Sowings of extra *rabi* and ploughings for *kharif* in progress throughout the Province. *Rabi* prospects are reported good generally. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder is scarce in some districts, but prospects are improving. Poppy crops average.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th March 1888.*—Weather rather cloudy with slight rain in places. Prospects continue favourable. Hail has damaged the crops in a few places in Seoni.

Reaping and threshing of winter crops in progress.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th March 1888.*—Very slight rain has fallen in Akyab and Tavoy districts of Lower Burma and in the Bhamo, Myadaung, Mandalay, Shwebo, Kyaukse, Myingyan and Yamethen districts of Upper Burma. Progress of dry-weather crops continues favourable. Estimates of outturn of harvest remain the same as last week. Price of paddy has risen in Tharrawaddy, Shwegyin, Myadaung, Shwebo, Minbu and Toungdwingi districts; price of paddy has fallen in Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Thyetmyo, Mergui and Yamethen districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th March 1888.*— Weather cloudy and stormy during the week. Rain has done good. Gathering of mustard over; pressing of sugarcane still continues. Early rice is being sown and ploughing continues. A slight shock of earthquake.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th March 1888.*—Slight rain in the Kolar district. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of paddy and planting of sugarcane almost completed throughout the station. Outturn of crops generally favourable. Condition of stock cattle good.

In Coorg there are no crops on the ground at present. Prices are stationary

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th March 1888.*—Slight rain during the week. Harvesting of wheat, linseed and gram nearly completed and threshing commenced. Land is being prepared for the ensuing *kharif* crops. Fodder continues to be insufficient in the Amraoti district. Prices are stationary.

Hyderabad has had no rain during the week. Agricultural prospects continue good. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th March 1888.*—There has been slight rain in all the Agencies except Gwalior and Neemuch. No change in agricultural operations and condition of standing crops since last report. Probable outturn below the average in Western Malwa, Bhopawar and Goona; in other places good. Crops slightly damaged by hailstone and blight in Western Malwa, Bhopawar and Goona. Condition of agricultural stock improved in Bhopawar. No change in other Agencies since last report. Pasturage and fodder continue the same. Prices of food grains are falling in Bundelkhand, no change in other Agencies. Opium crops are reported fair in Western Malwa, good in Goona and Neemuch, bad in Bhopawar, and not reported from other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th March 1888.*—Some rain fell in Deoli, Tonk, Beawar, Todghur, Jeypore, Ulwar, and in Bikanir. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good generally. Crop prospects and agricultural stock good. Damage, more or less, from hailstorms in the Kotah and Ajmere districts. Pasturage or fodder scarce in Dholepore and Ulwar. Prices are steady but tending to fall. Opium damaged at places by hailstorms.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLV OF 1887-88.

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 12th February, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th February, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 12th Feb., 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 11th Feb., 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
18th Feb., 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,63,283	238	693	1,52,141	220	57,16,234	186	57,66,874	186	50,640	...
25th ditto	Madras	831	1,54,306	186	842	1,63,611	194	69,62,389	184	70,65,255	185	1,02,866	...
25th ditto	South Indian	654	99,632	152	654	92,515	141	44,09,607	148	44,12,645	149	3,038	...
25th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,36,418	556	1,504	8,17,346	544	3,38,42,933	496	3,34,37,474	492	...	4,05,459
25th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,26,539	491	461	2,28,000	495	1,16,36,970	556	1,02,51,285	491	...	13,85,685
	Total	4,136	14,80,178	358	4,154	14,53,613	350	6,25,68,133	334	6,09,33,533	324	...	16,34,600
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
3rd Mar. 1888	East Indian	1,515	10,45,960	690	1,514	10,38,673	686	4,02,06,328	590	3,95,54,216	580	...	6,52,112
3rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	13,236	231	57	10,880	190	4,63,436	180	4,36,781	170	...	26,655
3rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,324	110	12	732	61	41,271	76	41,426	77	155	...
3rd ditto	Sindia	75	9,864	132	75	7,659	102	3,45,512	103	3,83,005	114	37,493	...
25th Feb., 1888	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,36,966	202	1,664	3,69,000	222	1,57,00,380	208	1,40,65,062	187	...	16,35,318
25th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	28,891	194	149	44,911	301	10,81,062	160	11,10,183	164	29,121	...
25th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	533	38,881	73	850	57,754	68	15,62,649	93	27,52,580	78	11,89,931	...
18th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,923	53	36	1,965	55	81,121	50	74,956	46	...	6,165
18th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,910	69	137	16,745	122	1,18,544	62	1,63,961	80	45,417	...
18th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	3,599	64	105	4,751	45	(*e*) 41,127	56	1,80,669	46	1,39,542	...
25th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,717	57	...	...	(*f*)64,274	36	64,274	...
	Total	4,139	14,83,554	358	4,682	15,57,787	333	5,96,41,430	330	5,88,27,113	291	...	8,14,317
	State Lines worked by Government.												
25th Feb., 1888	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	606	1,89,706	313	645	1,76,947	274	73,13,669	268	83,92,483	289	10,78,814	...
25th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,807	66	27	1,985	73	73,736	60	80,478	66	6,742	...
25th ditto	Tirhoot	246	43,143	175	259	42,927	166	13,68,429	124	15,49,647	137	1,81,218	...
18th ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	15,200	338	45	20,629	458	6,18,856	303	6,14,940	302	...	3,916
25th ditto	Burma	333	99,409	299	333	1,08,752	327	22,15,186	148	26,92,638	180	4,77,452	...
25th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	42	6	8	131	16	(*g*) 4,233	18	9,685	39	5,452	...
25th ditto	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	3,98,291	211	2,470	4,56,405	185	2,05,39,739	240	1,83,35,047	164	...	22,04,692
18th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,832	103	125	13,449	108	4,92,164	87	5,72,437	102	80,273	...
25th ditto	Jorhat	28	516	18	28	677	24	34,637	29	44,185	37	9,548	...
25th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	1,528	41	37	2,275	61	(*h*)24,134	44	68,280	41	44,146	...
	Total	3,339	7,62,474	228	3,977	8,24,177	207	3,26,84,783	218	3,23,59,820	180	...	3,24,963
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	11,614	37,26,206	321	12,813	38,35,577	299	15,48,94,346	299	15,21,20,466	267	...	27,73,880
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,75,13,300	150	7,79,92,163	137	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,73,81,046	149	7,41,28,303	130	...	32,52,743
	Assisted Companies.												
18th Feb., 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,350	65	67	3,972	59	2,62,656	87	2,69,060	89	6,404	...
18th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,587	97	78	6,756	87	2,95,061	83	3,54,685	100	59,624	...
25th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	49,170	131	376	45,970	122	16,39,901	114	17,36,825	102	96,924	...
3rd Mar. 1888	Tarakessur	22	7,062	317	22	8,743	393	2,06,644	206	2,27,510	227	20,866	...
	Total	543	68,169	126	543	65,441	121	24,04,262	109	25,88,080	105	1,83,818	...
	Native States.												
18th Feb., 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	19,068	99	193	23,458	122	8,44,783	96	8,58,822	98	14,039	...
25th ditto	Jodhpore	64	4,675	73	124	8,900	72	1,81,511	62	3,00,174	53	1,18,663	...
18th ditto	His Highness the Nizam's	208	32,012	154	277	31,368	113	12,51,391	132	13,45,043	137	93,652	...
18th ditto	Mysore	140	8,433	60	140	9,666	69	4,16,099	66	4,41,930	70	25,831	...
25th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	3,583	61	59	2,320	39	1,33,944	50	1,33,964	50	20	...
25th ditto	Morvi	51	1,395	27	68	2,309	34	42,306	30	1,19,869	39	77,563	...
25th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	900	43	...	...	32,091	34	32,091	...
	Total	715	69,166	97	882	78,921	89	28,70,034	91	32,31,893	87	3,61,859	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November, 1886, to 12th February, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September, 1887, to 11th February, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 12th February, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd November, 1886, to 12th February, 1887.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R. E.*,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March, 1888.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending March 14th, 1888.

The unsettled weather, which prevailed at the close of last week over certain parts of the country, continued on the 8th when rain was reported from nearly all the stations in the Central Provinces as well as from Hazaribagh, Galle, Cochin, Belgaum, Sutna and Secunderabad. The barometer had fallen everywhere—rapidly over Northern India and moderately to briskly elsewhere. Barometric readings were uniform and relatively high over the Peninsula, Guzerat and Sind, but to the northward of those regions pressure decreased and reached its lowest point at Roorkee. The hottest part of the Indian region was the Eastern Peninsula, where Thyetmio reported a maximum temperature of 102°. The report of the 9th showed that pressure was still giving way, and that, consequent on the fall continuing greatest in the north, the barometric difference between the north and south had increased. The weather had improved over the Central Provinces, but had become more unsettled in Bengal and Assam, where rain had fallen at most stations. Rain had also occurred at Vizagapatam and Diamond Island. The Eastern Peninsula remained the hottest part of the Indian region, but the highest temperature recorded was only 99°. On the 10th a small but rather deep depression appeared over the west of the Punjab, with its centre near Dera Ismail Khan. At the same time a slight depression had also been developed in Western Bengal, with its centre near Hazaribagh. These two depressions had occasioned a further moderate to rapid fall of pressure over Northern India, while over Southern India, though the barometer there also was falling, the change had been relatively small, hence the barometric difference between north and south had still further increased and gradients over North-Western India were abnormally steep for the season. Around the Punjab depression, though

there was a strongly marked cyclonic circulation of the winds, there was fairly bright and fine weather, but in the neighbourhood of the much slighter Bengal depression, probably owing to the source from which the winds were derived, the skies were cloudy to overcast and rain had fallen. Temperature had decreased suddenly and largely in East Bengal and Assam, the change amounting to 12° at Dacca, to 7° at Silchar and to 5° at Thyetmio, Chittagong and Dhubri. In consequence of this fall in Eastern India, the Burmese Peninsula was no longer the seat of the highest temperature, which had been transferred to the opposite side of India to Sind, where Jacobabad reported a maximum of 102°, Hyderabad of 100°, and Deesa of 99°. On the 11th there was comparatively little change shown in the general distribution of pressure. The Bengal depression had developed slightly, while that in the Punjab had on the contrary become somewhat diffused. With these exceptions there was but little alteration. Rain had generally ceased in Bengal though strong southerly winds from the Bay still fed into the depression over Chutia Nagpur. Some rain had fallen at Murree and Ranikhet, but as was the case on the 10th the weather in the neighbourhood of the Punjab depression was generally fair. The Lower Indus Valley remained the hottest part of India, a maximum of 102°·5 being reported from Jacobabad and of 100°·2 from Hyderabad. The chart of the 12th showed that the depression over Chutia Nagpur had to a certain extent coalesced with the low-pressure area in the North-West, so that in addition to the depression near Lahore an arm of relatively low readings extended from Rajputana and the south-east of the Punjab south-eastward as far as Hazaribagh. To the south of this band the winds were generally westerly; to the east, southerly, and to the north easterly. One effect of this change in the distribution was that apparently the moist air from the Bay penetrated directly into Upper India and as a consequence the skies over Northern India were more cloudy and rain more general. From Assam and East Bengal rain was also reported, the amount received at Dacca being as much as 2¼ inches. At the head of the Bay the wind was very strong. With the advance of moister winds into Northern India and the increase of cloud, temperature fell briskly, and the hottest region deserted Sind and retreated southward to the Bombay Deccan where Sholapur reported a maximum of 101°. On the 13th an important change was shown; the band of low pressures had moved bodily southward and extended from Sind east-south-eastward almost as far as the Carnatic, while at the same time relatively high pressures were established along the line of the hills. In consequence the flow of moist air from the Bay into Upper India was encouraged and rain fell at the great majority of the stations lying to the northward of the band of low pressure. The heaviest fall was again at Dacca. The region of greatest heat had again moved southward and was shown over Madras, where Cuddapah reported a maximum of 101° and Kurnool a maximum of 100°. The chart of the 14th showed that the distribution of pressure had again changed, the area of lowest readings lying over West Bengal and the east of the Central Provinces, while a large high-pressure area overlay the west and south of the Peninsula and the south of the Bay. Accompanying the depression over Bengal were strong southerly winds which brought up much moisture from the Bay and as a consequence very cloudy weather prevailed over Bengal and rain had fallen very generally. Nearly 1 inch of rain fell at Berhampore and over half an inch at Dacca, Silchar and Purneah.

Pressure.—Compared with the normal of the month, the mean pressure of the past week has exceeded the average in Burma, the greater part of Bengal and Assam, Ceylon, Malabar, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Madras, but has been in defect over Upper India from Behar to Peshawar and over Central India, Sind and Rajputana. The greatest deficiency was in the west of the Punjab and was largely attributable to the rather deep depression which appeared near Dera-Ismail Khan on the 10th.

Temperature.—The weather has been warmer than usual on the plains of Upper India and in Sind, but elsewhere the mean temperature of the week has been below the monthly average. The deficiency was greatest in Bengal where the mean temperature of Dacca, Berhampore and Dhubri was about 6° below the normal.

Humidity.—The air was generally rather damp except in Burma, and in parts of the Punjab and the west coast.

Rain—Has fallen during the week in all Provinces except Sind and Rajputana, but, except in Northern India and the Central Provinces, the amounts were not large. In Bengal and Assam 12 out of the 16 reporting stations received rain, the amount averaging 1¼ inch to each station.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to provinces:—

Divisions.	Number of stations.	Total rainfall.
Burma	1	0·16
Bengal and Assam	12	15·01
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7	3·18
Punjab	5	1·83
Hill Stations	6	4·34
Ceylon	1	0·53
Malabar Coast	3	1·13
Bombay	2	0·06
Berars and Central Provinces	8	1·78
Guzerat and Central India	1	0·08
Sind—Rajputana	0	0
Madras	3	0·45

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

Simla, 16th March, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th March 1888.*—Slight rain in eight districts, Rainfall to date generally sufficient but more wanted in parts of Vizagapatam, Bellary, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. Crops generally good but very slightly damaged here and there by disease or want of rain; wet crops under rain-fed tanks in parts of Bellary and Madura have withered owing to deficient water-supply. Pasture generally sufficient but scanty in Malabar and parts of Anantapur and Madura and decreasing in Vizagapatam and parts of Coimbatore and Salem. No material fluctuations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st March 1888.*—Rain in parts of Sind and Poona, beneficial to late crops in Shikarpur; prospects of wheat crop in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier injured by closing of the Sukkur Canal. Cotton crop in Broach damaged, standing crops otherwise good. Cotton picking continues in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar, Bijapur and Dharwar. Harvesting of late crops in progress generally; land being prepared for next season's crops in Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Kathiawar; probable outturn of cotton in Broach 8½ annas, of cotton and wheat in Kaira 10 annas and of late crops in general 9 annas on an average in Panch Mahals, 10 to 12 annas in Ratnagiri, and 8 to 10 annas in Baroda.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th March 1888.*—Rain throughout North and East Bengal, in greater part of South-West Bengal and North Behar, and

in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Cuttack districts. *Rabi* harvest in progress and yield on the whole promising. Opium collection satisfactory and almost completed. Sugarcane has been a good crop generally. Rain has been very favourable to the cultivation of early rice and jute. Spring rice doing well. Indigo prospects good throughout Behar and in Bankoora, Nuddea and Jessore. *Mahua* crop in Chota Nagpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs promises well. Abundant mango crop expected, though in some places the blossoms have been injured by rain and high wind. No material change in the price of rice during the last fortnight. The price of Indian-corn in Darjeeling has gone up considerably owing to demands for the Sikkim Field Force. Reports have been received from Pooree indicating the existence of some scarcity in parts of the Chilka Tract and Khoorda; relief works may be found necessary, but further information awaited.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st March 1888.*—Slight rain and hail in several districts. Heat is increasing. *Rabi* harvest every where satisfactory. Opium collection good. Prices of grains are falling. The condition of cattle is generally good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st March 1888.*—Rain has fallen in some districts. Prices are generally stationary, though falling slightly in three districts. *Kharif* ploughings and sugarcane and cotton sowings in progress. *Rabi* prospects are generally reported good. The *barani* crops suffered slightly for want of rain in Amritsar. Crops seriously injured by hail in Daska and Sialkote tahsils; east wind has also slightly injured the gram crop in Umballa. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Prospects of fodder are improving, but it is still scarce in some districts. Poppy crops average, they are slightly injured by hail in Sialkote.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st March 1888.*—Weather seasonable; slight rain in Seoni. Harvesting of winter crops continues. Prospects favourable. Sugarcane being planted. Prices falling.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th March 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen in Mergui, Bhamo, Shwebo, Sagaing, Pagan and Myadaung districts. Reports regarding dry weather crops continue satisfactory. Estimated outturn of crops remains unchanged except in Mandalay where it has risen from 12 to 16 annas. Price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Hanthawaddy, Prome, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Moulmein and Amherst districts of Lower Burma, and in Shwebo, Myingyan, Minbu and lower Chindwin districts of Upper Burma; prices stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For the week ending 21st March 1888.*—Weather warm. Rain has done much good. Crushing of sugarcane still continues in parts. Early rice is being sown. Tea plucking begun.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st March 1888.*—Some rain in the civil and military station of Bangalore and in the Kolar District, elsewhere no rain. Standing crops in good condition except in one taluk of the Tumkur district where the paddy crop is suffering from want of water. Outturn of harvests fair. Condition of stock cattle generally good. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore district and fallen in the Chittaldroog district.

In Coorg there is no crop.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st March 1888.*—Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed and threshing in progress. Outturn of *rabi* crops is expected to be good. Fields are being prepared for next *kharif* crop except in Amraoti district. Agricultural stock is in good condition and fodder sufficient. No noticeable change in the prices of food grains.

Hyderabad had no rain during the week. Agricultural prospects continue fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st March 1888.*—Agricultural operations completed in Gwalior, started in Goona, and in progress elsewhere. Standing crops fairly good. No change in probable outturn of harvest and condition of

crops, agricultural stock, pasturage or fodder, or prices of food grains since last report. No change in prospects of opium crop.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st March 1888.*—Some rain fell in Shapura, Bhurtpore, Ulwar and Bikaneer. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good. Crop prospects and agricultural stock good. Slight damage by hailstorm and blight in Merwara and Ulwar. Pasturage or fodder sufficient generally. Prices falling at places; steady at others. Opium slightly injured in a few places.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON FOR FACILITATING THE MOVEMENTS OF PILGRIMS FROM INDIA TO THE HEDJAZ AND BACK.

The following is published for general information :—

No. P.-277—2, dated Bombay, the 27th February 1888,

From—Messrs. THOMAS COOK AND SON,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I beg to inform you that after last season's experience we have decided that, in order to successfully carry out the requirements of the Government of India in the facilitating of the movement of pilgrims, it is necessary for us to charter steamers in order to have them as far as possible under our own control.

2. We have therefore arranged during the coming season to charter and despatch four steamers from Bombay to Jeddah and two from Jeddah to Bombay.

3. The departures from Bombay will take place on or about the following dates, *viz.* :—

April 15th, June 20th, July 3rdand 15th.

4. The steamer in April will enable those who wish to avoid the monsoon weather, and to spend the month of Ramzan in the Hedjaz.

Trusting that these arrangements will be satisfactory to the Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1887 AND 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th January and 11th February 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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, Kadálay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		Average wages per month.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Prosent fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Able-bodied agricultural labourer.	Syce or horse-keeper.	Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.
2nd half of December 1887.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 11 0	6 9 0	9 6 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 6-0	2-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 15-0
Godávari	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 8 7	15-0 to 17-8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 7-8	15-0 to 20-0
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-0 to 5-10	7 0 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 6	4 13 6	20 10 8
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	12 3 0
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	6 0 0	13-8 to 15-0
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	5 6 6	13-13 to 18-4
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1 4	6 3 4	12 11 4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1 0	6 8 0	15 0 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 0	6 8 0	12 3 0
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 20-0
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-8 to 6-0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 18-12
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-8	15-0 to 18-12
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 3-0	5-0 to 6-0	13-0 to 14-8
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-4 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	15-0 to 22-8
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1 6	6-9 to 8-0	15 0 0
1st half of February 1888.																													
BOMBAY.																													
Bijápur	13 11	13 11	13 2	13 2	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	21 6	22 2	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 12	...	...	...
HYDERABAD.																													
Secunderabad	13 3	13 3	...	...	6 13	6 13	11 4	11 4	17 12	19 7	23 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	13 3	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 14	8 14	...	...	...
Boláram	14 1	14 1	...	...	6 4	6 9½	9 4	10 15	18 13	22 3	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	...	8 11	10 2	...	...	...
Chadarghát	9 0	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	17 8	19 8	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...
MYSORE.																													
Bangalore	9 0	9 9	9 8	11 6	10 12	10 0	12 8	12 8	28 0	24 0	...	...	31 0	35 15	...	...	12 13	13 8	...	...	16 0	16 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	10 12	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	132 0	132 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...
Túmkúr	11 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	19 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...
Mysore	10 0	10 8	9 8	10 8	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	36 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 4	...	...	14 0	14 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	16 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	13 12	13 2	17 12	17 2	35 11	35 11	...	...	54 1	54 1	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7	...	...	...
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	30 0	55 0	55 0	65 0	65 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...
RAJPUTANA.																													
Erinpura	11 4	11 4	17 4	17 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 4	20 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
Sirohee	10 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...
Abu	9 11½	9 14	14 4	14 13	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 4	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 2	...	...	...
Anádra	10 6	10 8	16 0	16 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 14	...	...	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 6	...	...	...
Bálmere	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	15 2	15 0	...	...	...
Jeysulmere	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 6	8 10	10 4	10 8	13 12	13 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9	25 8	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	8 2	16 4	16 4	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	11 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...
Dholpur	12 5	12 9	14 9	14 15	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 10	14 12	15 3	13 13	14 3	...	...	15 12	...	14 14	15 8	...	...	17 6	18 0	90 0	90 0	11 9	12 13	...	...	...
Kerowlee	10 10	10 10	13 12	13 12	10 0	10 0	11 10	11 9	14 1	14 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	11 4	12 8	14 1	14 6	...	...	17 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	12 8	...	...	...

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1888.

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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	8 10	10 5
Vizagapatam	13 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 5	11 5	24 13	25 14	25 11	25 11	24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	9 6	9 6
Godávari	10 13	9 14	...	...	14 14	14 6	16 0	15 8	26 14	28 13	22 14	22 14	29 2	32 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	10 6	10 6
Kistna	9 14	9 14	...	...	14 13	14 13	15 14	15 14	21 10	22 2	...	...	31 13	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 3	13 8
Nellore	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	25 14	25 14	24 6	24 6	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 3	13 10	13 11	15 13	28 6	26 2	36 5	37 11	39 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Anantapur	11 8	10 10	...	...	12 13	12 13	15 2	15 2	33 0	33 0	27 5	27 5	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 13	77 13	11 5	11 5
Bellary	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	26 2	26 5	35 11	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Kurnool	12 11	12 11	...	...	13 8	12 13	14 5	13 10	34 5	31 8	27 8	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 6	114 6	11 11	12 2
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 6	22 6	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 2	11 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	15 14	15 14	...	...	17 13	17 13	24 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 10	12 6
North Arcot	7 2	8 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	37 10	37 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
South Arcot	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 5	25 3	25 3	27 11	27 11	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 11	201 11	13 2	13 2
Tanjore	8 2	8 13	...	...	18 5	17 6	20 0	19 3	...	...	28 5	28 5	36 3	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 13	17 6	16 11	...	...	26 0	25 6	31 6	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 13	196 13	12 3	12 3
Madura	7 0	7 13	...	...	15 2	13 14	15 10	14 13	...	22 11	23 8	23 8	27 14	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	126 6	13 2	13 2
Tinnevelly	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 8	12 5	14 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	13 2	13 14
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	22 10	25 6	25 6	29 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	9 14	8 8	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 0	12 13	23 2	23 2	17 8	16 13	21 10	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 11	10 2
Salem	9 6	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	29 2	30 14	29 8	29 8	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	14 10
South Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	12 11	12 11
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 8	155 8	13 8	13 8
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	10 0	9 15	17 0	16 13	7 8	7 3	11 2	10 13	16 10	18 10	13 9	14 9	17 13	16 7	17 9	15 8	12 2	12 4	8 11	17 4	8 7	8 10	67 1	67 1	8 6	9 2
Daskrohi	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 13	13 14	13 14	18 13	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5
Surat	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	14 8	15 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	15 1½	16 [illegible]	...	13 0	...	...	18 1	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	14 2½
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 12	12 12
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 10	14 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	17 3	15 2	15 2	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 11	16 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Násik	No return received.																									
Ahmednagar	12 0	11 9	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 9	9 9	20 15	21 1	16 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	18 3	17 10	...	...	14 7	15 4	80 0	91 0	12 3	12 3
Poona (City)	11 5	11 5	17 0	13 10	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	21 12	21 12	16 2	17 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	17 4	16 2	...	...	14 10	14 10	60 13	60 13	11 2	10 14
Sholápur	15 6	16 5	17 6	19 8	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 7	20 11	20 11	22 1	22 6	...	...	21 2	21 2	20 6	18 15	...	...	17 12	18 1	82 0	80 0	12 0	12 2
Bijápur	13 11	13 11	13 2	13 2	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	21 2	21 6	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Satara	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 9	9 11	11 7	11 7	19 15	19 15	18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	15 2	15 2	116 8	116 8	11 10	11 10
Belgaum	16 8	16 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	11 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	32 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	15 8	68 0	68 0	12 8	12 8
Harwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	9 14	9 4	...	...	11 6	12 2	12 11	13 7	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 11	17 10	17 10	...	...	15 6	14 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Karwar	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 10	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	213 5½	213 5½	11 0	11 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	8 7	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0½	11 4	...	...	12 0½	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	10 0½	10 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 4
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	8 9	11 3½	8 0	6 15	6 15	8 0	8 9	13 11	13 11	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 9	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	11 3½
Deesa Cantonment	11 4	11 1	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 0	9 0	18 2	18 2	16 12	16 6	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	...	...	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Rajkot Station	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	24 8	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	...	...	13 5	13 5	160 0	160 0	10 4*	10 8*
Karáchi	11 0	11 0	15 4	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	18 0	12 0	15 0	14 8	9 0	8 8	15 0	14 8	21 0	20 8	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	128 0	12 0	12 8
Shikárpur	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	9 12	180 0	135 0	11 8	11 8
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	20 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	13 0
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 1	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	13 4	12 8	...	‡	19 2	18 12	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	20 0	...	‡	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	9 12¾a	11 2
Bankoora	13 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	19 8	19 8	20 6	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	11 0b	11 0
Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	16 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Midnapore	15 0	15 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	... c	13 0
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	8 8d	10 8
Howrah	§	§	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	100 0	100 0	9 2	10 11
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	12 7	13 0	22 10	23 3	10 9	10 2	16 10	16 9	15 3	15 3	11 7	11 6	...	11 6	12 4	12 4	17 12	18 13	17 0	22 3	18 4	19 1	95 0	92 10	9 9	11 6
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	...	21 4	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	21 4	...	...	21 4	21 4	90 0	100 0	9 6d1	10 8
Nuddea	16 6	16 0	32 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	18 5	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	...	...	24 10	24 10	...	...	9 2e	9 2
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	21 0	18 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 c	160 0	8 0f	9 0
Jessore	13 4	13 4	...	...	17 0	18 0	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	8 cg	9 4
Moorshedabad	15 0	13 5	...	...	18 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	11 0g1	10 0
Dinagepore	11 0	13 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 5	23 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 12	...	...	18 12	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 0
Rajshahye	16 8	16 8	45 0	45 0	16 8	16 8	22 8	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	16 0	16 2	240 0	240 0	9 9h	9 9
Rungpore	11 6	13 4	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 5i	10 0
Bogra	15 0	17 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 4	8 1
Pubna	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	...	...	26 4	27 0	200 0	200 0	9 4j	10 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 0	128 0	128 0	9 ck	9 0
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	12 12	16 0	25 12	26 0	19 0	19 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	8 0l	10 10
Furreedpore	18 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	11 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 8m	9 0
Mymensingh	14 0	11 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	8 14n	10 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	12 8	20 9	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	9 co	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0p	8 0

* In common use. † Not procurable. ‡ No sale. § Not available.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 10-8 seers, Raneegunge 9-8 seers.
b At Bishunpore retail prices of salt 9-8 seers per rupee.
c In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 10-4 seers and Tumlook and Contai 8 seers.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 10 seers, and Jehanabad 9-2 seers.
*d*1 At Barrackpore retail price of salt 9-2 seers per rupee.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea and Ranaghat 10 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Chooadanga 10-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 9-2-1 seers, and Bagirhat 8 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Magura 9 seers, Narail 7½, seers. and Bongong 9 seers.
*g*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kandi and Lalbagh 11 seers, Raghunathgunge 10-8 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 9-12 seers, and Bongong 8 seers.
i At Gaibanda retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.
j At Serajgunge retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.
k At Follacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 8 seers, Munshigunge 10 seers, and Naraingunge 9 seers.
m In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 8 seers, Perozepore 9 seers.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 8 seers, Attea 10 seers, Netrokona 9 seers.
o At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
p At Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1888—*continued.*

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S.Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*																										
Eastern Districts —*continued.*																										
Tipperah	13 8	13 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 8	10 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Behar.																										
Patna	15 8	16 0	28 0	29 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	...	30 0	30 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Gya	14 0	13 0	19 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	9 8*q*	10 0
Shahabad	13 0	13 8	22 0	22 8	9 8	11 8	17 14	17 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	19 8	20 0	22 8	...	12 8	13 0	150 0	160 0	10 0*r*	11 0
Durbhunga	14 8	14 8	30 4	30 0	13 0	15 8	20 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	33 0	20 0	18 0	18 4	14 0	19 0	25 8	25 8	15 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	9 8*s*	10 0
Mozufferpore	13 0	12 0	25 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	20 8	26 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*t*	10 0
Sarun	13 8	13 8	22 0	25 8	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	31 8	31 8	19 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	23 8	24 4	10 4	10 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 14
Chumparun	No return received.																									
Monghyr	16 12	15 12	25 3	27 4	13 14	13 14	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 4	23 1	27 14	26 4	16 4	16 13	126 0	126 0	10 8*u*	11 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	13 14	25 4	25 4	16 6	16 6	18 15	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	25 4	25 4	12 11	10 6	151 8	164 0	9 6*v*	10 1
Purneah	14 0	18 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0
Maldah	17 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 4	11 4	...	...	16 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Orissa.																										
Cuttack	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Pooree	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	15 12	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	17 1	17 1	70 0	70 0	10 8	10 8
Balasore	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	200 0	200 0	8 8*w*	9 0
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
Hazáribágh	13 0	12 0	22 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	27 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	7 0	8 0
Lohardugga	14 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 8	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0† 24 0†	20 0	145 0	160 0	9 1	9 12
Singbhoom	12 0	11 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0
Manbhoom	11 0	11 0	32 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	21 8	200 0	240 0	9 2*x*	9 2
ASSAM.																										
Sylhet	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 10	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	8 12	10 4
Cachar	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	80 0	64 0	8 8	10 0
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Gáro Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Kámrúp	13 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	8 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 8
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	90 0	100 0	4 0	4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.																										
Dehra Dún	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saháranpur	12 14½	12 14½	15 1	15 1	8 9½	8 9½	11 13	12 13	17 3	17 3	17 3	17 3	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 10½	16 3½	18 5	21 8	17 3	17 3	129 0	129 0	11 4½	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	13 6	13 4	16 8	16 8	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	21 8	21 8	15 6	15 6	16 8	16 8	17 2	16 8	13 4	13 4	132 0	132 0	11 6	11 9
Meerut	13 0	12 4	17 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	16 8	15 8	15 8	16 8	16 8	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	14 4	13 4	18 8	17 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	16 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	16 0	125 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	12 12	12 12	15 4	15 4	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	15 4	15 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 4	19 0	18 8	18 8	18 8	120 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Kumaun	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	12 10	11 13	17 2	16 5	7 14	8 7	12 6	11 13	16 5	16 0	15 3	14 14	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	17 7	17 2	...	...	135 0	135 0	10 6	11 0
Moradabad	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	12 12	13 0	20 0	19 12	16 8	17 2	...	...	...	21 0	18 8	17 4	20 4	19 12	20 8	20 8	125 0	125 0	11 8	11 8
Budaun	13 12½	12 14½	16 8	15 14½	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 9½	15 9½	15 0	14 6½	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	17 6½	16 12½	18 9½	18 9½	192 0	192 0	11 6½	11 6½
Bareilly	11 14	11 4	13 12	14 6	6 4	6 4	12 3	12 3	15 10	15 10	15 5	15 5	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 10	15 0	18 2	18 2	17 8	18 2	137 8	137 8	11 4	11 4
Sháhjahánpur	13 0	12 8	15 0	14 0	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 4	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Tarái Pergunnahs	13 12	13 2	17 8	16 4	8 12	8 12	10 0	12 8	18 12	18 12	17 8	16 14	...	...	20 0	22 8	15 0	16 4	18 12	22 0	16 4	17 0	100 0	150 0	10 0	10 10
Muttra	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Agra	12 0	11 4	15 0	15 0	5 0	11 8	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	18 0	16 8	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Farukhabad	11 12	11 9	13 0	13 4	6 8	7 0	11 0	11 9	...	14 0	...	13 4	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 2	16 11	17 11	17 11	17 11	150 0	155 0	11 15½	12 4
Mainpuri	11 12	11 4	13 4	14 2	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	13 14	14 14	13 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 8	15 7	16 8	14 4	17 2	160 0	160 0	10 10	11 0
Etáwah	12 4	11 12	14 4	14 12	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 4	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	14 4	16 8	17 8	20 0	18 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0
Etah	12 14	12 8	14 12	14 8	7 0	7 0	11 5	12 0	14 4	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 2	14 4	13 12	120 0	120 0	10 10	11 0
Jalaun	13 0	15 8	15 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	12 0
Jhánsi	14 8	14 5	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 0	12 15½	16 0	16 11½	15 0	15 3	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 1	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Lalitpur	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	11 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 12	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	17 4	16 8	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0
Fatehpur	12 0	11 8	13 4	13 6	12 4	12 0	13 0	12 12	...	15 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 12	...	...	18 0	18 12	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Bánda	15 0	15 4	15 0	14 12	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	19 8	19 0	17 8	18 8	...	...	17 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Allahabad	13 0	13 0	17 8	16 12	8 0	8 0	14 4	14 8	16 8	18 0	16 6	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	19 0	20 0	20 4	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Hamirpur	15 10	15 6	...	...	...	8 0	11 8	12 10	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 8	...	...	...	19 8	140 0	140 0	10 4	11 4
Jaunpur	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gorakhpur	13 6½	12 2	16 3	16 3	9 10½	9 10½	16 3	16 3	16 3	...	14 6½	...	25 3	27 0	23 6½	27 0	14 6½	14 13½	21 9½	19 13	15 12	15 11½	140 0	140 0	9 0	10 13
Basti	17 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Azamgarh	12 8	12 3	15 8	15 2	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 8	22 2	20 0	12 12	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Mirzapur	13 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 13	11 15	16 13	16 8	10 5	10 5	16 4	16 8	17 1	16 8	17 9½	17 5½	...	...	12 11½	11 11	17 14	13 9	20 10	20 10	20 1	19 8	110 0	110 0	10 6½	10 6
Ghazipur	12 4	12 4	18 0	17 6½	7 12	7 12	15 7	15 7	16 12	16 12	16 12	16 1½	24 7	24 7	12 14	12 14	16 12	18 0	20 9½	20 9½	19 15½	19 15½	154 8	154 8	9 10½	9 10½
Ballia	12 14	13 0	19 4	14 0	10 4	16 4	18 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	19 4	18 4	23 4	23 4	20 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Pilibhít	12 0	11 4	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
OUDH.																										
Sultánpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	180 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Partabgarh	14 5	13 8	21 5	16 9	13 5	13 0	14 2½	13 13	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 10	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 0	...	...	14 5	14 11	180 0	193 5	10 0	10 8
Fyzabad	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	17 8	17 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	14 0	20 8	20 12	17 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	12 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	13 12	14 0	22 4	22 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	12 4	11 12	14 4	14 4	6 0	6 0	13 4	13 4	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	14 3	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 0
Bara Banki	11 8	11 0	14 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	20 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Rae Bareli	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	17 0	18 8	15 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	...	20 0	13 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 8	180 0	180 0	11 8	12 0
Sitapur	14 4	13 4	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 4	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	21 0	15 0	15 8	20 8	20 0	17 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Gonda	13 8	13 6	16 0	19 12	14 4	14 8	16 4	16 8	18 12	18 6	16 8	16 8	26 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 12	22 4	23 2	20 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 11
Unao	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	11 8

* Big. † Small. ‡ No sales in market.

q At Aurangabad retail price of salt 8-12 seers per rupee.

r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 10 seers, Sasseram 10-4 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.

s At Modhubani retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Seetamurhee 10 seers, and Hajipore 10-8 seers.

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 9 seers, and Jamui 9-8 seers.

v In sub-divisions retail prizes of salt per rupee were :—Banka 10 seers, Mudehpoora 8 seers, and Soopool 9 seers.

w At Bhoodruck retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.

x At Govindpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1888—*continued.*

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissar	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Rohtak	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurgaon	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	11 0
Karnal	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Umballa	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Simla	11 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	.	13 0	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	14 0	...	16 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	...	70 0	...	10 0	...
Kangra	13 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshiárpur	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	95 0	95 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	17 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Ferozepur	15 0	15 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	13 8	13 0
Mooltan	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Lahore	14 0	14 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Gurdáspur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	13 0
Siálkot	17 0	15 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	13 0	180 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	14 0
Gujránwála	15 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	14 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	98 0	100 0	13 8	13 4
Hazára	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	106 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	12 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	80 0	90 0	58 0	40 0
Bannu	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	70 0	70 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	40 0	40 0
D. G. Khán	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	23 12	23 12
Muzaffargarh	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Saugor	12 4	15 7	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 12	...	...	11 15	13 5	12 5	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 12	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	14 12	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	17 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	256 0	256 0	9 0	10 0
Seoni	17 15	16 9	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 7	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 15	...	...	13 9	11 3	200 0	210 0	9 2	9 2
Narsinghpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	15 1	...	...	13 7	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4
Nimár	13 8	13 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	16 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 1
Ásirgarh Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Betúl	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	16 11	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 3	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 10	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	10 11	124 0	124 0	10 0	10 11
Nágpur	17 3	16 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 2	12 3	19 11	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	...	...	11 9	10 15	119 0	119 0	9 13	9 13
Chánda	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	22 13	22 13	....	...	...	....	...	...	19 3	14 13	...	...	10 8	10 6	615 0	615 0	9 5	9 5
Bhandára	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	220 0	230 0	9 0	9 0
Bálághát	15 12	17 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	15 10	...	...	16 4	16 4	192 0	192 0	8 0	9 0
Raipur	21 13	21 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	64 0	64 0	8 5	8 5
Biláspur	24 5	22 7	...	...	18 0	13 8	24 10	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	...	...	20 0	15 4	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	17 8	17 1	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 14	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 5	8 7
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	20 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 13	16 13	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	*	...	...	50 0	50 0	36 0	36 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	22 13
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	11 2	13 2	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	19 8	19 8	...	...	275 0	275 0	14 7	14 7
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	27 5	27 5	...	...	154 4	154 4	19 5	17 8
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	13 15	13 15
Prome	12 2	12 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	33 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	167 9	139 11	11 3	18 10
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 14	16 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	272 15	276 13	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 13	...	...	11 11	11 5	11 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	245 0	307 8	9 11	14 8
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 2	12 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	30 3
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	11 13	17 15	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 12	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	...	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	...	18 14
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	9 13	11 5	...	...	9 10	9 5	9 11	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	20 0	20 0
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad, Boláram, Chadarghát	No return received.																									
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	15 2	14 1	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 6	19 4	19 0	14 6	13 9	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 0	...	...	11 12	10 0	...	++++++++++	9 12	9 0
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...		9 0	9 0
Ellichpur	14 8	14 8	9 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...		9 8	9 0
Buldána	15 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...		10 0	10 0
Wún	15 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...		10 0	10 0
Básim	16 10	16 8	...	...	7 2	7 5	9 10	10 0	19 5	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 10	...	...	11 8	12 0	...		9 2	8 13
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	No return received.																									
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	38 0	35 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8

*Rı per 100 cobs. † Rı per cart-load. ‡ Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, cart-load, and not by weight.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1888—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1 Districts.	2 Wheat.		3 Barley.		4 Rice, best sort.		5 Rice, common.		6 Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		7 Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		8 Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		9 Kangni, or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		10 Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		11 Maize (*Zea Mays*).		12 Arhar or Thór Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		13 Firewood.		14 Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
RAJPUTANA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jeypore	12 4	11 8	16 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	8 12	8 12	18 0	16 8	15 0	14 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	15-12 to 17 0	15-12 to 17 0	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 c
Kishengurh																	17 0	16 0								
Kerowlee	10 8	10 0	15 12	14 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	16 12	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ulwur	10 5	10 10	11 14	13 12	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 10	11 14	14 1	11 14	13 2	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 13	14 1	...	...	17 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	13 4	13 4
Bhurtpore (City)	12 3	12 0	14 14	15 4	8 0	8 0	10 10	10 8	16 8	17 6	14 9	15 9	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 2	17 3	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Ajmere	12 0	...	13 12	...	7 4	...	8 8	...	15 12	...	14 12	...	...	...	10 14	...	14 12	...	16 4	...	17 4	...	240 0	...	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	No return received.																								11 8	...
Erinpura	11 15	11 8	14 4	14 4	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	15 6½	15 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 5	15 1	..	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 8	12 8
Sirohee	11 4	11 4	17 0	17 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	20 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 8	14 0
Abu	10 4	10 4	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Anádra	9 10½	9 11½	14 8	14 4	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Bálmere	10 7	10 6	16 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Jeysulmere	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 4	10 6	...	...	8 4	8 6	10 0	10 4	13 12	13 12	12 10	12 12	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	14 1	15 2
Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 8	13 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	...	10 0½	*	*	25 9	25 9
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	11 11½	10 2½	15 10	14 1	9 6	9 6	9 12½	10 2½	14 7½	14 1	11 5¼	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	14 1	13 10¾	16 6½	16 6½	9 12¼	...	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 0
Partábgarh ( )	16 14	16 4	16 4	15 0	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	21 4	21 14	21 14	...	20 0	...	...	10 2½	10 2½
Marwar (Jodhpore)"	12 8	12 3	...	10 0	8 12	9 9	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	14 5	15 5	15 10	18 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4
Bickaneer	10 15	10 0	16 4	15 0	5 0	6 4	6 14	7 8	16 4	16 4	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 4	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 4
Boondee	10 0	10 12	...	...	3 9½	3 9½	8 7	8 7	...	...	14 11½	15 6	...	...	...	...	14 10¾	17 0	...	...	7 4	7 3	100 0	100 0	14 1	16 14
Kotah	13 0	12 8	...	17 0	10 8	10 6	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	200 0	220 0	16 0	16 0
Tonk	14 8	13 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	16 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 4	12 6
Jhallawar	11 8	11 3	14 8	13 7	8 9	8 8	10 4	9 8	15 8	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 3	12 3
Shahpoora	No return received.																									
Dholpur	11 0	10 8	13 8	14 0	9 4	9 0	12 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 10	13 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 5	12 5	14 10	14 9	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	14 10	14 12	13 12	13 13	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 12	14 14	...	...	17 0	17 6	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 9
	11 8	11 8	15 4½	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 10¾	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	13 1½	13 4
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	11 11	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	14 12	15 8	16 0	15 0	†	...	†	...	13 11	13 14	15 0	16 0	17 2	17 2	120 0	120 0	10 2	11 0
Gwalior	11 7	11 6	13 10	13 10	7 4	7 8	9 9	9 9	13 3	13 3	12 0	12 0	†	...	9 1	9 1	12 6	12 11	14 8	14 8	15 15	16 3	126 14	126 14	10 5½	10 6
Goona	13 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	†	...	†	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	...	†	...	18 8	19 0	†	...	22 8	25 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12
Neemuch Cantonment	11 9	11 4	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 14	13 14	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 3	15 0	14 4	10 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	5 0	5 5½	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	‡	...	‡	...	...	...	10 12	11 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	45 0	45 0	9 0	9 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

*Seven and half pies per bundle. † Not sold. ‡ Not procurable.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
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 eleven months of the official year 1887-88, and of the sixteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.

YEAR.	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				Burma.				Total British India.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	9,67	66,57	23,12	99,36	5,74	44,09	4,22	54,05	1,04	1,26	2,04	4,34	3,46	11,53	12,85	27,84	1,55	4,06	17,79	23,40	21,46	1,27,51	1,48,97	60,02	2,08,99	1871-72.
1872-73	10,92	63,46	25,56	99,94	5,11	40,48	3,39	48,98	97	1,16	1,84	3,97	3,56	11,27	10,34	25,17	2,78	4,77	28,32	35,87	23,34	1,21,14	1,44,48	69,45	2,13,93	1872-73.
1873-74	10,27	60,67	20,39	91,33	5,85	45,55	3,63	55,03	1,22	93	1,13	3,28	3,44	12,72	13,26	29,42	3,03	4,79	22,32	30,14	23,81	1,24,66	1,48,47	60,73	2,09,20	1873-74.
1874-75	10,86	70,33	17,53	98,72	6,51	45,29	4,23	56,03	1,04	83	1,48	3,35	3,37	12,30	12,41	28,08	3,49	6,30	15,44	25,23	25,27	1,35,05	1,60,32	51,09	2,11,41	1874-75.
1875-76	12,03	68,51	19,11	99,65	6,77	42,10	4,21	53,08	1,22	96	1,14	3,32	4,25	12,39	10,44	27,08	3,45	4,86	25,75	34,06	27,72	1,28,82	1,56,54	60,65	2,17,19	1875-76.
1876-77	12,01	60,19	18,90	91,10	7,78	39,36	1,09	48,23	1,34	71	31	2,36	4,93	10,96	6,20	22,09	3,81	5,04	22,10	30,95	29,87	1,16,26	1,46,13	48,60	1,94,73	1876-77.
1877-78	13,26	74,49	19,46	1,07,21	7,92	45,48	1,24	54,64	1,73	84	44	3,01	5,52	9,09	2,23	16,84	4,55	5,97	20,13	30,65	32,98	1,35,87	1,68,85	43,50	2,12,35	1877-78.
1878-79	11,87	58,82	19,35	90,04	7,78	41,56	2,17	51,51	1,75	57	29	2,61	4,98	8,56	4,41	17,95	6,03	6,56	22,33	34,92	32,41	1,16,07	1,48,48	48,55	1,97,03	1878-79.
1879-80	11,39	54,65	13,86	79,90	8,73	36,93	2,23	47,89	3,02	70	32	4,04	4,66	8,46	7,43	20,55	6,34	6,54	26,01	38,89	34,14	1,07,28	1,41,42	49,85	1,91,27	1879-80.
1880-81	12,10	54,84	15,27	82,21	8,11	51,41	2,41	61,93	4,50	1,14	23	5,87	4,80	9,62	7,08	21,50	4,42	7,72	31,74	43,88	33,93	1,24,73	1,58,66	56,73	2,15,39	1880-81.
1881-82	12,31	47,15	17,23	76,69	9,35	44,14	1,77	55,26	3,65	1,21	40	5,26	4,58	8,88	4,37	17,83	6,79	7,50	33,52	47,81	36,68	1,08,88	1,45,56	57,29	2,02,85	1881-82.
1882-83	13,08	14	18,11	31,33	9,59	-1,01*	1,78	10,36	3,16	4	55	3,75	5,02	6	3,53	8,61	7,31	7	40,70	48,08	38,16	—70*	37,46	64,67	1,02,13	1882-83.
1883-84	13,37	35	17,29	31,01	9,89	52	1,53	11,94	3,36	5	53	3,94	4,58	8	5,38	10,04	7,17	12	32,24	39,53	38,37	1,12	39,49	56,97	96,46	1883-84.
1884-85	11,43	34	13,77	25,54	9,97	47	1,91	12,35	3,66	6	57	4,29	4,41	5	4,41	8,87	6,82	7	23,08	29,97	36,29	99	37,28	43,74	81,02	1884-85.
1885-86	12,33	24	15,82	28,39	11,01	53	1,29	12,83	3,94	7	85	4,86	4,63	10	3,39	8,12	5,96	6	34,43	40,45	37,87	1,00	38,87	55,78	94,65	1885-86.
1886-87	13,13	38	13,27	26,78	11,37	52	1,66	13,55	4,72	11	90	5,73	6,13	17	4,54	10,84	8,64	15	33,90	42,69	43,99	1,33	45,32	54,27	99,59	1886-87.
1887-88	11,94	83	17,75	30,52	13,38	81	2,07	16,21	4,68	6	77	5,51	9,22	16	4,31	13,69	8,16	3	34,81	43,00	47,33	1,89	49,22	59,71	1,08,93	1887-88.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 22nd March, 1888.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVI OF 1887-88.

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*, anticipated figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th February, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th February, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 19th Feb., 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 18th Feb., 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1887-88.	Total Decrease in 1887-88.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
25th Feb., 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,38,743	202	693	1,60,336	231	58,54,978	186	59,31,658	187	76,680	
25th ditto	Madras	831	1,51,074	182	842	1,65,012	196	71,13,463	184	72,21,322	185	1,07,859	...
25th ditto	South Indian	654	97,817	150	654	92,587	142	45,07,424	148	45,07,859	149	435	...
3rd Mar., 1888	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,66,600	510	1,504	8,44,002	562	3,40,09,533	497	3,42,93,707	494	...	3,15,766
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,26,757	492	461	2,63,000	570	1,18,63,727	554	1,05,06,425	492	...	13,57,302
	Total	4,136	13,80,991	334	4,154	15,25,537	367	6,39,49,125	333	6,24,61,031	325	...	14,88,094
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
3rd Mar., 1888	East Indian	1,515	10,08,180	665	1,514	10,12,370	669	4,12,14,508	501	4,05,66,586	581	...	6,47,922
3rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,828	189	57	9,315	163	4,74,264	180	4,46,096	170	...	28,168
3rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,149	96	12	783	65	42,420	77	42,209	77	...	211
3rd ditto	Sindia	75	9,822	131	75	8,308	111	3,55,334	103	3,91,313	114	35,979	...
3rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,52,917	212	1,664	4,11,000	247	1,60,53,297	208	1,44,55,617	188	...	15,97,680
25th Feb., 1888	Bengal-Nagpur	149	26,394	177	149	40,843	274	11,07,450	160	11,40,713	167	42,257	...
3rd Mar., 1888	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	533	43,318	81	850	54,384	64	15,70,057	93	28,00,964	78	12,30,907	...
25th Feb., 1888	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,073	58	36	2,140	60	83,104	50	77,037	47	...	6,157
25th ditto	Indian Midland	42	3,142	75	136	17,392	128	1,21,080	62	1,82,130	84	60,450	...
25th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	3,410	61	105	5,387	51	(*e*) 44,536	57	1,86,285	46	1,41,749	...
25th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,054	49	...	...	(*f*)68,353	37	68,353	...
	Total	4,139	14,61,233	353	4,681	15,65,982	335	6,10,66,752	331	6,03,72,309	292	...	6,94,443
	State Lines worked by Government.												
3rd Mar., 1888	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	606	1,79,492	296	676	1,72,854	256	74,03,161	269	85,65,337	289	10,72,176	...
3rd ditto	Nalhati	27	2,229	82	27	2,204	81	75,965	61	82,786	66	6,821	...
3rd ditto	Tirhoot	246	38,347	156	259	43,049	166	14,00,775	124	15,03,879	138	1,87,104	...
25th Feb., 1888	Wardha-Coal	45	19,500	435	45	21,614	480	6,38,416	306	6,51,304	313	12,888	...
25th ditto	Burma	333	1,01,572	305	333	93,461	281	23,10,758	151	27,95,561	183	4,78,803	...
25th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	25	4	8	138	17	(*g*) 4,258	18	9,823	39	5,565	...
3rd Mar., 1888	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	3,85,084	204	2,470	4,63,704	188	2,09,24,823	239	1,87,50,811	104	...	21,68,012
3rd ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,733	102	125	14,084	113	5,04,897	88	5,86,521	102	81,624	...
25th Feb., 1888	Jorhat	31	498	16	31	677	22	35,135	29	44,802	38	9,667	...
25th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	999	27	37	1,809	49	(*h*)25,133	43	70,089	41	44,956	...
	Total	3,342	7,40,539	222	4,011	8,13,654	203	3,34,25,321	218	3,31,56,973	180	...	2,68,348
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	11,617	35,82,763	308	12,846	39,05,173	304	15,84,41,198	299	15,59,90,313	268	...	24,50,885
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,92,12,242	149	7,99,76,233	137	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,92,28,956	150	7,60,14,080	131	...	32,14,876
	Assisted Companies.												
25th Feb., 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	3,345	50	67	4,025	60	2,66,001	86	2,73,074	89	7,073	...
18th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	6,479	83	78	6,744	86	3,01,540	83	3,01,429	100	59,889	...
25th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	31,270	83	376	43,840	117	16,71,171	113	17,75,714	102	1,04,543	...
3rd Mar., 1888	Tarakessur	22	5,077	228	22	5,123	230	2,11,721	207	2,32,633	227	20,912	...
	Total	543	46,171	85	543	59,732	110	24,50,433	109	26,42,850	105	1,92,417	...
	Native States.												
25th Feb., 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	20,348	105	193	26,579	138	8,65,131	97	8,86,451	99	21,320	
3rd Mar., 1888	Jodhpore	64	5,806	91	124	8,700	70	1,87,317	63	3,09,767	54	1,22,450	
25th Feb., 1888	His Highness the Nizam's	208	41,892	201	277	32,813	118	12,93,283	134	13,77,856	136	84,573	...
3rd Mar., 1888	Mysore	140	9,016	65	140	9,779	70	4,25,219	66	4,51,709	70	26,490	...
3rd ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,927	50	59	2,910	49	1,36,871	50	1,36,924	50	53	...
25th Feb., 1888	Morvi	51	1,608	32	68	2,160	32	43,914	30	1,22,029	39	78,115	...
3rd Mar., 1888	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	900	43	...	...	33,119	34	33,190	...
	Total	715	81,597	114	882	83,841	95	29,51,735	91	33,17,926	87	3,66,191	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November, 1886, to 19th February, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September, 1887, to 18th February, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 19th February, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd November, 1886, to 19th February, 1887.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R. E.,*
Under-Secretary.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS OF 1886-87.

BY

E. GAY, *Comptroller and Auditor General.*

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APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1886-87.

GENERAL REVIEW.

1. Before proceeding to give the usual detailed explanations it seems desirable to state briefly the principal circumstances which influenced the financial proceedings of the Government of India during the year under review. In 1885-86 the complications on the North-Western Frontier had led the Government to decide upon a permanent increase in its military strength, and upon the construction of a system of strategic railways and military frontier works at a large outlay, which would not lead to additional revenue but rather add permanently to the expenditure of the country a considerable sum on account of interest. The rate of exchange, too, which had remained pretty steady for some years, had fallen more than a penny during 1885-86, and had enhanced the charges under that head by more than a million. Upper Burma had been annexed, and the work of restoring order in the country and administering its affairs was attended with considerable expense. The extra outlay on these accounts was estimated in the budget of 1886-87 at nearly 2 millions and a half, and in order to provide for this excess the Government decided (1) to impose the Income Tax, (2) to transfer the outlay on Frontier Railways from Revenue to Capital Expenditure, and (3) to enlarge the Imperial revenues by a special contribution of 400,0 from the Provincial Governments, the balance being expected from improvement in the other revenues of the Imperial Government. With these arrangements it was expected that the year 1886-87 would close with a surplus of 182,2. It was soon discovered, however, that these expectations were not likely to be realized, since the state of affairs in Upper Burma needed the maintenance of a larger force at a greater expenditure than had been anticipated, and the rate of exchange experienced a further fall of more than a half-penny. Accordingly the Revised Estimate of 1886-87 had to provide for an excess expenditure of 1,334,6 as compared with the budget, and in order to meet this new condition of affairs the Government decided, for the reasons stated in paragraphs 68 to 75 of the Financial Statement of 1887-88, to suspend the Famine Insurance grant temporarily. The assistance so obtained, together with various improvements which had developed chiefly under the Railway Revenue account, promised to bring in all the funds required and leave at the end of the year a small surplus of 5. The accounts now show a surplus of 178,4 owing to the revenue being greater than the revised estimate by 741,0 and the expenditure by 563,1. The excess in expenditure lies mainly in Army charges, and in special defence works now paid from revenue for the first time. Of the improvement in revenue 395,4 occurs in the principal heads of Revenue, 50,5 in Post Office Telegraph and Mint, 189,2 in the Railway account, 40,1 in Irrigation, and 74,7 in Army receipts.

2. During the year under Review some minor changes have been introduced in the classification of civil receipts and expenditure. In the Military Department the pensions to Europeans are separated from the pensions to Natives of India. In the Public Works Department, the special defence charges are for the first time debited to revenue, but under a special heading.

3. Little change has been made in the form of this review. Last year the civil revenue and expenditure were stated in detail of minor heads, and the arrangement was found to be satisfactory as it brought to light various points, which would probably have been overlooked in a less minute examination.

The same system has been followed this year, and in the army division a statement has been added of the additional expenditure incurred on account of Burma. In the Public Works section of the account the differences under each head have been tabulated.

4. The following Summary gives the results to be reviewed in this report, and the details will be found in the Statements on pages 126 to 137. Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rx. 1 = ₹10) with the last two figures cut off for the sake of shortness, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees :—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
53,925,1	54,482,1	A	Principal heads of Revenue .	9,675,2	9,746,2
644,2	670,5	B	Interest	4,250,3	4,310,4
1,914,1	2,027,5	C	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . . .	2,227,5	2,145,3
1,433,8	1,461,6	D	Civil Administration . .	12,354,9	12,698,5
763,1	848,3	E	Miscellaneous . . .	4,848,6	4,701,1
...	...	F	Famine	1,361,3	309,0
...	...	G	Construction of Railways .	109,2	183,1
13,975,0	14,477,8	H	Railways	15,696,7	15,666,4
1,621,6	1,656,7	J	Irrigation	2,352,9	2.310,7
680,1	727,6	K	Buildings and Roads . .	5,449,3	5,201,7
841,7	985,0	L	Army Services . . .	18,266,0	19,525,0
...	...	LL	Special Defence Works .	...	325,6
...	...	M	Provincial Surplus + or deficit—	−975,4	+35,7
...	...		Imperial Surplus + or deficit— .	+182,2	+178,4
75,798,7	77,337,1		Total .	75,798,7	77,337,1

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+182,2	+178,4		Imperial surplus as above .	...	...
...	...	N	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works .	5,427,1	5,670,5
...	...		Special Defence Works .	441,7	...
...	...		Redemption of Liabilities .	4,844,2	4,914,5
9,415,4	9,727,6	O	Permanent Debt . .	...	...
478,2	775,8	P	Unfunded Debt . . .	...	...
733,5	1,305,2	Q	Deposits and Advances .	...	...
...	82,8	R	Loans by Government .	897,6	...
...	...	S	Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	3,162,0	684,4
..	236,5	T	Remittances	135,4	...
13,331,4	12,136,3	U	Secretary of State's Bills .	13,331,4	12,177,7
17,179,9	17,481,1	V	Cash balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...		Ditto March 31st .	13,081,2	18,476,6
41,320,6	41,923,7		Grand Total .	41,320,6	41,923,7

5. The general remarks that I have to offer, before proceeding to details, are grouped under two heads, *viz.*, comparison between 1885-86 and 1886-87, and comparison between Budget Estimates and Accounts of the last-named year.

Comparison with the year 1885-86.

6. The comparison in respect of revenues is as follows :—

Revenues.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference, 1886-87 greater (+) or less (−).
Principal Heads of Revenue . .	52,442,3	54,482,1	+2,039,8
Interest	699,0	670,5	−28,5
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	1,965,8	2,027,5	+61,7
Civil Departments	1,427,4	1,461,6	+34,2
Miscellaneous	1,077,8	848,3	−229,5
Railways	13,684,1	14,477,8	+793,7
Irrigation	1,588,3	1,656,7	+68,4
Buildings and Roads	615,6	727,6	+112,0
Army Services	963,9	985,0	+21,1
	74,464,2	77,337,1	+2,872,9

7. Under *Principal Heads of Revenue* the largest difference is in Assessed Taxes, which presents an excess of 851,7 accruing from the Income Tax. Next in order of amount is the Land Revenue which was better than 1885-86 by 463,3 owing mainly to improved collections in Lower Burma and the revision of assessments in some parts of India. Salt yielded 312,5 and Excise 223,1 more than the previous year. The excess in Salt has been produced by a larger demand for the produce of the Punjab mines on the opening of the broad gauge line of Railway from Mulukwal to Khewra, and to larger receipts at the Sambhar lake on the recommencement of work which had been stopped for a great part of the previous year. The improvement in *Post Office, Telegraph and Mint* may be attributed partly to the ordinary expansion of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments and especially to the increased revenue from Government messages in the latter from the anexation of Upper Burma. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* has arisen from the loss by exchange in the repayment of the Stock Receipt Loan of 1854. The larger revenue from *Railways* is due to the addition of new lines in the Southern Mahratta and Burma systems, to the development of traffic on the older ones and to the receipts of the S. P. and D. line being shown gross on its purchase by Government. The head *Buildings and Roads* includes 150,0 received in connection with the rendition of Gwalior Fort and Morar Cantonment to His Highness the Maharajah Scindia.

8. The comparison of the Expenditure side is as follows —

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference, 1886-87 greater (+) or less (−).
Principal Heads of Revenue . . .	9,805,3	9,746,2	−59,1
Interest	4,330,8	4,310,4	−20,4
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	2,293,0	2,145,3	−147,7
Civil Departments	12,243,7	12,698,5	+454,8
Miscellaneous	4,634,6	4,701,1	+66,5
Famine	1,500,0	309,0	−1,191,0
Construction of Railways . . .	632,0	183,1	−448,9
Railways	14,415,8	15,666,4	+1,250,6
Irrigation	2,303,7	2,310,7	+7,0
Buildings and Roads	4,485,3	5,201,7	+716,4
Army Services	20,097,8	19,525,0	−572,8
Special Defence Work	...	325,6	+325,6
	76,742,0	77,123,0	+381,0

9. The principal differences in this group are savings under *Post Office, Telegraph and Mint,* and under *Famine, Construction of Railways* and *Army*

Services, while there has been excess expenditure in *Civil Departments, Railways, Buildings and Roads* and *Special Defence Works.* The saving in *Post Office, Telegraph and Mint* is due to diminished expenditure in the two last named departments, in *Famine* to reduced grants for Protective Works and to withdrawal of the assignment for reduction of debt, in *Construction of Railways* to withdrawal of allotment for Frontier Railways, and in *Army Services* to the special charges incurred in 1885-86 on the North-West Frontier. The excess expenditure under *Civil Departments* is connected with the operations in Burma, under *Miscellaneous* with the loss by exchange on repayment of the Transfer Loan of 1854, under *Railways* with increased charges for interest, annuities and working expenses consequent on the purchase of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi line by the Government, and the receipt of large sums from Railway Companies, in *Buildings and Roads* with the restriction of expenditure on Public Works in 1885-86 owing to the Financial pressure.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates, 1886-87.

10. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts :—

	Better.	Worse.
A Principal Heads of Revenue . .	486,0	...
B Interest	...	33,8
C Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint .	195,6	...
D Civil Administration . . .	...	315,8
E Miscellaneous	232,7	...
F Famine	1,052,3	...
G Construction of Railways . . .	...	73,9
H Railways	533,1	...
J Irrigation	77,3	...
K Buildings and Roads . . .	295,1	...
L Army Services	...	1,115,7
L L Special Defence Works . .	...	325,6
	2,872,1	1,864,8
Combined Surplus, Imperial and Provincial .	1,007,3	...

11. There was a serious falling off in the price of the Bengal Opium, but the deficiency was to some extent made good by larger receipts from the duty on the Malwa drug. On the other hand there was a great improvement in Land Revenue, Salt and Excise. The special arrangement for famine insurance was revised as explained in paragraphs 68 to 75 of the Financial Statement for 1887-88, resulting in a saving of 1,052,3. The improvement under Railways was due to a development of traffic on some of the lines, especially the G. I. P. The cost of Special Defence Works was in the budget treated as expenditure not charged to Revenue, but is now paid from revenue. The last point requiring notice in this comparison is the army expenditure on account of Burma which has exceeded the Budget provision by 1,217,8.

12. The budget estimated for an excess expenditure of 793,2 on the whole account, but this included charges amounting to 975,4 out of past accumulations of Provincial and Local balances, thereby making a surplus in the Imperial account of 975,4—793,2 or 182,2. The accounts, however, show a surplus of 178,4 in the Imperial account, and an increase in the Provincial and Local balances of 35,7 instead of a decrease of 975,4 as estimated. The net Imperial expenditure has therefore exceeded the estimate by 182,2—178,4 or 3,8, while

the Provincial and Local balances show an improvement over the estimate of 975,4 + 35,7 or 1,011,1. The details of these differences are given below, the sign + meaning better and — worse than estimate.

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue .	−132,1	+689,1	+557,0	+63,0	−134,0	−71,0
Interest	+22,7	+3,6	+26,3	−60,3	+2	−60,1
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	+114,3	−9	+113,4	+80,3	+1,9	+82,2
Civil Departments . . .	+14,1	+13,7	+27,8	−441,6	+98,0	−343,6
Miscellaneous . . .	+55,2	+30,0	+85,2	+124,8	+22,7	+147,5
Famine	...	...	...	+1,052,3	...	+1,052,3
Constructions of Railways .	...	...	...	...	−73,9	−73,9
Railways	+436,8	+66,0	+502,8	−4,6	+34,9	+30,3
Irrigation	+19,3	+15,8	+35,1	+4,7	+37,5	+42,2
Buildings and Roads .	+3,9	+43,6	+47,5	+84,7	+162,9	+247,6
Army	+143,3	....	+143,3	−1,259,0	...	−1,259,0
Special Defence Works .	...	...	...	−325,6	...	−325,6
Total .	+677,5	+860,9	+1,538,4	−681,3	+150,2	−531,1
Total both sides .	−3,8	+1,011,1	+1,007,3	...	...	...

13. The improvement in the Provincial Section occurs chiefly in the Principal heads of revenue and in the expenditure of the Civil Departments and under Buildings and Roads. The notable items making up the difference in the Imperial section are as follows :—

Imperial.	Better.	Worse.
Opium Revenue (net) . . .	...	363,2
Salt Revenue (net) . . .	273,6	...
Telegraph (net)	175,3	...
Famine Insurance	1,052,3	...
Savings under Superannuation .	73,1	...
Loss by Exchange . . .	111,4	...
Burma—		
Police	...	219,0
Marine	...	144,4
Military	...	1,217,8
Other Military Expenditure (net) excluding exchange . . .	191,0	...
Guaranteed Railways (net) (excluding exchange on English expenditure shown below)	396,7	...
State Railways (net) do. do. .	265,7	...
Saving under Military Works . .	93,6	...
Special Defence Works . . .	...	270,3
Exchange on English expenditure .	...	551,7
Minor improvements under other heads	129,9	...
	2,762,6	2,766,4
Net worse	...	3,8

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
52,442,3	RECEIPTS	53,925,1	53,665,7	54,482,1

14. The principal features of this group may be summarised as follows. *Land Revenue* is better than 1885-86 and the Budget by 463,3 and 295,4, respectively, owing largely to increased collections in Lower Burma and to new and revised settlements in some parts of India. *Opium* is better than 1885-86 by 5 only notwithstanding the sale of 4,506 more chests in Bengal and is worse than Budget by 284,6. There was a serious fall in the price of Bengal opium, but the deficiency on this account was to some extent made good by larger receipts from the duty on the Malwa drug. *Salt* also shews an improvement of 312,5 and 265,1, produced by large demands on the Punjab mines, consequent on the completion of the broad-gauge Railway from Mulukwal to Khewra, to large receipts at Sambhar on the recommencement of works which had been stopped for a great part of the previous year, and to general activity in the salt trade. *Excise* shews 223,1 more than 1885-86 and 240,4 more than Budget, but part of this is nominal and arises from changes in the method of making up the account. There was increased consumption in Bengal and Bombay. Under *Assessed Taxes* a large excess occurs (851,7) over the previous year as the result of the Income Tax, but the actual realizations fell short of the Budget by 103,4. A full explanation of these and the other minor changes will be found in the following paragraphs.

I.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	99,6	602,9	656,8	384,8	3,773,8	5,718,9	2,087,0	4,763,2	3,322,1	21,409,1
	Budget . 1886-87 .	90,6	609,1	716,0	379,9	3,730,3	5,751,0	2,092,3	4,590,4	3,188,0	21,061,1
	Revised . 1886-87 .	95,1	609,1	769,5	381,7	3,735,0	5,764,0	2,089,3	4,566,9	3,173,1	21,183,7
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	94,5	622,8	857,2	392,8	3,774,0	5,807,1	2,087,5	4,605,8	3,215,1	21,457,1
Rent of resumed Police Service lands and Service Commutations.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	7,1	...	18,7	...	810,9	837,0
	Budget . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	18,7	...	732,7	759,2
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	7,7	...	19,0	...	810,9	837,6
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	7,7	...	19,2	...	873,2	900,1
Capitation tax . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	315,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	315,5
	Budget . 1886-87 .	...	...	316,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	316,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	313,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	313,0
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	...	...	313,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	313,7
Sale of Proprietory Right, Sale of waste lands, &c., and Receipts for the improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2	...	...	2,7	41,4	1,5	1,3	3,4	1,6	52,1
	Budget . 1886-87 .	4	...	...	1,2	45,9	2,1	1,0	3,4	5	54,5
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2	...	...	1,2	52,3	1,1	5	2,3	1,5	59,1
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	...	...	..	1,8	61,9	4	4	6,9	5,6	77,0
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	13,5	3,1	78,1	35,5	33,6	51,3	62,9	135,1	120,3	533,4
	Budget . 1886-87 .	13,1	2,4	119,0	32,7	37,3	41,6	68,0	173,7	122,4	610,2
	Revised . 1886-87 .	15,5	2,9	117,5	32,7	30,0	42,1	51,2	158,8	114,3	565,0
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	17,9	2,9	143,1	36,0	33,9	42,4	65,3	236,4	160,2	738,1
Upper Burma Receipts	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	7,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,9
	Budget . 1886-87 .	...	...	515,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	515,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	210,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	210,4
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	...	...	167,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	167,2
TOTAL . . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	113,3	606,0	1,058,3	423,0	3,856,2	5,771,7	2,169,9	4,901,7	4,254,9	23,155,0
	Budget . 1886-87 .	104,1	611,5	1,666,0	413,8	3,821,8	5,797,7	2,180,0	4,677,5	4,043,6	23,316,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	110,8	612,0	1,410,4	415,6	3,825,0	5,807,2	2,160,0	4,728,0	4,099,8	23,168,8
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	112,4	625,7	1,481,2	430,6	3,877,5	5,850,2	2,172,4	4,849,1	4,254,1	23,653,2
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	...	87,2	41,1	380,5	53,8	562,6
	Budget . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	...	87,2	44,0	356,6	67,9	555,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	...	87,2	46,0	356,7	68,4	558,3
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	...	87,2	68,2	390,2	51,9	597,5
TOTAL . . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	113,3	606,0	1,058,3	423,0	3,856,2	5,684,5	2,128,8	4,521,2	4,201,1	22,592,4
	Budget . 1886-87 .	104,1	611,5	1,666,0	413,8	3,821,8	5,710,5	2,136,0	4,320,9	3,975,7	22,760,3
	Revised . 1886-87 .	110,8	612,0	1,410,4	415,6	3,825,0	5,720,0	2,114,0	4,371,3	4,031,4	22,610,5
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	112,4	625,7	1,481,2	430,6	3,877,5	5,763,0	2,104,2	4,458,9	4,202,2	23,055,7

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

15. In the *ordinary land revenue* there was a shrinkage in India as compared with 1885-86, owing to the low rates prevailing in Quetta, where the revenue is mostly realised in kind, but the result is better than was expected in the estimate, which provided for large remissions on coffee lands in Coorg. The price of coffee, however, having improved, remissions were not required to the extent anticipated. The large collections in the Central Provinces are due to the revised settlements in the Raepur and Sambalpur Districts, and the recovery of arrears. In Lower Burma the revenue came in freely as the country began to quiet down after the disturbances of 1885-86. The improvement in Assam is attributed to extension of cultivation, progressive rates on waste lands, and greater punctuality in realising the demand. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces a special effort was made towards the end of 1886-87 for the collection of all demands within the year. In the Punjab there is a difference of 4,8 only between the forecast and the actuals shewing that the former was carefully framed. In Madras the revenue in 1885-86 included a large amount of arrears. In 1886-87 the collections exceeded the estimate in consequence, partly of the augmented demand, and partly from the vigour with which the recoveries were pushed. Some of the Madras districts had an exceptionally favourable season, but this was counterbalanced in other parts of the presidency. In Tanjore, however, large remissions that were granted in the previous year, were disallowed and collected in 1886-87. The large receipts in Bombay have accrued from enhanced rates of assessments, from the extension of cultivation in two districts, from new settlements in Hyderabad, and from the unexpected recovery in Broach, at the end of March, of a large amount which was not expected to be realised until 1887-88. The increase would have been more prominent, but, owing to a change of classification, certain sums which were treated as ordinary revenue in the estimate have appeared as miscellaneous revenue in the accounts.

16. As regards the other headings, the difference between estimate and actuals in the Bombay revenue from *rent of resumed lands*, is due to the former being based on the old survey rates, while the collections proceeded on the new scale. The Burma estimate for the *capitation tax* was too sanguine. The Bengal receipts from *sales of waste lands*, &c., were augmented by large proceeds from leases in the Sunderbuns and from the redemption of land tax in the 24-Pergunnahs. The Bombay receipts include the sale-proceeds of a portion of the Imperial Mody Bay estate, which had accumulated with the Bombay Port Trust. It was not provided for in the budget. The improvement in *fisheries and other miscellaneous revenue* is due in India to the Quetta Assigned Revenue which is improving, in Burma to the restoration of order in the country, in Assam to the opening out of new fisheries and to the yield from elephants and coal royalties, in Madras to the inclusion of certain local fund revenue and of the chank fishery, and in Bombay to local receipts and to the change of classification noticed above in the last paragraph. On the other hand there was a decline in Bengal, owing to the order for the recovery of copying fees in stamps not having been taken into consideration when the budget was framed. The Punjab estimate was high. As regards *Upper Burma* receipts, the unsettled state of the country prevented cultivation, and the expected revenue was not received.

17. The principle on which the land revenue is divided between the Imperial and Provincial Governments has been explained in previous reports, and hence it will be sufficient on this occasion to give only the following statements, which show how the results in 1886-87 have been worked out. It should be noticed that owing to the Financial pressure the Imperial share of the revenue was increased, by special contributions of 120,0 20,0 60,0 and 200,0 from the Central Provinces, Assam, Madras and Bombay respectively.

A—Transactions affecting the distribution of Land Revenue in 1886-87.

PROVINCE.	Capital outlay from Provincial Revenues.	Contributions Imperial and Provincial.	Special adjustments between Imperial and Provincial. Receipts.	Payments.	Net.	Inter-provincial adjustments.	Total Net credits (+) or debits (—) to Provincial.
Central Provinces	...	−120,0	8	...	+8	−1,6	−120,8
Burma	...	+1,3	1,0	16,5	−15,5	−4,3	−15,5
Assam	...	−20,0	12,3	6,0	+6,3	−5,6	−19,3
Bengal	...	+2	72,1	23,4	+48,7	+12,5	61,4
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	+25,8	...	12,5	13,8	−1,3	+1,5	+26,0
Punjab	...	+7,2	35,1	...	+35,1	+11,7	+54,0
Madras	...	−62,0	74,1	17,8	+56,3	+1	−5,6
Bombay	...	−202,1	37,6	17,0	+20,6	+1,8	−179,7

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

B.—Distribution of the Land Revenue in 1886-87.

Provinces.	Total Revenues.	Percentage of Provincial share.	Provincial share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	Land Revenue not included in the Division.			Distribution of the Land Revenue.			
						Impl.	Provl.	Local.	Impl.	Provl.	Local.	Total.
Central Provinces	625,7	49·2017	307,8	—120,8	187,0	...	...	...	438,7	187,0	...	625,7
Burma	1,179,0	32·8367	387,2	—15,5	371,7	(a) 167,2	134,6	4	974,5	506,3	4	1,481,2
Assam	430,6	63·0222	271,4	—19,3	252,1	...	...	...	178,6	252,1	...	430,7
Bengal	3,877,5	32·2284	1,249,6	+61 4	1,311,0	...	...	...	2,566,5	1,311,0	...	3,877,5
N.-W Provinces and Oudh	5,787,4	25·4542	1,473,1	+26,0	1,499,1	...	62,9	...	4,288,3	1,562,0	...	5,850,3
Punjab	2,169,6	49·7193	883,5	+54,0	937,5	...	...	2,7	1,232,1	937,5	2,7	2,172,3
Madras	4,734,5	28 8073	1,363,9	—5,6	1,358,3	...	...	114,6	3,376,2	1 358,3	114,6	4,849,1
Bombay	3,362,5	59·8216	2,011,5	—179,7	1,831,8	5,6	873,2	12,8	1,536,3	2,705,0	12,8	4,254,1

(a) On account of Upper Burma Land Revenue.

II.—Opium.

1885-86, Accounts.		1886-87, Budget.	1886-87, Revised.	Accounts.
6,296,0	Bengal sale of Opium	6,660,0	6,147,0	6,147,0
2,449,0	Bombay Opium Pass fees	2,346,8	2,544,3	2,583,4
	Excise Opium—			
2	India	1	2	2
21,9	Central Provinces	22,0	21,9	21,5
27,6	Burma	27,6	32,0	33,3
42,0	Assam	43,1	42,5	42,0
53,9	Bengal	53·5	55,0	55,2
42,5	North-Western Provinces	43,2	44,0	43,7
...	Punjab	11,6	2,9	3,2
9,4	Miscellaneous	19,7	9,1	13,5
8,942,5	Total	9,227,6	8,898,9	8,943,0

18. The Bengal actuals with 54,750 chests sold at an average of 1,123 do not compare favourably with the Budget, which looked for 55,500 chests and an average of 1,200 per chest, but they come very close to the revised estimate, which was framed at a time when most of the circumstances affecting the actuals were ascertainable.

19. On the other hand the increased realization in Bombay, on account of pass fees, was brought about by a desire to anticipate the "likin" tax which the Chefoo Convention makes leviable with the import duty, and also by the reported failure of the China crop. It is chiefly due to this that the total opium revenue corresponds closely with the actual figures of 1885-86, in spite of the falling off in Bengal.

20. The excise opium in Burma shews an increase as compared with the original estimate in consequence of greater competition for the Licenses at Akyab and Mergui, and of increased sales of the drug owing to the influx of a large number of camp followers and others attending the Military Force in Burma. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the increased receipts are due to general larger consumption of the drug. In the Punjab the original estimate of 11,6 was calculated on a probable consumption of 400 mds. at 7-4 per seer, but the Revenue authorities subsequently reduced the figure to 100 mds. and the actuals bear out the revised estimate very closely. The following table shews the sales and produce in Bengal and the exports from Bombay:—

		Bengal.					Bombay.		
Year.		Balance in stock on 1st April. Chests.	Produce of season. Chests.	Chests sold.	Average price per chest. ₹	Total price.	Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
1876-77		50,504	68,051	47,240	1,270	6,000,0	49,136	600	2,948,2
1877-78		71,315	67,167	49,500	1,266	6,269,3	45,830	600	2,749,8
1878-79		88,982	43,140	55,500	1,225	6,798,6	36,807	650	2,393,0
1879-80		76,622	49,961	59,100	1,170	6,914,2	46,211½	650 & 700	3,141,1
1880-81		67,483	52,969	56,400	1,362	7,683,6	36,069½	700	2,526,2
1881-82		64,052	49,732	56,400	1,324	7,465,3	31,196	700	2,184,7
1882-83		57,384	51,697	56,400	1,222	6,890,5	36,327	700 & 650	2,395,6
1883-84		52,681	38,214	54,400	1,250	6,803,7	38,586	650	2,508,5
1884-85		36,495	65,993	46,698	1,296	6,052,0	39,039	650	2,537,9
1885-86		55,790	64,925	50,994	1,235	6,296,0	37,677	650	2,449,0
1886-87	Budget	...	...	55,500	1,200	6,660,0	36,134	650	2,346,8
1886-87	Revised	...	...	54,750	1,123	6,147,0	39,192	650	2,544,3
1886-87	Actuals	69,705	64,500	54,750	1,123	6,147,0	39,745½	650	2,583,4

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Sale of Government Salt.	Accounts 1885-86	113,5	30,4	...	...	937,0	77,8	1,158,7
	Budget 1886-87	174,4	32,0	...	...	443,9	35,2	685,5
	Revised 1886-87	176,9	56,3	...	...	498,1	62,0	793,3
	Accounts 1886-87	172,6	62,2	...	...	427,7	61,2	723,7
Excise on local manufacture.	Accounts 1885-86	10,0	...	3,5	96,2	501,8	1,749,5	2,361,0
	Budget 1886-87	11,2	...	3,5	99,4	942,2	1,408,7	2,465,0
	Revised 1886-87	10,0	...	3,2	...	894,3	1,494,2	2,401,7
	Accounts 1886-87	9,5	...	3,3	...	985,1	1,516,5	2,514,4
Duty on imported Salt	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	15,9	1,803,6	3	2,1	1,821,9
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	22,5	1,800,6	2	2,4	1,825,7
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	16,5	1,917,1	5	2,0	1,936,1
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	29,5	1,948,5	2	2,0	1,980,2
Inland Customs duty	Accounts 1885-86	953,7	...	...	...	...	...	953,7
	Budget 1886-87	1,331,6	...	...	...	...	...	1,331,6
	Revised 1886-87	1,329,4	...	...	...	...	...	1,329,4
	Accounts 1886-87	1,371,0	...	...	...	...	...	1,371,0
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1885-86	28,8	...	...	10.1	9,1	1,8	49,8
	Budget 1886-87	47,8	...	...	12,0	13,7	3,7	77,2
	Revised 1886-87	42,7	...	...	10,0	16,1	1,8	70,6
	Accounts 1886-87	42,6	...	...	10,2	12,0	3,5	68,3
Upper Burma	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	7,5	...	...	...	7,5
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	7,5	...	...	...	7,5
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Accounts 1885-86	1,106,0	30,4	19,4	1,909,9	1,448,3	1,831,2	6,345,1
	Budget 1886-87	1,565,0	32,0	33,5	1,912,0	1,400,0	1,450,0	6,392,5
	Revised 1886-87	1,559,0	56,3	27,2	1,927,1	1,409,0	1,560,0	6,538,6
	Accounts 1886-87	1,595,7	62,2	32,8	1,958,7	1,425,0	1,583,2	6,657,6

21. The increase under this head as compared with last year's actuals shews a growing revenue, and India and Bengal are its chief contributors. In India, the completion of the broadgauge line of Railway from Mulukwal to Khewra, coupled with the lowering of the rates of Rail freight on Rock Salt, created a considerable demand on the Punjab mines for that commodity. The Kohat Salt also was in greater request, but these improvements were counterbalanced to some extent, by the unfavourable season at the Sultanpore Salt sources.

22. The large excess over estimates in the Central Provinces is due to increased sales of Baragora salt, and in Burma and Bengal to larger importations arising from a return of activity in the Salt trade. The large variations in Madras, both under "Sale of Government Salt," and "Excise on local manufacture" are attributable, in some measure, to the transfer from the Bengal accounts of the transactions in Orissa, but more particularly to the gradual substitution of the excise duty for the Government monopoly, which has the effect of decreasing both sides of the account by about three annas (the cost price) for every maund of the monopoly supply supplanted by the excise.

23. The decrease in Bombay, as compared with the actuals of 1885-86, is owing to the cessation of the extraordinary demand for the Baragora salt, which arose from the stoppage of Sambhar Lake produce in that year. On the other hand, the increased exports to the Madras Coasts and to Calcutta have led to the improvement over the Budget and Revised Estimates.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Court-fee Stamps	Accounts . 1885-86 .	21,4	94,7	60,6	55,9	968,3	471,1	226,7	367,0	244,3	2,510,0
	Budget .	21,1	95,9	66,0	56,5	970,0	476,5	236,6	348,1	256,2	2,526,9
	Revised . 1886-87 .	22,2	102,1	57,6	54,9	981,8	476,5	234,9	361,0	270,3	2,561,3
	Accounts .	22,4	103,8	58,7	54,0	999,2	483,6	235,5	363,0	271,1	2,591,3
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	18,0	41,9	32,3	22,0	337,4	147,4	104,7	214,8	162,4	1,080,9
	Budget .	20,5	41,3	33,2	22,0	346,0	146,1	101,5	223,6	163,5	1,097,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	19,4	42,9	29,1	19,7	341,0	151,0	110,0	211,6	168,6	1,093,3
	Accounts .	19,4	42,6	29,3	19,8	334,3	150,6	113,1	212,2	169,0	1,090,3
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2	4	9	4	20,1	3,3	2,5	8,2	36,3	72,3
	Budget .	2	6	8	4	9,6	2,4	2,2	8,3	35,3	59,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	3	5	8	4	8,9	2,5	2,6	7,4	39,1	62,5
	Accounts .	3	5	8	4	12,8	2,6	2,8	6,9	39,2	66,3
Upper Burma,	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget .	...	...	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	4,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,0
	Accounts .	...	...	3,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,4
TOTAL	Accounts . 1885-86 .	39,6	137,0	93,8	78,3	1,325,8	621,8	333,9	590,0	443,0	3,663,2
	Budget .	41,8	137,8	110,0	78,9	1,325,6	625,0	340,3	580,0	455,0	3,694,4
	Revised . 1886-87 .	41,9	145,5	91,5	75,0	1,331,7	630,0	347,5	580,0	478,0	3,721,1
	Accounts .	42,1	146,9	92,2	74,2	1,346,3	636,8	351,4	582,1	479,3	3,751,3

24. The increase under this head, as compared both with the estimates and the actuals of 1885-86, confirms the growing tendency of the revenue from this source.

25. The improvement in India is mainly due to larger sales of stamps in the newly settled districts of Beluchistan. In the Central Provinces the excess is attributed to the failure of the kharif crops resulting in the renewal of bonds from the ryots, as also to the progress of Railway works, leading to larger sales of Receipt Stamps.

26. The disturbed state of some of the districts in Lower Burma seriously interfered with business, and accounts for the falling off in that Province. The Upper Burma reports shew, that owing to unavoidable delay in establishing Civil Courts, the receipts provided for in the Budget and Revised, were not fully realized.

27. Assam also shews a falling off chiefly in the Sylhet district. It is attributed to the impoverished condition of the people consequent on the floods and three bad years in succession. There was also a decrease in the number of civil suits in some districts.

28. In Bengal increased litigation consequent upon the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act is still in operation, but the orders of Government to collect copying-fees in stamps accounts for the bulk of the excess in this Province. The improved receipts in the North-Western Provinces under "Court-fee Stamps" and "Commercial and other Stamps," are due to the ordinary expansion of the revenue and to increased litigation.

29. In the Punjab there was a general improvement under all the heads, but an unfavourable agricultural season led to renewal of bonds from the ryots to the money-lenders, followed by a special increase under Court-fee Stamps.

30. The falling off in Madras from the exceptional amount of last year was anticipated in the Budget and revised estimates, and is not attributable to any special cause. In Bombay the improvement is due partly to the extension of Railway lines leading to numerous conveyances from the owners of lands to the Railway authorities, and partly to the establishment of an additional Court in the Kaira and Panchmahal Districts, but more generally to the increasing prosperity of the people. Under Court-fee Stamps there is an exceptional receipt of 8,3, the value of stamp-duty on the probate in a single estate.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
License and Distillery Fees and Duties for the sale of Liquors and Drugs.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	60,0	209,3	115,7	50,4	804,3	484,3	95,8	809,4	777,2	3,406,4
	Budget .	59,1	206,0	121,3	52,2	825,7	487,5	98,8	780,0	750,0	3,380,6
	Revised . 1886-87 .	60,9	209,9	121,7	54,0	835,7	512,2	100,0	830,0	797,0	3,521,4
	Accounts .	70,4	214,6	135,9	53,1	854,7	523,9	100,5	853,1	805,0	3,611,2
Opium	Account . 1885-86 .	2,3	42,7	92,6	167,2	153,5	51,3	35,1	71,6	105,4	721,7
	Budget .	2,2	43,8	100,0	170,8	153,7	52,2	42,6	66,0	92,8	724,1
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,5	42,0	100,4	168,6	153,7	52,4	35,6	66,0	105,5	726,7
	Accounts .	2,7	42,2	110,7	166,7	157,0	53,5	36,0	62,7	113,8	745,3
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1885-86 .	4	3	1,8	...	7	3	1	2,0	17,9	23,5
	Budget .	2,2	2	1,6	...	6	3	2	2,0	13,0	20,1
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,3	6	1,2	...	6	4	4	1,0	7,5	14,0
	Accounts .	1	7	1,1	...	9	4	5	9	7,4	12,0
Upper Burma	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Budget .	...	...	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	3,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,5
	Accounts .	...	...	6,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,7
TOTAL	Accounts . 1885-86 .	62,7	252,3	210,6	217,6	958,5	535,9	131,0	883,0	900,5	4,152,1
	Budget .	63,5	250,0	232,9	223,0	980,0	540,0	141,6	848,0	855,8	4,134,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	65,7	252,5	226,8	222,6	990,0	565,0	136,0	897,0	910,0	4,265,6
	Accounts .	73,2	257,5	254,4	219,8	1,012,6	577,8	137,0	916,7	926,2	4,375,2

31. The receipts from "*License and Distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs*" shew an increase in every province, over both the actuals of last year and the Budget Estimate, and Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Madras have contributed the largest shares to the improvement. It is due in India to increased consumption of Arrack in the Mysore assigned tract, and to the payment by the Mysore Durbar of 3,0 towards share of toddy revenue of the assigned tract from 1884-85 to 1886-87, which was not anticipated in the Budget. There are also larger collections in the newly settled district of Beluchistan. In the Central Provinces and Assam better prices were obtained for licenses. In Burma certain changes were introduced in respect of the Excise revenue which is now credited in full to this head, the share due to excluded Local Funds being transferred to them by charge *per contra* under Refunds. There has also been a change in the system of granting licenses. The selling price of distillery liquors was also reduced, and this led to increased consumption of duty-paid liquor. In Bengal the improvement is due to increasing consumption, which was temporarily checked in 1885-86, owing to a bad agricultural season, and in the North-Western Provinces to general improvement and partly to the abolition of the excise monopoly at Cawnpore and Allahabad. In Madras the extension of the free supply system and other administrative changes, together with the transfer to this head of the duty on country spirits excised at import rates, from the head "Customs," caused the large receipts in that presidency, but these were partly counterbalanced by the transfer to "Customs" of the duty on Colombo arrack and by the abolition of the arrack monopoly. In Bombay the improvement is due to large removals of country liquors to supply the workmen employed on the construction of the Southern Mahratta Railway, to large consumption of Uran Mowra spirit and to an increase in tree-tapping license fees and still head duty recoverable on toddy spirit. Under *Opium*, Burma, Bengal and Bombay report increased sales, and Madras diminished imports from Indore in consequence of the large stock at the beginning of the year. The falling off under "*Other Receipts*" as compared with the actuals of last year occurs chiefly in Bombay, and is due to the fact that the contributions towards the cost of Abkari Police, included in the accounts of 1885-86, have this year been shewn under "Police." The unsettled state of the country accounts for the disparity between the actuals and the estimate in *Upper Burma*.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2,0	...	71.6	50,9	...	427,5	189,2	444,3	256,9	1,442,4
	Budget .	2,1	...	83,2	50,9	...	429,5	188,1	420,0	234,9	1,408,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,1	...	84.2	50,9	...	429,3	191,8	419,0	257,1	1,434,4
	Accounts .	2,1	...	102,8	51,3	...	431,8	189,1	432,4	267,6	1,477,1
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	3,1	32,5	...	...	...	28,5	97,6	231,7	...	393,4
	Budget .	3,0	33,2	...	...	...	29,7	100,0	218,9	...	384,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	3,0	33,2	...	...	...	30,0	110,0	216,1	...	392,3
	Accounts .	3,5	31,8	...	...	...	30,7	110,7	213,3	...	390,0
Education Cess . . .	Accounts . 1885 86 .	9	14,7	...	...	...	14,7	4,4	...	...	34,7
	Budget .	6	13,1	...	...	...	14,7	4,4	...	...	32,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	8	11,5	...	...	...	14,7	2,5	...	...	29,5
	Accounts .	9	12,1	...	...	...	14,9	3,6	...	...	31 5
Road Cess . . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	..	15,8	...	...	372,2	4,6	4,2	1	...	396,9
	Budget .	...	14,0	...	...	362,5	4,6	4,1	1	...	385,3
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	12,2	...	...	371,0	4,6	2,4	1	...	390,3
	Accounts .	...	13,0	...	...	371,3	4,7	3,4	1	...	392,5
Public Works Cess . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	380,4	...	...	5,9	...	386,3
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	379,7	...	...	4,7	...	384,4
	Revised . 1886 87 .	...	...	...	...	372,2	...	...	4,2	...	376,4
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	385,9	...	...	3,9	...	389,8
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	12,6	...	...	...	162,2	62,4	...	...	237,2
	Budget .	...	12,7	...	...	...	163,2	63,1	...	...	239,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	12,7	...	...	...	165,2	66,8	...	...	244,7
	Accounts .	...	13,0	...	...	...	164,2	64,9	...	...	242,1
Rate on Wards' Estates	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	6,7	...	4	...	...	7,1
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	12,0	...	3	...	...	12,3
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	15,3	...	3	...	...	15,6
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	10,0	...	3	...	...	10,3
District Post Cess .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	4,0	...	...	31,5	3,7	2,1	...	...	41,3
	Budget .	...	3,4	...	...	30,9	3,7	2,1	...	...	40,1
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	3,0	...	...	31,5	3,7	1.2	...	...	39,4
	Accounts .	...	3,1	...	...	32,8	3,7	1,7	...	...	41,3
Original Rates in Oudh	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	...	18,2	...	...	...	18,2
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	...	18,5	...	...	...	18,5
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	...	18,5	...	...	...	18,5
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	...	18,6	...	...	...	18,6
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,8
	Budget .	3,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2
	Accounts .	2,7	3	...	...	3,6	...	...	...	...	2,5
											6,6
Total .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	8,8	79,6	71,6	50,9	790,8	659,4	360,3	682,0	256,9	2,960,3
	Budget .	8,9	76,4	83,2	50,9	785,1	663,9	362,1	643,7	234,9	2,909,1
	Revised . 1886-87 .	8,4	72,6	84,2	50,9	790,0	668,0	375,0	639,4	257,1	2,943,6
	Accounts .	9,2	73,3	102,8	51,3	803,6	668,6	373,7	649,7	267,6	2,999,8

32. The fluctuations in India, Assam and Bengal do not call for remark. The smaller receipts in the Central Provinces are due to advance collections having been made in 1885-86 as explained in last year's report. The rates in Burma have kept pace with the increased collections under "I, Land Revenue," during the pacification of the country. In the North-Western Provinces the larger yield from "Local Rate Fund" and "Acreage Cess Fund," is due to new assessments sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, chiefly in the district of Jaunpore. In the Punjab, the increase is due partly to realisation of arrears and partly to the establishment of Patwari Funds in connection with new

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

settlements. In Madras, there was a prosperous agricultural season, and the collections were larger than was expected in the Budget. The enhanced rates in Bombay are due to new settlements in Hyderabad and to extension of cultivation. In the Bombay Budget the Sind Village cess was entered under "Land Revenue".

VII.—Customs.

		Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Sea Customs.						
Import Duties	Accounts . 1885-86 . .	71,8	140,0	50,8	173,0	435,6
	Budget . .	66,2	142,5	47,0	170,0	425,7
	Revised . . 1886-87 . .	92,5	141,5	71,0	183,6	488,6
	Accounts .	102,8	150,6	71,4	187,2	512,0
Export Duties	Accounts . 1885-86 . .	501,4	180,8	36,4	25,7	744,3
	Budget . .	461,4	181,8	50,0	25,0	718,2
	Revised . . 1886-87 . .	466,2	157,5	47,5	28,0	699,2
	Accounts .	476,3	158,0	51,6	29,8	715,7
Other Receipts, including *Land Customs.*	Accounts . 1885-86 . .	2,1	5,1	6,2	6,7	20,1
	Budget . .	2,4	5,7	12,7	6,0	26,8
	Revised . . 1886-87 . .	2,1	5,7	9,9	6,4	24,1
	Accounts .	2,1	6,9	2,7	6,9	18,6
Upper Burma Receipts . .	Budget . . 1886-87 . .	2,5	...	...	...	2,5
Total .	Accounts . 1885-86 . .	575,3	325,9	93,4	205,4	1,200,0
	Budget . .	532,5	330,0	109,7	201,0	1,173,2
	Revised . . 1886-87 . .	560,8	304,7	128,4	218,0	1,211,9
	Accounts .	581,2	315,5	125,7	223,9	1,246,3

33. *Import duties.*—The increase in Burma is due to large collection of duty on arms imported by the missionaries for the protection of the Karens, as well as to large clearances of liquor from bond in anticipation of the new rates of duty introduced by the tariff of 1887. The improvement in Bengal is the result of a better import trade. In Madras, the transfer to this head of the duty realised on Colombo arrack, from the head "V Excise," explains the excess. The increase in Bombay is due partly to expansion of trade, and in a small measure to the change noticed above in the rates of duty on liquors.

34. *Export duties.*—The collections fell off both in Burma and Bengal in consequence of a decline in the shipments of rice, brought about by the prevalence of low prices in Europe, but the falling off was not so great as was provided for in the Budget. On the other hand a revival of the coast trade led to larger shipments of rice to Karikal, Ceylon and other places, and produced the improvement noticeable in Madras and Bombay.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
1	India	274,2	197,0	124,2
23,2	Central Provinces	38,4	38,4	40,3
...	Assam	18,0	19,0	20,5
153,4	Bengal	360,0	361,4	364,5
119,3	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	205,0	220,0	222,0
38,0	Punjab	90,0	93,9	112,4
43,4	Madras	130,0	123,4	154,3
125,6	Bombay	342,5	295,0	316,5
503,0	Total . .	1,458,1	1,348,1	1,354,7

35. This being the first year of the Income Tax it was difficult to frame a correct estimate of the proceeds. The result shews that the India and Bombay estimates were too high and the others too low. In Madras and Bombay the tax was realized on the surplus profits of the Guaranteed lines and not on the net traffic receipts as was anticipated in the budget.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I Timber and other Produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts	1885-86	6,8	13,4	160,4	1	7,3	81,4	45,6	35,1	214,2	564,3
	Budget	1886-87	8,8	12,5	146,9	1	12,8	81,9	60,4	49,5	174,2	547,1
	Revised	1886-87	7,1	8,3	156,2	1	10,3	78,7	68,2	49,2	207,5	585,6
	Accounts	1886-87	6,8	8,5	154,3	...	10,8	82,4	71,8	27,6	190,5	552,7
II Timber and other Produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1885-86	4,5	86,9	19,5	17,9	49,2	60,4	34,2	80,8	110,7	464,1
	Budget	1886-87	4,0	93,8	20,7	21,3	55,6	70,0	29,5	79,1	103,9	477,9
	Revised	1886-87	4,9	84,5	24,0	18,4	50,1	67,4	34,6	89,1	102,0	475,0
	Accounts	1886-87	5,6	84,0	25,1	18,3	51,5	71,0	37,4	94,9	102,4	490,2
Other Receipts	Accounts	1885-86	5	3,4	17,5	1,7	3,2	4,3	5,3	4,0	11,7	51,6
	Budget	1886-87	4	3,1	12,4	1,1	3,6	3,1	4,1	2,4	8,1	38,3
	Revised	1886-87	6	3,2	15,3	2,3	3,2	3,5	3,2	2,0	4,7	38,0
	Accounts	1886-87	5	3,2	20,5	2,9	3,1	4,0	3,5	2,2	10,4	50,3
Upper Burma Receipts	Accounts	1885-86	...	...	5,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,0
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	90,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,0
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	40,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,0
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	10,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,8
Total	Accounts	1885-86	11,8	103,7	202,4	19,7	59,7	146,1	85,1	119,9	336,6	1,085,0
	Budget	1886-87	13,2	109,4	270,0	22,5	72,0	155,0	94,0	131,0	286,2	1,153,3
	Revised	1886-87	12,6	96,0	235,5	20,8	63,6	149,6	106,0	140,3	314,2	1,138,6
	Accounts	1886-87	12,9	96,7	210,7	21,2	65,4	157,4	113,7	128,7	303,3	1,104,0

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1885-86	8	3	11	Total, including England	Accounts 1885-86	1,086,1
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	...		Budget 1886-87	1,153,3
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	...		Revised 1886-87	1,138,6
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	...		Accounts 1886-87	1,104,0

36. The fluctuations in India and Assam are normal and do not require special notice. The reduced receipts in the Central Provinces are attributed to a smaller supply of sleepers to the Nagpur-Chattisgurh State Railway than was comtemplated in the Budget, and to increased activity in the working of private forests. Burma also compares very unfavourably with the Budget and the revised estimates for the year, and the decrease is chiefly in Upper Burma, where the disturbed state of the country interfered with work in the forests. Bengal reports that owing to reduced sales of depôt timber, the Budget was not reached, but the old stock of sleepers having been transferred to the State Railway department; and a good demand having arisen for firewood and charcoal, the collections exceeded last year's revenue. It may be added that the scarcity of sound timber near market centres in Darjeeling produced large arrivals from Nepal and Bhootan. The North-Western Provinces shew an improvement due to arrear collections on account of previous years, to large supplies of sleepers to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and to increased manufacture of catechu. The Punjab revenue was benefited by the extension of the sleeper trade, by stronger demand for depôt timber and fuel and by increased grazing dues. In Madras the estimates, both original and revised, were not reached, and the failure is due to abatement in the demand for sál sleepers in Ganjam, temporary depression of sales in Godavari, and to diminished transactions in teak and blackwood in the Nilgiris. Bombay actuals shew an increase over the original estimate, although they fall short of the figures of 1885-86, which was an exceptional year. The improvement as regards the Budget is due to increased demand for sleepers for the Southern Mahratta Railway and for fuel in Sind by the North-Western Railway. The difference from the figures of last year, on the other hand, is the result of lower prices for myrabolams, and of a decrease in grazing and grass fodder receipts consequent on the abolition of the grazing fee in some places.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

X.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Fees for registering Documents	Accounts	1885-86	1,3	4,1	2,3	3,4	104,2	23,4	14,2	90,6	37,1	280,6
	Budget	1886-87	1,3	4,1	2,7	3,2	115,7	23,4	14,0	80,5	37,9	282,8
	Revised	1886-87	1,3	4,2	2,3	3,7	98,7	23,0	14,8	84,8	36,4	269,2
	Accounts	1886-87	1,5	4,3	2,3	3,6	96,2	23,1	15,5	85,0	37,0	268,5
Fees for copies of registered Documents	Accounts	1885-86	1	2,1	...	...	2,5	7,0	3,6	1,9	8	18,0
	Budget	1886-87	1	2,0	...	...	2,7	6,7	3,7	1,8	6	17,6
	Revised	1886-87	1	2,2	...	...	2,7	6,6	3,6	2,0	7	17,9
	Accounts	1886-87	1	2,3	1	...	2,6	6,8	3,8	2,0	8	18,5
Other Receipts	Accounts	1885-86	...	1,1	1	...	2,7	4,6	...	2	7	9,4
	Budget	1886-87	...	1,2	1	1	2,6	4,4	...	2	8	9,4
	Revised	1886-87	1	1,2	1	1	3,6	4,4	...	2	7	10,4
	Accounts	1886-87	...	1,2	1	...	5,0	4,6	...	2	6	11,7
Upper Burma Receipts	Revised	1886-87	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	Accounts	1885-86	1,4	7,3	2,4	3,4	109,4	35,0	17,8	92,7	38,6	306,0
	Budget	1886-87	1,4	7,3	2,8	3,3	121,0	34,5	17,7	82,5	39,3	309,8
	Revised	1886-87	1,5	7,6	2,8	3,8	105,0	34,0	18,4	87,0	37,8	297,9
	Accounts	1886-87	1,6	7,8	2,9	3,6	103,8	34,5	19,3	87,2	38,4	299,1

37. The figures under India, Central Provinces, Burma, and North-Western Provinces do not shew any great fluctuations that call for notice.

38. The registration fees in Bengal went up steadily till 1885-86 and the Budget was based upon the increase of that year. In 1886-87 it was noticed that the expansion had received a check and the revised estimate was accordingly lowered, but even this forecast has not been reached in the actuals. Punjab shews an advance, and it is stated to be due to an unfavourable agricultural season which led to a larger number of documents being presented for compulsory registration.

39. The increased revenue in Madras, as compared with the original Budget, is mainly due to the introduction of a revised scale of fees in May 1884, the effects of which upon the revenue are still in operation. The result, however, does not compare so favourably with the actuals of 1885-86, but those receipts were augmented by the registration of a large number of joint-stock companies.

40. Bombay follows the actuals of last year closely in spite of the reduced rate of copying fees introduced in September 1886, which was estimated to involve a loss of 1,5, but this was compensated by an increased number of registrations chiefly in the Deccan.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF RS. 5,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
20,1	Oodeypur	20,0	18,3	20,5
9,8	Jodhpur	9,8	9,8	9,8
40,0	Jeypur	40,0	40,0	40,0
18,5	Kotah	18,5	18,5	18,5
12,0	Boondee	12,0	12,0	12,0
8,0	Jhallawar	8,0	8,0	8,0
6,7	Rutlam	6,6	6,6	6,6
10,8	Nizam (Maharatta Chouth)	10,8	10,8	10,8
	Punjab—			
10,0	Mundee	10,0	10,0	10,0
13,1	Kapoorthulla	13,1	13,1	13,1
	Madras—			
78,3	Travancore	78,3	78,3	78,3
245,0	Mysore	245,0	245,0	245,0
20,0	Cochin	20,0	20,0	20,0

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concluded.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*continued*

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	Bombay—			
53,8	Kathiawar	55,4	55,4	56,6
18,7	Kutch	18,7	18,7	18,7
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
18,2	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	18,2	18,2	18,2
19,2	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	19,2	19,2	19,2
11,5	Erinpura Irregular Force	11,5	11,5	11,5
20,0	Deolee Irregular Force	20,0	20,0	20,0
3,8	Malwa Bheel Corps	3,4	3,4	2,8
	Bombay—			
8,2	Southern Mahratta Horse	8,3	8,3	8,8
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER RX. 5,000—			
18,1	India	18,2	18,3	19,9
12,9	Central Provinces	13,6	14,5	14,6
4,8	Punjab	4,9	4,9	4,7
1,3	Madras	1,3	1,3	1,3
3,8	Bombay	6,0	3,7	3,7
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
1,6	India	3	2,5	2,0
2	Punjab	...	1	1
1,2	Bombay	9	5	7
218,3	TOTAL India	216,5	217,1	219,8
12,9	Central Provinces	13,6	14,5	14,6
...	Upper Burma	20,0	...	...
28,1	Punjab	28,0	28,1	27,9
344,6	Madras	344,6	344,6	344,6
85,7	Bombay	89,3	86,6	88,5
689,6	GRAND TOTAL	712,0	690,9	695,4

41. The realisations are satisfactory, and the actuals follow the estimates very closely except in Bombay, where there is a fall under "*Tributes and Contributions*" in consequence of the Junaghur tribute of 2,3 which was taken under this head in the Estimate, having been transferred to the Kathiawar Police Funds in connection with the scheme for the abolition of the Gaikwar's contingent. The Police funds are excluded local funds. The deficiency in Upper Burma is attributable to the expected tribute from the Shan States not having been finally determined or realised.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1885-86. Accounts.	Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
9,805,3	9,675,2	9,786,0	9,746,2

42. The following are the more important events which have influenced the payments comprised in this group. The rise in *Assignments and Compensations* is due to arrangements made with the Meywar State, to receive the Postal collections of the British Government in that territory as payment of its salt compensation, which has resulted in an advance payment in 1886-87. In Bombay the alienated revenue in certain districts is now adjusted at new survey rates, thus causing an excess charge in this head and a corresponding excess credit in Land Revenue. The saving in *Land Revenue* occurs in the estimate for Upper Burma and in a large over-estimate in Bengal. The difference under *opium* is caused by the crop in Bengal being much smaller than in 1885-86 though larger than anticipated in the Budget. The *salt* expenditure was largely increased in Bombay partly for arrear charges in consequence of demands for Baragora salt from the North-Western Provinces, owing to a temporary stoppage of the production at Sambhar Lake. Under *Provincial Rates* a change has been made in showing the cost of collecting the Public Works cess in Bengal. The augmented expenditure on account of *Assessed Taxes* is due to the introduction of the Income Tax.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Land Revenue	Accounts 1885-86	6	1	3	1,1	4,3	1,6	4,7	12,2	22,9	47,8
	Budget 1886-87	3	6	8	1,6	5,0	8,0	5,0	9,6	21,0	51,9
	Revised 1886-87	6	2	1,5	9	4,0	3,2	5,5	9,1	15,2	40,2
	Accounts 1886-87	6	2	1,2	4	3,6	2,0	6,2	8,1	12,7	35,0
Salt	Accounts 1885-86	2	...	6	...	18,6	...	...	1	7,8	27,3
	Budget 1886-87	2,5	...	1,0	...	22,0	...	...	1	7,5	33,1
	Revised 1886-87	3,0	...	6	...	17,4	...	...	5	6,5	28,0
	Accounts 1886-87	3,3	...	5	...	20,5	...	...	5	5,6	30,4
Stamps	Accounts 1885-86	3	1,9	9	5	13,4	10,4	3,0	7,8	7,3	45,5
	Budget 1886-87	4	1,1	1,1	6	14,3	10,1	3,1	7,2	7,0	44,9
	Revised 1886-87	4	1,2	1,4	5	14,0	8,7	4,0	7,2	9,2	46,6
	Accounts 1886-87	4	1,1	1,4	5	12,6	8,7	3,5	7,5	9,8	45,5
Customs	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	11,3	...	10,6	...	...	1,0	9,5	32,4
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	10,8	...	13,3	...	...	1,9	5,4	31,4
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	10,5	...	10,3	...	...	1,3	6,9	29,0
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	11,5	...	8,4	...	...	1,3	6,9	28,1
Assessed Taxes	Accounts 1885-86	...	5	...	...	5,2	5,7	2,1	9	3,3	17,7
	Budget 1886-87	...	6	...	...	2,3	4,6	2,1	6	3,0	13,2
	Revised 1886-87	1,5	4	...	...	5,0	3,0	2,8	9,2	3,0	24,9
	Accounts 1886-87	1,7	4	...	1	3,8	4,5	3,3	9,5	3,8	27,1
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts 1885-86	...	2	3,3	2	5,0	8	2	3,3	22,5	35,5
	Budget 1886-87	...	1	1,9	5	4,6	1,3	3	1,6	22,2	32,5
	Revised 1886-87	1,6	1	2,8	12	4,3	1,1	2	2,7	26,4	40,4
	Accounts 1886-87	1,5	2	11,1	4	4,8	7	3	3,2	26,0	48,2
Upper Burma	Revised 1886-87	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	Accounts 1885-86	1,1	2,7	16,4	1,8	57,1	18,5	10,0	25,3	73,3	206,2
	Budget 1886-87	3,2	2,4	15,6	2,7	61,5	24,0	10,5	21,0	66,1	207,0
	Revised 1886-87	7,1	1,9	17,1	2,6	55,0	16,0	12,5	30,0	67,2	209,4
	Accounts 1886-87	7,5	1,9	25,9	1,4	53,7	15,9	13,3	30,1	64,8	214,5

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

43. The fluctuating character of *Refunds* and its liability to be affected by changes in administrative measures have been explained in previous reports. The following are the chief features in the accounts of 1886-87. The Bombay actuals include 2,5 on account of an "Inam village" resumed in 1858-59 and now restored. Assessed Taxes shew an increase of 13,9, and it has occurred chiefly in Madras, where a refund of 8,3 had to be made to the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies on account of Income Tax, levied on the net profits, which the subsequent rulings of Government exempted from assessment, as they were not in excess of the guaranteed interest. "Other Revenue Refunds" shews a large increase in Burma, where the portion of "Excise Revenue" due to Local Funds was paid to them and charged to this head. The excess in Bombay is also due to large Excise refunds, not contemplated in the Budget.

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

1885-86. Accounts.			Budget.	1886-87. Revised.		Accounts.	
		INDIA—					
		Salt and other compensations—					
96,1		Joudhpore State .	96,1	96,1		96,1	
68,8		Jeypore State . .	68,8	68,8		68,8	
31,3		Gwalior . . .	31,3	31,3		31,3	
15,1		Bhurtpore . .	15,1	15,1		15,1	
12,5		Ulwar	12,5	12,5		12,5	
8,0		Bhawalpore . .	8,0	8,0		8,0	
6,0		Dholepore . .	6,0	6,0		6,0	
20,4		Meywar . . .	20,4	20,4		29,7	
6,2		Indore . . .	6,2	6,2		6,2	
		Joudhpore and Jeypore States under the Sambhar Lake Treaty . .	20,8	20,8		...	
20,9		Other Compensations	24,8	26,1		25,4	
25,6							
	310,9		310,0		311,3		299,1
		CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
	12,4	Compensations . .	6,6		6,3		5,7
		ASSAM—					
	3,2	Compensations . .	3,5		3,8		3,6
		BENGAL—					
		Salt compensations payable under Convention with the French Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them . .	2,0	2,0		2,0	
2,0		Bhooteas for the resumption of the Doars, Assam . .	5,0	10,0		10,0	
...		Other compensations, &c. . . .	4,7	4,6		18,9	
4,3							
	6,3		11,7		16,6		30,9
		N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—					
	6,3	Compensations, &c. .	6,3		7,2		24,6
		PUNJAB—					
	19,2	Compensations, &c. .	20,0		18,6		18,5
		MADRAS—					
		Salt compensation to French Government, &c. . . .	44,4	43,6		44,1	
44,4		Compensation to Travancore and Cochin on account Customs Revenue . .	15,0	15,0		14,7	
15,0		Compensations in lieu of resumed lands .	25,9	25,9		25,7	
26,2		Allowances to Inamdars and other grantees .	28,8	28,8		28,4	
29,4		Other compensations .	2,2	2,1		1,4	
2,3							
	117,3		116,3		115,4		114,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*continued.*

1885-86. Accounts.			Budget.	1886-87. Revised.		Accounts.	
		BOMBAY—					
146,3		Pensions in lieu of resumed lands . .	176,3	145,9		153,5	
631,0		Inamdars and other grantees . .	528,3	630,2		681,9	
40,0		Goa Subsidy . .	40,0	40,0		40,0	
103,6		Goa Salt Pan and Customs Tariff Compensation . . Excise and other compensations . .	82,0	77,2		74,8	
	920,9						
	1,396,5	TOTAL .		1,301,0		1,372,5	1,446,9

44. The excess against Meywar is a payment in advance consequent upon an arrangement by which the collections of the British Post Offices in that State are taken over by the Durbar instead of being conveyed to the nearest British treasuries. The amounts payable to Joudhpore and Jeypore were not drawn during the year. The sum paid to Bhutan includes the subsidy for 1885-86 and 1886-87. The transfer of some pensions from Gwalior to the Agra Treasury explains the increase in the North-Western Provinces. In the Punjab the saving is ascribed to lapses of pensions.

45. In Bombay the distinction between the first two heads, "Pensions in lieu of resumed lands" and "Inamdars and other grantees," was not sufficiently observed, and hence the discrepancy in them between the estimate and accounts is partly nominal. Allowing for this, the real amount requiring explanation is a large excess under "Inamdars and other grantees" which arises from the alienated revenue in certain districts in Sind having been adjusted at new survey rates. This adjustment has caused an increase in the revenue head, 1—Land Revenue. Under the last two heads, there was a large saving chiefly in compensations payable in Portuguese India, but on the other hand there was an excess of 3,5 in the Excise compensations. The large difference under these heads between the actuals of 1885-86 and 1886-87 is due to an exceptional payment in the former year of three years' compensation allowed by the mixed commission to owners of salt pans in Portuguese India.

3.—Land Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	23,9	68,5	74,3	48,8	294,1	359,1	173,2	345,2	296,4	1,673,5
	Budget .	1886-87 .	25,0	75,0	75,2	53,6	280,0	360,0	178,8	351,2	300,7	1,699,5
	Revised .		25,8	105,8	75,6	50,7	285,8	359,6	178,7	340,7	291,0	1,713,7
	Accounts .		28,9	103,5	75,8	51,5	287,9	664,4	175,0	343,2	291,8	2,022,0
Survey and Settlement	Accounts .	1885-86 .	14,9	20,2	55,0	16,0	22,1	92,9	51,4	99,1	95,9	467,5
	Budget .	1886-87 .	15,4	34,4	48,4	19,8	57,5	100,5	58,6	107,6	89,0	531,2
	Revised .		15,2	33,0	42,3	16,6	21,9	104,6	48,2	105,6	91,0	478,4
	Accounts .		13,6	30,9	33,9	15,9	24,6	82,5	44,7	109,6	96,0	451,7
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	...	8	4,4	...	3,4	...	1,9	...	...	10,5
	Budget .	1886-87 .	...	3,1	4,7	...	2,4	...	2,0	...	...	12,2
	Revised .		...	2,9	2,2	1,8	7,2	10,1	2,0	1,0	5,5	32,7
	Accounts .		...	2,7	8,6	1,7	7,4	10,1	3,7	2,9	6,6	43,7
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	28,1	24,5	1,5	...	...	54,1
	Budget .	1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	35,7	25,5	1,6	...	...	62,8
	Revised .		...	...	...	...	28,0	24,5	1,8	...	...	54,3
	Accounts .		...	...	...	...	32,2	25,3	1,7	...	...	59,2
Commission on Collections.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	...	...	69,7	28,7	...	1	...	2,2	...	100,7
	Budget .	1886-87 .	...	...	71,1	25,9	...	1,6	...	1,5	...	100,1
	Revised .		...	...	75,2	25,9	...	3	...	1,7	...	103,1
	Accounts .		...	...	84,1	26,3	...	1,6	...	1,6	1	113,7

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts 1885-86	2	30.6	...	...	14.0	335.2	98.3	319.8	295.2	1,093.3
	Budget 1886-87	...	4	...	...	16.3	349.5	104.7	317.2	289.5	1,078.1
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	...	...	15.5	340.5	111.3	320.0	280.1	1,067.9
	Accounts 1886-87	5	...	...	...	...	9.8	107.4	318.1	278.9	714.7
Upper Burma charges	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	92.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.0
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	41.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.7
Other Charges	Accounts 1885-86	8.9	...	...	...	...	3.4	...	1.4	...	13.7
	Budget 1886-87	10.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	...	12.1
	Revised 1886-87	10.8	...	...	...	...	2.3	...	1.0	...	14.1
	Accounts 1886-87	13.8	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	9	...	16.0
Total	Accounts 1885-86	47.9	129.1	204.0	93.5	351.7	815.2	326.3	767.7	687.5	3,413.9
	Budget 1886-87	51.0	112.9	291.4	99.3	392.4	837.1	345.7	779.0	679.2	3,588.0
	Revised 1886-87	51.8	141.7	245.3	95.0	358.4	841.9	342.5	770.0	667.6	3,514.2
	Accounts 1886-87	56.8	137.1	244.1	95.4	352.1	795.0	332.5	776.3	673.4	3,462.7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1885-86	3	1	4	Total, including England.	Accounts 1885-86	3,414.3
	Budget 1886-87	6	2	8		Budget 1886-87	3,588.8
	Revised 1886-87	1.0	4	1.4		Revised 1886-87	3,515.6
	Accounts 1886-87	1.1	4	1.5		Accounts 1886-87	3,464.2

46. There has been an addition to the *charges of District Administration* in India, the Central Provinces and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in consequence of the transfer to this heading of Putwari expenditure which was entered in the India Estimates under 18, General Administration, and in the other provinces under Land Revenue, but in the minor head, allowances to district and village offices. Assam shews an excess over 1885-86, but this is met by a saving under commission on collections due to the gradual extension of the Tehsildari in place of the Mouzadari system. There is also an excess in Bengal owing to a change of classification by which certain charges of Wards' Estates are brought into this account from 18, General Administration. The Punjab estimate made too large a provision for the Kanungo scheme which is being gradually introduced into that Province. The savings in Madras and Bombay were effected by the absence of highly paid officers on leave out of India, and by short payments on account of travelling and other allowances. Under *Survey and Settlements* 2,5 provided for the Coorg Survey was not required, as the work is carried out by the Mysore Revenue Survey Party. In the Central Provinces and Burma, operations were not carried out to the extent intended, and in the last named province the office of Settlement Secretary was abolished. The Assam, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab Estimates were too high. The large expenditure in Madras is attributable to the Survey in Tanjore and Wynaad Taluk being accelerated and to the revised demarcation in South Arcot. The excess in Bombay is connected with the erection of boundary marks in Sind. The heading *Land Records and Agriculture* is the outcome of a change in classification, and includes items that formerly passed under various other heads, and the comparison with 1885-86, and the budget, cannot therefore be made this year. As regards *management of Government estates* the large expenditure in Bengal in 1886-87, as compared with the previous year, is due to charges for collecting the revenue, but on the other hand, the amount estimated for outlay on improvements was not all utilised within the year. *Commission on Collections* was high in Burma as the result of improved revenue collections. The head *Allowances to district and village officers* has been largely affected by the transfers to District Administration as noticed above, and to assignments and compensations where there has been a corresponding increase. The Punjab outlay was greater in 1886-87 than in 1885-86, principally because the Putwari fees were funded in several districts. The apparent saving in Bombay comes from the pay of village officers in Sind having been classified under Police. The differences under *Upper Burma* charges are due to the failure of revenue and consequent non-payment of commission. In England no fresh pa

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

ments were made for law charges in connection with appeals from India, but on the other hand, a claim that was expected to fall into the accounts of 1885-86 was not presented tile 1886-87.

4.—Opium.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
51,8	Behar Agency Establishment and Contingencies	52,3	51,5	51,3
1,178,6	,, Cultivation and Manufacturing charges	1,283,9	1,280,0	1,249,2
78,2	Benares Agency Establishment and Contingencies	84,8	77,8	74,7
1,736,3	,, Cultivation and Manufacturing charges	1,219,4	1,366,1	1,344,0
2,6	Other charges	4,0	3,0	3,5
1,3	India	1,4	1,4	1,4
2,7	Bombay	2,6	2,6	2,5
3,051,5	TOTAL	2,648,4	2,782,4	2,726,6
4,7	England	1,6	2,0	1,8
1,5	Exchange	5	9	7
3,057,7	TOTAL	2,650,5	2,785,3	2,729,1

47. The expenditure on Opium depends mainly upon the quantity produced, as it consists chiefly of payments to culivators for the crude drug, and manufacturing charges. In the Behar Agency the crop was larger than in 1885-86 though it fell short of the Budget. The great increase has been in Benares, and hence in spite of savings in the grant for purchasing Malwa Opium, in establishments and other charges, the expenditure exceeded the estimate under "payments to cultivators and manufacturing charges" by 124,6. The Bombay figures do not call forn o tice.

5.—Salt.

		India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Establishment and contingencies.	Accounts 1885-86	94.1	3	3.7	106.8	102.8	307.7
	Budget 1886-87	103.1	3	5.9	138.9	118.3	366.5
	Revised 1886-87	94.1	3	1.2	130.3	110.0	335.9
	Accounts 1886-87	92.1	3	1.1	127.2	110.9	331.6
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts 1885-86	15.9	...	...	...	...	15.9
	Budget 1886-87	37.4	...	...	...	...	37.4
	Revised 1886-87	31.4	...	...	...	...	31.4
	Accounts 1886-87	33.5	...	...	...	...	33.5
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts 1885-86	12.0	...	...	19.4	44.4	75.8
	Budget 1886-87	27.5	...	...	23.6	41.6	92.7
	Revised 1886-87	24.6	...	...	9.3	81.8	115.7
	Accounts 1886-87	19.7	...	...	11.4	90.0	121.1
Total India	Accounts 1885-86	122.0	3	3.7	126.2	147.2	399.4
	Budget 1886-87	168.0	3	5.9	162.5	159.9	496.6
	Revised 1886-87	150.1	3	1.2	139.6	191.8	483.0
	Accounts 1886-87	145.3	3	1.1	138.6	200.9	486.2

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1885-86	1.7	5	2.2	Grand total including England.	Accounts 1885-86	401.6
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	...		Budget 1886-87	496.6
	Revised 1886-87	1	...	1		Revised 1886-87	483.1
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	...		Accounts 1886-87	486.2

48. In India the chief reduction is under "Establishment and Contingencies" at Sambhar where the commission was small in consequence of a falling off in collections, and under "Purchase and Freight," from the closing of the Lala Musa Depôt. A smaller quantity of salt was also manufactured at Sambhar and the Punjab mines, than anticipated. In Bengal

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

the transfer to Madras of the management of the Orissa Salt sources, as noticed under the revenue head, explains the decrease in establishment and contingencies. This transfer has added to the Expenditure in Madras, which, in 1886-87, included also a special payment of 10,1 to the Kundapur licensees for the suppression of salt manufacture. In Madras moreover the difference between the budget and accounts arises from a change in the treatment of the salt and excise establishments. The charge for Purchase and Freight is gradually decreasing as the excise system is substituted for the Government monopoly. The large increase in Bombay under "Purchase and Freight," includes arrears of 1885-86, to meet the increased demands of Baragora Salt from the North-Western Provinces, owing to a temporary stoppage of the production at Sambhar Lake.

6.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence, Establishment and Contingencies.	Accounts	1885-86	...	...	...	3	8,3	1,8	2,3	2,9	5,3	20,9
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	...	2	7,9	1,5	1,2	3,6	5,3	19,7
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	...	3	8,0	1,5	1,2	3,3	7,1	21,4
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	...	3	7,1	1,5	2,2	3,2	5,6	19,9
Charges on Sale of Stamps, including Discount. Court-fee Stamps.	Accounts	1885-86	3	...	7	9	13,5	2	3,3	3,8	3,1	25,8
	Budget	1886-87	4	...	6	9	13,2	1	3,5	3,9	3,2	25,8
	Revised	1886-87	4	3	8	9	14,2	1	3,5	3,8	3,3	27,3
	Accounts	1886-87	4	...	3	8	14,0	...	3,4	3,8	3,4	26,1
Other Stamps.	Accounts	1885-86	1,0	1,8	1,0	7	7,8	5,2	4,1	9,3	6,5	37,4
	Budget	1886-87	1,0	1,8	1,0	8	7,8	5,7	4,7	8,5	6,3	37,6
	Revised	1886-87	1,1	1,6	1,1	6	7,9	5,7	5,2	9,3	5,1	37,6
	Accounts	1886-87	1,0	1,8	1,5	7	8,4	5,8	4,4	9,3	6,6	39,5
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts	1885-86	−41,5	2,7	6	1,6	19,6	7,2	4,7	...	5,1	...
	Budget	1886-87	−39,9	1,8	8	1,7	21,1	5,9	4,0	...	4,6	...
	Revised	1886-87	−45,7	1,9	5	1,6	20,5	10,6	6,0	...	4,6	...
	Accounts	1886-87	−44,1	2,1	4	1,0	19,0	9,8	5,5	...	6,3	...
Upper Burma Charges	Budget	1886-87	...	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	Accounts	1885-86	−40,2	4,5	2,3	3,5	49,2	14,4	14,4	16,0	20,0	84,1
	Budget	1886-87	−38,5	3,6	3,4	3,6	50,0	13,2	13,4	16,0	19,4	84,1
	Revised	1886-87	−44,2	3,8	2,5	3,4	50,6	17,9	15,9	16,4	20,1	86,4
	Accounts	1886-87	−42,7	3,9	2,3	2,8	48,5	17,1	15,5	16,3	21,9	85,6

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1885-86	48,5	15,3	63,8	Total, including England: Accounts	1885-86	147,9
	Budget	1886-87	51,9	17,3	69,2	Budget	1886-87	153,3
	Revised	1886-87	44,9	16,7	61,6	Revised	1886-87	148,0
	Accounts	1886-87	44,5	16,7	61,2	Accounts	1886-87	146,8

49. The actuals closely approach the Budget. The English expenditure shews a decrease owing to smaller demands from India than estimated.

7.—Excise.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	CHARGES OF COLLECTION—			
1,3	India	1,4	1,5	1,3
6,8	Central Provinces	7,0	7,1	6,9
4,3	Burma	5,7	3,1	3,3
7	Assam	8	4	4
32,3	Bengal	39,2	38,0	37,8
10,6	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	12,1	11,5	11,3
5,8	Punjab	13,8	5,8	5,8
35,3	Madras	..	25,4	24,1
26,1	Bombay	25,8	24,5	25,6
123,2	TOTAL	105,8	117,3	116,5
9	England	...	2	1
3	Exchange	...	1	1
124,4	TOTAL	105,8	117,6	116,7

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

50. The saving in Burma is due to the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Excise during a portion of the year and to less payments for rewards and contingencies. In Assam also the saving is due to the abolition of the Excise Establishment in Sylhet. In Bengal the administrative changes resulting from the recommendations of the Excise Commission have cost less money than was estimated. The saving of 8,0 in the Punjab is due to the grant for the salary of a Commissioner of Excise, provided for in the Budget, not having been utilised. In Madras the Budget under Salt comprised the combined establishment of the Commissioner of Salt and Excise Revenues, as explained in last year's report, and hence the omission of the figures in the Budget column here. In accordance with subsequent orders, the excise portion has been deducted in the revised and actuals from the total of the Salt head and shewn under 7—Excise.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CHARGES—			
3,7	Burma	4,3	4,4	5,1
5	Assam	5	5	4
20,7	Bengal	19,0	19,0	22,6
6	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	7	7	6
16,0	Punjab	16,6	16,8	17,2
5,6	Bombay	5,5	5,6	5,2
47,1	TOTAL	46,6	47,0	51,1

51. The increase in Burma and the Punjab is due to larger cost of collecting the increased revenue from Rates and Cesses. The small decrease in Assam is attributed to the extension of the Tehsildari system. The rise in Bengal is due to a change of system in dealing with the cost of collecting the Public Works Cess in sixteen districts of that Province. Previous to October 1886 the amount used to be charged to contributions from Provincial to Local, but these contributions having ceased, it is now debited to this head, and a separate adjustment made with the Local Funds concerned. In Bombay the apparent saving is due to the transfer of refunds (which were debited to this head in 1885-86), to the proper head of charge "Refunds and Drawbacks."

9.—Customs.

			Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Charges at the Principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts	1885-86	9,9	45,0	6,4	30,8	92,1
	Budget	1886-87	10,2	45,7	6,2	32,1	94,2
	Revised	1886-87	10,3	46,9	5,9	31,3	94,4
	Accounts	1886-87	10,2	47,4	6,2	31,3	95,1
Charges at other Ports	Accounts	1885-86	7,3	4,0	10,1	17,2	38,6
	Budget	1886-87	7,1	4,1	10,6	17,4	39,2
	Revised	1886-87	7,0	4,1	10,5	17,4	39,0
	Accounts	1886-87	6,9	4,0	11,4	18,4	40,7
Total	Accounts	1885-86	17,2	49,0	16,5	48,0	130,7
	Budget	1886-87	17,3	49,8	16,8	49,5	133,4
	Revised	1886-87	17,3	51,0	16,4	48,7	133,4
	Accounts	1886-87	17,1	51,4	17,6	49,7	135,8

52. In Bengal the Budget was insufficient and was corrected in the Revised estimate. The increase over the actuals of 1885-86 is due to the construction of four new boats and to temporary establishments. The slight increase in Madras is caused by the transfer to this head, with effect from 1st April 1886, of the charges for Petty Construction and Repairs, which were shewn under "Buildings and Roads, Civil Works" in 1885-86. The results in Bombay closely approach the original Budget, the excess over the actuals of the preceding year being due to the enhanced salary drawn by the Collector, Presidency Division, who acted in a higher grade, and to the construction of a steam launch for the Collector of Customs, Karachi.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
...	India	..	1	1
...	Central Provinces	3	2	1
...	Assam	5	7	5
9,1	Bengal	36,5	28,0	27,0
6	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,5	5,0	3,9
1	Punjab	2,5	3,5	3,4
7	Madras	8,0	6,8	6,2
2,0	Bombay	8,4	8,4	8,9
12,5	TOTAL .	58,7	52,7	50,1

53. The figures of 1885-86 represent charges on account of License Tax only, and they do not, therefore, bear any comparison with the results of the year under report. The estimates for 1886-87 were necessarily rough, as there was not sufficient information available at the time for a more accurate forecast of the expenditure needed to administer the Income Tax.

11.—Forest Expenditure.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
General Direction	Accounts 1885-86	4,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,8
	Budget 1886-87	5,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,1
	Revised 1886-87	4,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,5
	Accounts 1886-87	5,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,1
Conservancy & Works:—											
Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	Accounts 1885-86	2,1	3,0	60,4	2	4,6	43,6	22,8	13,0	78,1	226,8
	Budget 1886-87	2,6	5,8	62,1	1	6,0	35,5	19,9	20,5	70,7	222,9
	Revised 1886-87	2,5	4,5	67,5	5	6,3	39,2	22,3	19,7	88,9	251,4
	Accounts 1886-87	3,2	5,1	64,1	3	6,1	37,7	28,1	17,4	84,7	246,7
Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers.	Accounts 1885-86	...	17,5	8	7	3,1	4,4	2	6,4	3,0	36,1
	Budget 1886-87	...	18,5	1,0	6	3,8	4,7	3	8,5	3,1	40,5
	Revised 1886-87	...	17,7	8	5	3,2	4,5	3	8,6	3,0	38,6
	Accounts 1886-87	...	17,6	7	6	2,8	4,3	2	7,6	1,6	35,1
Other Charges	Accounts 1885-86	3,1	5,3	17,9	8,3	7,4	19,6	13,7	22,3	21,3	118,9
	Budget 1886-87	4,9	8,7	24,4	6,6	13,2	22,1	15,1	33,6	24,1	152,7
	Revised 1886-87	4,4	7,2	15,6	7,2	11,1	22,9	14,8	34,3	20,8	138,3
	Accounts 1886-87	4,1	5,9	14,9	6,9	10,4	20,9	12,5	34,6	24,4	134,6
Establishments	Accounts 1885-86	9,1	18,6	27,6	11,9	21,9	29,6	30,8	51,4	80,6	281,5
	Budget 1886-87	9,9	22,4	31,5	13,2	24,0	30,2	31,0	58,4	87,3	307,9
	Revised 1886-87	10,0	21,9	28,0	13,3	23,0	29,6	31,1	57,7	84,2	298,8
	Accounts 1886-87	10,0	21,3	27,4	13,3	23,0	29,0	30,9	55,3	84,3	294,5
Upper Burma	Budget 1886-87	...	...	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	Accounts 1885-86	19,1	44,4	114,7	21,1	37,0	97,2	67,5	93,1	183,0	677,1
	Budget 1886-87	22,5	55,4	129,0	20,5	47,0	92,5	66,0	121,0	185,2	739,1
	Revised 1886-87	21,4	51,3	112,9	21,5	43,6	98,2	68,5	120,3	196,9	732,6
	Accounts 1886-87	22,4	49,9	107,3	21,1	42,3	91,9	71,7	114,9	195,0	716,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			
England	Accounts 1885-86	2,9	9	3,8	Total, including England, Accounts	1885-86	680,9
	Budget 1886-87	2,4	8	3,2	Budget		742,3
	Revised 1886-87	2,5	9	3,4	Revised	1886-87	736,0
	Accounts 1886-87	2,4	9	3,3	Accounts		719,8

54. The increased expenditure in India as compared with the actuals of 1885-86 occurs in Coorg and Ajmere. In Coorg it is due to more active work in timber and extension of plantation, and in Ajmere to enhanced charges for protection of firewood and charcoal from fire.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

These charges were provided for in the estimates. The savings in the Central Provinces are the consequence of reduced charges for feed and keep of live stock. There are savings also in the salaries of gazetted officers. In Lower Burma (Pegu Circle) timber operations were limited, resulting in a saving of 6,0, and some survey work was postponed, for which 4,0 was provided in the Budget. The saving in the Upper country is mainly due to the unsettled state of affairs preventing the forests from being properly conserved, and thus leading to a curtailment of the expenditure. The Bengal Budget was rather high and savings have accrued in the pay of temporary establishments, feed and keep of cattle, and purchase of stores. Certain sanctioned works in Palamow and Singbhoom were not carried out, but for all that the actuals are in excess of the figures of 1885-86, partly by reason of a larger number of officers being on duty during the year, and in a larger measure to increased felling operations for supplying sleepers to the State Railways. The greater economy in the North-Western Provinces than was contemplated in the estimates, is due to the absence of the Conservator, Central Circle, whose *locum tenens* drew a smaller salary, as well as to the stoppage of scantling operations. Greater activity in the demand for sleepers led to the excess in the Punjab over the estimate, and the actual of the past year. In Madras considerable progress is being made in felling operations and the accounts of 1886-87 include a special payment of 7,5 on the revision of the Tekadi lease in South Coimbatore. The Bombay excess is mainly due to increase cuttings to meet the requirement of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and to large supplies of fuel to the North-Western Railway, as noticed under the revenue head.

12.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence	Accounts 1885-86	...	1,3	...	2	6,7	2,1	1,9	3,5	2,8	18,5
	Budget 1886-87	...	1,4	...	2	6,7	1,9	1,9	3,6	2,8	18,5
	Revised 1886-87	...	1,2	...	2	6,7	1,8	1,9	3,5	2,8	18,1
	Accounts 1886-87	...	1,1	...	2	6,1	1,6	1,9	3,5	2,8	17,2
District Charges	Accounts 1885-86	6	2,8	1,4	1,7	50,0	17,2	8,0	54,6	27,2	163,5
	Budget 1886-87	7	2,9	1,6	2,1	53,9	17,2	7,9	56,8	26,5	169,6
	Revised 1886-87	7	3,0	1,5	2,0	50,0	17,0	8,2	57,9	26,9	167,2
	Accounts 1886-87	6	2,9	1,4	2,1	50,1	17,1	8,6	57,9	27,1	167,6
Land Registration Charges.	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	...	...	3,4	...	...	...	...	3,4
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	...	...	3,1	...	...	...	...	3,1
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma	Revised 1886-87	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	Accounts 1885-86	6	4,1	1,4	1,9	60,1	19,3	9,9	58,1	30,0	185,4
	Budget 1886-87	7	4,3	1,6	2,3	63,7	19,1	9,8	60,4	29,3	191,2
	Revised 1886-87	7	4,2	1,6	2,2	56,7	18,8	10,1	61,4	29,7	185,4
	Accounts 1886-87	6	4,0	1,4	2,3	56,2	18,7	10,3	61,4	29,9	184,8

55. The decrease in Bengal is due to the transfer of Land Registration charges, provided under this head in the Budget, to "3—Land Revenue." The saving under Superintendence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has accrued from the grant for office furniture having been used to a very small extent.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
699,0	RECEIPTS	644,2	680,9	670,5

56. The receipts are less than 1885-86 owing mainly to the extinction of the debt connected with the Mysore Railway, and to postponement of the date on which interest is recoverable in respect of the Madras Harbour Works.

XII.—Interest.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States and private individuals.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	13,5	6	...	...	...	9,4	2,1	35,3	11,6	72,5
	Budget .		12,4	6	3	...	...	7,5	[a] ...	37,1	8,5	66,4
	Revised .	1886-87 .	13,5		1	..	...	7,8	[a] ...	35,2	9,8	67,0
	Accounts .		12,6	5	...	...	...	8,1	1,8	21,3	6,6	50,9
On Loans to Municipalities and other Public Bodies. Calcutta and Bombay Port Funds.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	33,7	...	...	...	122,5	156,2
	Budget .		...	...	...	...	29,2	...	...	...	122,3	151,5
	Revised .	1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	29,2	...	...	...	124,1	153,3
	Accounts .		...	...	...	...	29,2	...	...	...	123,2	152,4
Bombay Municipality.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,7	36,7
	Budget .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,8	35,8
	Revised .	1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,8	35,8
	Accounts .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,8	35,8
Other Municipalities and public bodies.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	6	5	2,1	1	36,9	1,8	9,2	9,9	3,6	64,7
	Budget .		...	4	3,0	1	33,0	8	10,0	11,4	3,1	61,8
	Revised .	1886-87 .	8	4	3,9	1	33,0	8	10,0	6,8	3,1	58,9
	Accounts .		1,1	3	3,9	1	32,4	2,2	9,9	6,7	4,6	61,2
On Currency Investment.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	250,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,1
	Budget .		250,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,1
	Revised .	1886-87 .	250,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,1
	Accounts .		250,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,1
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	3	2	...	1	1,5	4,3	7	7,5	6,4	21,0
	Budget .		1	3	...	1	1,5	3,4	8	7,4	7,0	20,6
	Revised .	1886-87 .	1	3	...	1	1,5	4,5	8	7,4	6,8	21,5
	Accounts .		1	4	...	1	1,4	4,6	7	7,7	6,5	21,5
On arrears of Revenue	Accounts .	1885-86 .	1	...	...	7	11,2	...	...	5,6	2	17,8
	Budget .		1	...	...	4	10,3	...	...	6,3	1	17,2
	Revised .	1886-87 .	1	...	...	2	10,9	...	..	4,5	2	15,9
	Accounts .		2	...	...	2	12,7	...	...	4,1	2	17,4
On Overdrawn Capital of Guaranteed Railways.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	45,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,3
	Budget .		10,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,5
	Revised .	1886-87 .	8,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8,0
	Accounts .		6,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Items .	Accounts .	1885-86 .	1,2	...	...	...	4,2	4,7	5,7	5,6	1,3	22,7
	Budget .		4	...	...	...	3,5	4,7	7,6	1	7	17,0
	Revised .	1886-87 .	4	...	...	...	3,1	3,9	7,6	1	5	15,6
	Accounts .		5	1	1	...	3,9	4,4	5,9	9	1,7	17,5
TOTAL .	Accounts .	1885-86 .	311,1	1,3	2,1	9	87,5	20,2	17,7	63,9	182,3	687,0
	Budget .		273,6	1,3	3,3	6	77,5	16,4	18,4	62,3	177,5	630,9
	Revised .	1886-87 .	273,0	1,3	4,0	4	77,7	17,0	18,4	54,0	180,3	628,1
	Accounts .		271,4	1,3	4,0	4	79,6	19,3	18,3	40,7	178,6	613,6

a. Included under "other items."

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

			Sterling.	Ex. change.	TOTAL.		
England—Investment of Cash Balances, &c.	Accounts .	1885-86 .	9,1	2,9	12,0	Total including England .	699,0
	Budget .		10,0	3,3	13,3		644,2
	Revised .	1886-87	40,0	14,8	54,8		680,9
	Accounts .		41,4	15,5	56,9		670,5

57. The two prominent points here are the small amount of interest realised on loans to Native States and private individuals, as shown in the statement given below, and on the overdrawn capital of Guaranteed Railways. The decline under the former head occurs in Madras, where the arrangement with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in respect of the Mysore Railway has extinguished the debt due by the State, and the passing of the Madras Act II of 1886 has made the interest due on the Madras Harbour works payable annually on the 1st April, instead of half-yearly as was the case before. The interest on overdrawn capital of Railway Companies is always an uncertain quantity, but this year the budget expectations have been realised fairly well. As regards the English figures, the issue of six millions stock during the year greatly increased the cash balance which was abnormally large during a great part of the year. This increases the investment on which interest was received, and the rate of interest obtainable in the latter part of the year was also unusually high.

58. The balances under Loans to Municipalities, &c., have in the last six years stood as follows:—

DESCRIPTION OF LOANS.	31st March 1882.	31st March 1883.	31st March 1884.	31st March 1885.	31st March 1886.	31st March 1887.
Native States . . .	1,318,3	1,214,7	1,146,2	1,071,1	992,9	101,6
Advances for Ceylon cable .	...	.	...	9,2	7,4	5,5
Presidency Corporations including Port Trusts, &c. .	5,595,8	5,408,7	5,333,9	5,470,1	5,568,5	6,391,2
District Municipalities . .	382,6	383,9	405,9	381,9	375,4	369,6
Moulmein Port Fund . .	...	...	...	...	4,4	4,8
Landholders and others .	659,9	654,1	607,3	572,9	458,4	370,9
Local Fund Committees .	108,0	104,1	100,3	64,3	59,8	140,4
	8,064,6	7,765,5	7,593,6	7,569,5	7,466,8	7,384,0
Interest received . . .	358,0	343,2	*359,1	324,2	328,5	298,7
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year .	4·439	4·419	4·729	4·282	4·4	4·045

*Excluding Bombay arrears 130,0.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
4,330,9	EXPENDITURE . . .	4,250,3	4,307,7	4,310,4

59. The charges under this head are in a great measure affected by the transactions connected with the Permanent Debt, and these are shown in the following statement:—

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
2,3	Debt incurred . . .	1,201,0	1,201,5	1,208,9
482,2	Debt discharged . .	1,220,1	1,176,1	1,192,3
−479,9	NET IN INDIA .	−19,1	+25,4	+16,6
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
1,086,1	at 3½ per cent. . . .	4,844,2	4,914,5	4,914,5
3,500,0	at 3 per cent. . . .	5,000,0	6,000,0	6,000,0
4,586,1	TOTAL INCURRED .	9,844,2	10,914,5	10,914,5
	Debt discharged—			
5,0	at 5 per cent. . . .	...	...	3
1,2	at 4 per cent. . . .	409,7	409,7	410,7
6,2	TOTAL DISCHARGED .	409,7	409,7	411,0
+4,579,9	NET IN ENGLAND .	+9,434,5	+10,504,8	+10,503,5
4,100,0	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	+9,415,4	+10,530,2	+10,520,1*

* The above amounts are exclusive of −82,0, comprising 74,9 charged to Railways on account of Sinking Funds of East Indian, Eastern Bengal and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways and 7,1 to Discount Sinking Fund.

60. The 1,208,9 entered under India as debt incurred includes the loan of 1,200,0 raised during the year for the construction of the Calcutta and Bombay docks, and 8,9 obtained by the sale of stock notes; of the debt discharged 1,145,3 belongs to the transfer loan of 1854, which was discharged during the year in England, but the payments have been brought to account in this country, as the loan is held in the Indian register; of the balance of 47,0, 36,6 consists of Nagpur-Raipur Railway Debentures discharged, 2,3 of Government Promissory Notes discharged under special orders, 1,8 payments on account of loans which have ceased to bear interest, and 6,3 of stock notes held by certain Postmasters for sale, but returned, as they could not be disposed of.

61. As regards the English figures, the debt at 3½ per cent. was incurred for the redemption of East Indian and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway annuities. Under the 3 per cent. debt the Budget provided the sum required to be raised during the year by issue of Stock. The Revised and Accounts show the nominal amount of the stock issued. This issue was made at an average price of £87 4*s.* 2*d.* per cent. and yielded 5,207,5. The arrangements for dealing with the discount were explained in para. 67 of last year's report. The debt discharged represents (409,7) debentures of the Eastern Bengal Railway due 12th July 1886 and (1,0) the East Indian Railway Debentures which had remained unclaimed since 1871.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

62. The usual statement analysing this charge is as follows:—

1885-86. Accounts.	Rate.	DEBT IN INDIA ON 31ST MARCH 1886. Principal.	Interest.	Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
1,069,3	4½	23,290,8	1,048,0	1,049,9	1,041,0	1,044,9
2,726,0	4	67,759,3	2,710,4	2,755,6	2,704,3	2,725,0
1,5	3½	53,3	1,9	1,9	1,9	9
7,2	Provincial . . .	179,3	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,6
7,1	Stock Notes . . .	153,9	6,2	6,3	6,2	6,8
3,811,1	TOTAL .	91,436,6	3,773,9	3,821,1	3,760,8	3,785,2
6	Interest on Loans in course of discharge . .			1,2	5	7
− 1,3	Discount on new Loans and Miscellaneous . .			...	27,7	5,5
3,810,4	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA .			3,822,3	3,789,0	3,791,4
2,795,1	England			3,120,9	3,163,2	3,163,0
879,8	Exchange			1,040,3	1,174,9	1,189,5
7,485,3	GRAND TOTAL, INTEREST .			7,983,5	8,127,1	8,143,9
	DIVIDED INTO—					
3,857,2	Interest on Ordinary Debt			3,886,1	3,943,6	3,949,0
3,628,1	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works .			4,097,4	4,183,5	4,194,9

63. As regards India, a full year's interest appears to have been drawn, but the Budget provided also for an arrear payment of 30,0 which has not been claimed. The payments were greater in 1885-86 than in 1886-87, but this was caused partly by the large transfer from the London to the India registers and the settlement with the Madras Civil Fund, as explained in the last year's report. The 5,5 under discount on new loans is composed of the following amounts:—

Discount on the loan of 1,200,0 raised during the year		27,7
Deduct—Discount charged to the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts to whom advances were made on the condition that they received the money at the rate at which it was raised		24,6
		3,1
Expenses attending the discharge of the Nagpur-Raipur Railway debentures		2,4
Net charged under Discount .		5,5

64. In England the arrangements for exchanging portions of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway annuity, for India 3½ per cent. stock, had not been completed when the Budget was framed, and the charges could not be accurately divided between this head and annuities. The result shews that the estimate for interest was short by 42,1, while that for "annuities" was 48,1 too high. The large payments in 1886-87, compared with the previous year, represent interest on the new stock issued mentioned above.

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
On Special Loans	Accounts	1885-86	77,5	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	4,7	83,2
	Budget	1886-87	78,2	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	4,6	83,7
	Revised		76,4	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	4,6	81,9
	Accounts		76,1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4,6	81,5
Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	Accounts	1885-86	96,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,2	12,3	194,9
	Budget	1886-87	58,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,9	63,7
	Revised		58,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,9	64,1
	Accounts		57,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,7	63,0
Savings Bank Deposits	Accounts	1885-86	76,3	1,4	7	6	16,1	2,4	4,0	10,6	62,7	174,8
	Budget	1886-87	150,4	2	2	...	10,9	...	2,6	4,3	29,8	198,4
	Revised		152,6	2	2	...	11,4	...	3,1	4,2	27,9	199,6
	Accounts		148,5	2	2	...	10,8	...	3,1	4,1	30,8	197,7
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1885-86	14,3	...	...	...	5	1	...	1,8	3,7	20,4
	Budget	1886-87	12,6	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,9	2,4	17,1
	Revised		12,5	2	1	...	9	...	...	1,8	2,6	18,1
	Accounts		11,5	2	...	...	7	...	2,3	1,8	2,4	18,9
Total	Accounts	1885-86	264,5	1,4	7	6	16,6	3,3	4,2	96,6	83,4	473,3
	Budget	1886-87	299,6	2	2	...	11,1	8	2,7	6,6	41,7	362,9
	Revised		300,3	4	3	...	12,3	8	3,2	6,4	40,0	363,7
	Accounts		293,1	4	2	...	11,5	8	5,4	6,2	43,5	361,1

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.	
England	Accounts	1885-86	3	1	4	473,7
	Budget	1886-87	1,0	3	1,3	364,2
	Revised	1886-87	3	1	4	364,1
	Accounts	1886-87	2	1	3	361,4

65. The interest on *Special Loans* is gradually diminishing, as the stipends payable in connection with the old Oudh Loans are commuted by the pensioners. The details of the interest on *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* are given below. The payments in 1885-86 were heavy in consequence of the Madras Civil Fund having been taken over by Government, which involved a settlement of accounts up to date. The charge for 1886-87 was well estimated, and the same may be said of the *Savings Bank Deposits*. The amount 2,3, which appears against Punjab under *Miscellaneous*, is the correction of a wrong credit under interest in 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Details of Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
42,1	Bengal Civil Fund	...	...	...
85,9	Madras „ „	...	...	...
52,0	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	54,0	54,3	54,7
9,9	Bombay „ „	4,9	4,9	5,7
5,0	Other Funds	4,8	4,9	2,6
194,9		63,7	64,1	63,0

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
1,965,9	RECEIPTS	1,914,1	1,976,7	2,027,5
2,293,0	EXPENDITURE	2,227,5	2,171,8	2,145,3
−327,1	NET	−313,4	−195,1	−117,8
−189,5	POST OFFICE (NET)	−196,9	−184,7	−196,0
−244,3	TELEGRAPH (NET)	−204,0	−86,6	−21,7
+106,7	MINT (NET)	+87,5	+76,2	+99,9

66. The *Post Office* worked up to the Estimate of the year. The *Telegraph Department* did better than the Estimate, having shewn a deficit of 21,7 only instead of 204,0 as was expected. This was accomplished partly by increased receipts and partly by curtailment of expenditure. The *Mint* result is also satisfactory and has been obtained by reduced expenditure.

XIII.—Post Office.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
198,5	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash	144,8	146,0	145,3
	SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—			
653,0	Ordinary	693,5	690,0	680,3
172,0	Service	176,1	174,7	174,9
825,0		869,6	864,7	855,2
	DEDUCT—Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices	28,2	26,5	26,2
794,2		841,4	838,2	829,0
20,5	MAIL CART AND PARCEL VAN PASSENGER SERVICE	18,4	20,5	19,3
70,4	MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS	129,0	131,5	136,5
14,5	BULLOCK TRAIN COLLECTIONS	11,1	16,6	10,1
10,8	OTHER RECEIPTS	6,7	8,9	9,4
1,108,9	TOTAL	1,151,4	1,161,7	1,149,6
	DISTRICT POST COLLECTIONS—			
1,2	Bengal	1,9	1,3	1,3
2,8	Punjab	3,6	3,1	3,3
2	Bombay	2	2	1
4,2	TOTAL	5,7	4,6	4,7
1,113,1	GRAND TOTAL	1,157,1	1,166,3	1,154,3

67. Taking the total revenue, the accounts work up closely to the budget and show a satisfactory improvement over the previous year. As regards details it became the rule in 1885-86 to use stamps instead of money for *parcel and other postage* and for commission on *money orders*. This rule is still maintained in respect of the former head and explains the deficiency in it as compared with 1885-86, but in the case of *money orders*, it was abrogated in March 1886 and hence the *money order receipts* in 1886-87 are larger than in 1885-86. These changes increased the *sale of postage stamps*, but it has since diminished to the extent in which the money order receipts that were formerly obtained in stamps are now realised in cash. The large *payments to English and other Post Offices* in 1885-86, included arrears that were liquidated in that year, while in 1886-87 they were specially small in consequence of credit having been given to India for

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

various sums due to her. The *mail cart* and *bullock train* collections depend upon the traffic and are subject to unavoidable fluctuations. The increase in *other receipts* as compared with the budget consists of a large number of small items.

XIV.—Telegraph.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIAN TELEGRAPH—			
	Message Revenue—			
295,8	Sale of stamps, deducting refunds, &c.	322,5	300,0	302,8
36,2	Receipts from other Administrations	18,5	33,0	20,3
66,2	Other receipts by cash, postage stamps and book transfer	34,0	112,0	156,9
4	Receipts of Provincial Telegraphs	4	3	4
398,6		375,4	445,3	480,4
	Interest and recoveries—			
42,9	Interest on railway lines and rent of instruments and appliances	93,2	98,5	46,7
51,0	Recoveries from Railways of Maintenance charges			48,2
11,2	Recoveries from Guaranteed Lines and Offices	14,5	12,5	11,7
3,9	Miscellaneous receipts	2,3	2,8	5,7
109,0		110,0	113,8	112,3
507,6	TOTAL INDIAN	485,4	559,1	592,7
	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH—			
50,5	Persian Gulf Section	78,8	81,9	86,9
23,6	Persian Section			
74,1	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN	78,8	81,9	86,9
581,7	TOTAL INDIA	564,2	641,0	679,6
35,6	England	8,8	9,5	9,6
11,2	Exchange	2,9	3,5	3,6
46,8		11,7	13,0	13,2
628,5	TOTAL	575,9	654,0	692,8

RESULTS.

Indian Telegraph—

	ACTUALS. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	85,1	...
,, Budget Estimate	107,3	...
,, Revised Estimate	33,6	...
Indo-European Telegraph—(including England)—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	13,2
,, Budget Estimate	8,9	...
,, Revised Estimate	5,1	...
EXCHANGE—		
Indo-European Telegraph—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	7,6
,, Budget Estimate	7	...
,, Revised Estimate	1	...

Indian Telegraph Department.

68. Compared with the actuals of 1885-86 the improvement of 85,1 in the actuals of 1886-87 is due to an increase in the number of Government messages, chiefly in connection with Burma, and the general expansion of the Department. In 1886-87 the Secretariat offices of the Government of India ceased paying, by stamps, for their messages, thus reducing the revenue under Sale of Stamps, and increasing it under Receipts by book-transfer.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

69. The increase over the Budget Estimate of the year is owing to the estimate having been framed on the supposition that the Upper Burma revenue would diminish, whereas it greatly increased owing to the extraordinary amount of State messages.

70. The excess over the Revised Estimate is attributed mainly to the increased transmission of State messages connected with the settlement of Burma, and to the credit to Government of certain forfeited security deposits and other receipts previously held in suspense.

Indo-European Telegraph Department.

71. The receipts fell short of those in 1885-86 owing chiefly to the return of the Afghan Boundary Commission and to interruptions on the Persian line in January and February 1886 which reduced the realizations during 1886-87.

72. In the Budget Estimate the diminution of revenue expected to follow the return to India of the Boundary Commission was overestimated.

73. The improvement shown by a comparison of the actuals with the Revised Estimate is owing to a reduction in the tariff for messages to India and the Far East.

Exchange.

74. The exchange, which on this side of the accounts relates to the Indo-European Telegraph only, has been steadily increasing, partly on account of larger receipts and partly on account of the fall in the rate of exchange.

XV.—Mint.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87, Revised.	Accounts.
202,6	Seignorage on silver	123,5	92,8	93,1
11,1	Gain on copper coinage	50,0	50,0	76,7
	Other Receipts—			
6,1	Calcutta	5,0	6,6	5,5
...	Madras	...	1	...
4,5	Bombay	2,6	6,9	5,0
224,3	TOTAL	181,1	156,4	180,3
...	England	...	...	1
224,3	GRAND TOTAL	181,1	156,4	180,4

75. The uncertain character of this head, consequent on itsdependence on the course of trade, has been explained in previous reports. The estimate of Seignorage duty on silver was based on an average importation which was not reached by the actuals, and hence the falling off in revenue. On the other hand, the absorption of 128,5 of copper coin as compared with 38,5 the quantity which passed into circulation in 1885-86—yielded a profit which was about sufficient to cover the loss on silver, and the net result of the year's operation shews a close approach to the Budget figures. The importation of silver in recent years has been as follows. The seignorage is 2,1 per cent. on bullion received from the Public :—

	Net Importation.	Silver Coinage.	Seignorage.
1879-80	7,869,7	10,257,0	212,0
1880-81	3,892,6	4,249,7	76,1
1881-82	5,379,0	2,186,3	43,4
1882-83	7,480,6	6,427,4	108,9
1883-84	6,406,2.	3,663,4	64,5
1884-85	7,245,6	5,794,2	115,6
1885-86	11,606,6	10,285,6	202,6
1886-87	7,045,1	4,616,5	93,1

15.—Post Office.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.		1886-87. Revised.		Accounts.	
46,1	Chief Office, Calcutta	46,6		45,8		47,0	
	PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES—						
88,0	Officers	88,8		90,2		91,1	
510,1	Establishment	542,7		525,1		522,8	
81,2	Other Charges	79,5		81,9		82,0	
679,3			711,0		697,2		695,9
725,4	Carried over		757,6		743,0		742,9

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

Accounts.			Budget.		Revised.		Accounts.	
	725,4	Brought forward . .		757,6		743,0		742,9
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—						
91,0		Road Establishment .	93,5		93,9		95,3	
47,8		Payments to State Railways	56,9		54,4		54,9	
14,8		Bullock Train Establishment . . .	10,3		13,9		11,5	
49,4		Mail Carts Establishment and charges . .	50,5		49,7		45,5	
17,5		Railway charges . .	19,8		18,1		18,4	
54,7		Subsidies . . .	53,2		54,3		53,8	
11,9		Other charges . .	11,7		12,6		14,0	
	287,1			295,9		296,9		293,4
...	12,1	DISCOUNT ON SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS .		10,8		10,8		10,6
...	21,3	OTHER CHARGES . .		14,6		18,4		22,2
	1,045,9	TOTAL .		1,078,9		1,069,1		1,069,1
		DISTRICT POST CHARGES—						
11,0		India	11,5		10,5		10,2	
5,0		Central Provinces . .	4,9		5,3		5,3	
12,2		Burma . . .	13,8		11,6		11,8	
3,0		Assam . . .	3,6		3,6		3,5	
33,0		Bengal . . .	34,2		34,2		34,4	
19,0		N.-W. Provinces & Oudh	19,6		19,2		19,2	
14,0		Punjab . . .	14,0		14,0		14,3	
10,7		Madras . . .	10,7		10,7		10,6	
10,6		Bombay . . .	10,7		10,7		10,7	
	118,5			123,0		119,8		120,0
	1,164,4	TOTAL, INDIA .		1,201,9		1,188,9		1,189,1
		ENGLAND—						
68,0		Payments to English Post Offices . . .	68,0		68,0		68,0	
37,1		Stores	46,1		50,2		49,1	
	105,1			114,1		118,2		117,1
	33,1	Exchange . . .		38,0		43,9		44,1
	1,302,6	GRAND TOTAL .		1,354,0		1,351,0		1,350,3

76. There were small savings under *Chief Office, Calcutta*, but they were more than counterbalanced by an increase of 6 in the Comptroller's Establishment sanctioned during the year, and of 1,0 in Tour charges, due to the deputation to Simla of clerks from the Offices of the Comptroller and the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service. The charge for *Presidency and District Offices* shews a small increase in salaries consequent on the absence of officers on privilege leave, and in establishment consequent on new appointments sanctioned during the year, but on the other hand the amount reserved for expenditure under the Director General's orders was used to a small extent only. The increase in *other charges* occurs chiefly in travelling expenses. The charges for *coveyance of mails* is regulated largely by the traffic and the accounts have followed the budget closely so far as the totals are concerned, but there are differences in the component items. The head *road establishment* now includes amounts which were formerly taken as *mail cart establishment* and has caused the actuals of those heads to differ from the budget. The excess in Bullock Train charges has occurred in contingencies. In the mail cart charges, some reductions were effected amounting to 1,1 in the lines from Belgaum to Dharwar and Hublee to Haveri consequent no doubt on the further opening of the Southern Mahratta Railway. Under Railway charges a saving of 3,4 is reported in the conveyance of banghy parcels. The increase under *other charges* after Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps occurs in printing at private presses (1,7), construction and repair of Post offices (5), compensation for loss of insured parcels (4), awards against the Guarantee Fund (1,8) and Loss by Exchange on Continental money orders (2,9). This loss by exchange was not provided for in the estimate.

77. As regards *District Post Charges*, India reports that a considerable saving was effected during the year 1886-87 in the establishment of Postal Sowars in the Bolan. In Burma the subsidies for conveyance of mails on the Irrawaddy were reduced, and the district postal service was not extended so much as the budget anticipated. There has been nothing special in the other provinces.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

78. The excess over the budget in the English expenditure for stores is due to larger indents having been sent from this country than were expected when the budget was framed.

16.—Telegraph.

IMPERIAL.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

1885-86. Accounts.		*Capital Account.*	Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
104,9	India	. . . . .	120,0	121,9	99,8
145,4	England	. . . . .	98,0	79,0	70,2
		Revenue Account.			
350,4	India	. . . . .	403,0	384,9	394,6
6,1	England	. . . . .	8,0	6,5	6,2
		INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.			
64,8	India	. . . . .	63,8	66,9	65,7
98,3	England	. . . . .	20,2	17,8	17,3
		RED SEA TELEGRAPH.			
18,0	England	. . . . .	18,0	18,0	18,0
		PROVINCIAL.			
1	Bengal	. . . . .	1	1	1
5	Bombay	. . . . .	7	4	5
788,5		TOTAL .	731,8	695,5	672,4
		EXCHANGE.			
47,7	Indian	. . . . .	35,3	31,8	28,8
30,9	Indo-European	. . . . .	6,8	6,6	6,5
5,7	Red Sea	. . . . .	6,0	6,7	6,8
84,3		TOTAL .	48,1	45,1	42,1
872,8		TOTAL .	779,9	740,6	714,5

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING ENGLAND—		
Imperial—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	36,0
„ Budget Estimate	...	58,2
„ Revised Estimate	...	21,5
Provincial—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	2
„ Revised Estimate	1	...
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING ENGLAND—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	80,1
„ Budget Estimate	...	1,0
„ Revised Estimate	...	1,7
Exchange—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	42,2
„ Budget Estimate	...	6,0
„ Revised Estimate	...	3,0

Indian Telegraphs—Imperial.

79. The actuals both in India and England fell short by 36,0 of the preceding year, owing chiefly to more than the average quantity of stores having been obtained in 1885-86 to

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*concluded.*

replenish articles used during the Afghan Expedition. The reduction due to this cause was 75,2, but there was an increase of 44,3 under maintenance and working, owing to heavy outlay in Burma, increase in salaries, and expansion in the number of offices.

80. On account of anticipated increase in the number of combined Post and Telegraph offices and provision for increased pay to certain classes of officers, the Budget Estimate was passed for 58,2 more than was actually spent.

81. The decrease brought out by a comparison with the Revised Estimate is attributed to works not having been advanced or new offices opened to the extent anticipated.

Provincial.

82. The differences and the amounts themselves are unimportant.

Indo-European Telegraph.

83. The decrease of 80,1 is almost entirely due to the figures of the preceding year including the cost of the third Bushire Cable.

84. The Budget provided for the normal outlay, but not for the maintenance of the Teheran-Meshed telegraph line, provision for which was made in the Revised Estimate. The actuals fell short of both Budget and Revised Estimates owing to an underestimate of the issues of stores.

Exchange.

85. The exchange was smaller than in 1885-86 owing to the abnormally heavy outlay in England in that year for the Jask-Bushire Cable. The decrease brought out by comparison with the Budget and Revised Estimates is owing to diminution in expenditure mainly in payments for stores.

17.—Mint.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
30,0	Calcutta	30,0	28,4	28,0
30,2	Bombay	29,2	29,3	29,0
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
11,4	Calcutta	7,8	2,5	3,3
5,4	Bombay	1,7	2,4	2,6
	OTHER CHARGES—			
6,4	Calcutta	10,7	4,5	4,5
4,9	Bombay	5,1	3,2	3,9
47,8	TOTAL Calcutta	48,5	35,4	35,8
40,5	„ Bombay	36,0	34,9	35,5
22,3	„ England	6,8	7,2	6,7
7,0	„ Exchange	2,3	2,7	2,5
117,6	GRAND TOTAL	93,6	80,2	80,5

86. The saving under "Loss of weight in coinage" is due to a smaller outturn of work in silver, as explained under Revenue. The actuals in Bombay include a special payment of 1,2 to the Portuguese Government on account of seignorage duty, under the monetary convention sanctioned in the orders of Government No. 422, dated 27th January 1887. The budget for other charges in Calcutta included 6,2 on account of purchase of copper by the Mint Master, but the amount was subsequently transferred to its proper head and adjusted through the "Copper coinage account" subordinate to "Deposit and Advances."

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
1,427,4	Receipts . . .	1,433,8	1,454,2	1,461,6

87. Various minor changes have occurred in this section of the account. The head *Law and Justice* has been divided into two parts, shewing respectively the receipts pertaining to *Courts of Law* and to *Jails*. Under *Police* the sums recovered from the guaranteed Railways and in some cases from Municipalities are now subtracted from the expenditure instead of appearing as distinct credits. In *Education* several institutions have been made over to the management of Municipalities and other local bodies. These changes have affected the accounts, but the differences are composed of small items which are explained in the following paragraphs:—

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts	1885-86	9,8	1,6	1,3	5	3,2	4,1	1,3	1,1	1,9	24,8
	Budget	1886-87	8,6	1,8	1,2	6	4,5	2,5	1,3	1,8	2,9	25,2
	Revised	1886-87	6,7	2,1	1,2	6	3,4	2,0	1,3	1,5	3,3	22,1
	Accounts	1886-87	5,0	2,2	1,3	5	3,0	1,6	1,4	1,4	3,4	19,8
Court-fees realized in cash.	Accounts	1885-86	3	5	...	1	1,9	17,4	5	1,5	1,1	23,3
	Budget	1886-87	4	4	...	1	2,0	16,0	6	1,7	1,5	22,7
	Revised	1886-87	4	4	...	1	2,6	17,2	7	1,9	1,3	24,6
	Accounts	1886-87	3	4	...	1	2,4	17,9	7	1,9	1,2	24,9
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts	1885-86	2,9	10,3	23,2	6,5	66,4	26,4	31,7	32,9	24,8	225,1
	Budget	1886-87	2,7	9,7	24,5	6,5	67,0	27,1	32,0	34,5	22,5	226,5
	Revised	1886-87	2,9	10,0	23,8	6,6	67,5	26,3	33,9	34,5	25,7	231,2
	Accounts	1886-87	3,1	9,7	22,5	7,0	66,4	25,7	33,4	35,5	25,7	229,0
Upper Burma Receipts	Accounts	1885-86	...	...	1,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,7
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	10,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,2
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	11,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,2
Other Receipts	Accounts	1885-86	2	5	1	1	2,6	5,5	3	1,5	2,7	13,5
	Budget	1886-87	7	6	2	2	3,0	2,9	3	2,1	1,6	11,6
	Revised	1886-87	2	4	3	2	3,4	6,1	1	1,6	1,7	14,0
	Accounts	1886-87	...	5	3	1	3,8	6,2	1	1,3	1,6	13,9
TOTAL	Accounts	1885-86	13,2	12,9	26,3	7,2	74,1	53,4	33,8	37,0	30,5	288,4
	Budget	1886-87	12,4	12,5	35,9	7,4	76,5	48,5	34,2	40,1	28,5	296,0
	Revised	1886-87	10,2	12,9	35,5	7,5	76,9	51,6	36,0	39,5	32,0	302,1
	Accounts	1886-87	8,4	12,8	35,3	7,7	75,6	51,4	35,6	40,1	31,9	298,8

88. The falling off in India is due to smaller receipts on account of "Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property" from the Administrator General than expected in the Budget. The figures in the "Central Provinces" correspond closely with the Budget and do not call for explanation. Burma shews a small decrease under "General Fees, Fines, &c.," owing to interference with trade, caused by the unsettled state of some of the districts. The fluctuations in Assam and Bengal are made up of small differences which occur principally in the receipts on account of "Fines and Forfeitures" of the Magisterial

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Courts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the decrease as compared with the actuals of 1885-86, under "Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property," comes from inclusion in the last named year of a special escheat as noticed in last year's report. The receipts on account of "Court fees, Fines, &c.," on the other hand, shew an increase in consequence of larger collections of "Distrainers' Fees" and "Recoveries on account of pauper suits," while "other receipts" were augmented on account of the large number of candidates that were admitted during the year to the Pleadership Examination. Punjab shews an improvement, and it occurs chiefly under "General Fees, Fines, &c.," on account of larger receipts of Magisterial fines. In Madras the short receipts under "Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property" were covered by the excess under "General Fees, Fines, &c.," from larger receipts on account of Magisterial fines. In Bombay the Budget estimate was low and the actuals bear out the revised figures, which were based on the actuals of ten months. The increase occurs chiefly under "General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures."

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts	1885-86	1,8	32,0	18,6	1,6	77,7	30,1	17,2	15,7	9,7	204,4
	Budget	1886-87	2,3	30,0	17,2	2,0	71,5	30,0	20,0	18,0	9,0	200,0
	Revised	1886-87	1,8	36,5	19,0	1,2	78,0	32,4	16,5	15,6	10,0	211,0
	Accounts	1886-87	1,5	36,5	18,2	1,3	73,9	30,0	19,1	14,3	10,3	205,1
Other Receipts	Accounts	1885-86	1,1	1	1,9	5,4	1,0	13,8	11,3	1,2	11,8	47,6
	Budget	1886-87	1,1	1	1,3	6,6	5	11,5	10,5	1,3	14,0	46,9
	Revised	1886-87	4	1	2,3	6,4	6	15,0	10,5	9	11,2	47,4
	Accounts	1886-87	5	1	1,3	6,0	6	19,9	9,1	1,2	9,9	48,6
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts	1885-86	37,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,3
	Budget	1886-87	33,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,1
	Revised	1886-87	43,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,7
	Accounts	1886-87	34,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,7
TOTAL	Accounts	1885-86	40,2	32,1	20,5	7,0	78,7	43,9	28,5	16,9	21,5	289,3
	Budget	1886-87	36,5	30,1	18,5	8,6	72,0	41,5	30,5	19,3	23,0	280,0
	Revised	1886-87	45,9	36,6	21,3	7,6	78,6	47,4	27,0	16,5	21,2	302,1
	Accounts	1886-87	36,7	36,6	19,5	7,3	74,5	49,9	28,2	15,5	20,2	288,4

89. "Convict receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars" in India were small as compared with revised estimate, which was raised in expectation of recoveries from Native States, that were not eventually realized. The increase in the Central Provinces, as compared with the Budget, is due to an extension of manufacturing operations during the year, and larger sales of jail produce. This improvement set in after the Budget was framed, but it was provided for in the Revised Estimate. In Burma the sale of rice husk was greater than usual, owing to the increased quantity of paddy purchased for the maintenance of the large number of prisoners. In Assam the receipts on account of "Sale proceeds of jail manufactures" and "Other jail receipts" are smaller than the Budget on account of the larger number of men employed on extra-mural labour, and consequent decline of the jail manufactures. Bengal does not call for notice, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the actuals exceed the Budget by 8,5 under "Hire of convicts," owing to the concentration of prison labour, and the completion of the Benares and Fatehgarh Central Prison buildings. The falling off in the Punjab is attributed to decrease in the prison population on account of Jubilee releases, and to the increasing difficulty experienced in providing intra-mural work of a remunerative character for the prisoners. In Madras jail receipts shew a steady decrease in consequence of restrictions which have been placed on jail manufactures generally. The decrease in Bombay, as compared with the actuals of 1885-86, is due to smaller receipts from hire of convicts and recoveries from Native States, partially arising from the Jubilee release of prisoners in February 1887.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Police supplied to Railways.	Accounts	1885-86	4,7	1,4	...	...	...	4,5	3,0	1	2,1	15,8
	Budget	1886-87	5,0	2,4	...	...	...	4,9	...	1	2,5	14,9
	Revised	1886-87	6,3	2,7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9,1
	Accounts	1886-87	6,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6,4
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds.	Accounts	1885-86	...	3,9	...	...	...	5,8	51,3	...	31,3	92,3
	Budget	1886-87	...	1,2	...	...	...	6,2	48,9	2,8	30,8	89,9
	Revised	1886-87	...	2,1	...	...	...	5,8	52,5	...	3,5	63,9
	Accounts	1886-87	...	1,9	...	...	...	5,8	51,4	2,0	2,8	63,9
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons.	Accounts	1885-86	2	8	...	5	1,4	2,5	7	2,4	7,5	16,0
	Budget	1886-87	2	7	...	5	1,5	2,5	6	3,4	14,7	24,1
	Revised	1886-87	1	7	...	5	1,5	2,4	1,8	2,1	8,0	17,1
	Accounts	1886-87	1	6	12,6	4	1,4	2,5	1,8	2,0	7,6	29,0
Presidency Police	Revised	1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,6	8,6
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,0	9,0
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees).	Accounts	1885-86	5	13,1	2,9	7,6	49,8	20,7	10,5	24,3	20,7	150,1
	Budget	1886-87	5	13,7	2,9	6,5	50,3	20,3	10,2	24,5	20,1	149,0
	Revised	1886-87	5	13,0	3,1	7,1	51,2	23,7	7,5	29,9	22,8	158,8
	Accounts	1886-87	6	13,8	3,2	7,0	49,4†	22,7	10,6	25,7	22,3	155,3
Upper Burma Receipts.	Accounts	1885-86	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	4,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,0
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	5,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,2
Other Receipts	Accounts	1885-86	1,3	8	8	3,7	17,9	3,2	2,6	3,9	12,4	46,6
	Budget	1886-87	4	9	9	4,6	18,8	2,7	1,6	2,2	12,2	44,3
	Revised	1886-87	4	7	12,7	3,0	19,3	3,6	2,0	5,1	13,6	60,4
	Accounts	1886-87	2	1,1	7	3,1	20,0	4,3	8	5,7	11,2	47,1
TOTAL	Accounts	1885-86	6,7	20,0	3,9	11,3	69,1	36,7	68,1	30,7	74,0	321,0
	Budget	1886-87	6,1	18,9	3,9	11,6	70,6	36,6	61,3	33,0	80,3	322,2
	Revised	1886-87	7,3	19,2	19,8	10,6	72,0	35,5	63,8	37,2	56,5	321,9
	Accounts	1886-87	7,2	17,4	21,7	10,5	70,8	35,3	64,6	35,5	52,9	315,9

90. The increased receipts in India are on account of larger recoveries for Police supplied to Railways. In the Central Provinces, the contribution from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been deducted from expenditure, and hence the apparent falling off as compared with the Budget and Revised. A corresponding reduction (2,5) appears under the head "20 Police. Burma shews a large excess over the Budget as well as the actuals of the year 1885-86, and it is due to the introduction of Preventive Police in the disturbed districts and the recovery of the cost from the villagers. The receipts in Assam and Bengal closely follow the estimates and do not call for explanations. In the North-Western Provinces the recovery on account of Railway Police has been deducted from the expenditure as in Central Provinces: the actuals otherwise shew a better result, due to larger receipts on account of fines on stray cattle. In the Punjab, nothing was realised under "Police supplied to Railways" owing to the transfer of the Sindh-Punjab and Delhi Railway to the State. The falling off under "Other Receipts," as compared with the actuals of 1885-86, is due to a special item representing the balances of certain local Equipment Funds having been included in the accounts of that year. Madras shews an improvement as compared with the original estimate, and the increase would have been larger were it not for the decline under "Police supplied to Municipal, &c.," caused by the postponement of the Punitive Cess in Malabar. The increase under "Fees, Fines and Forfeitures" is due to a larger number of pounds and to the recovery during the year of certain arrears on account of 1885-86. "Other Receipts" also shew an excess over the Budget in consequence of the transfer to this head from "XXXII Civil Works" of the rents of "Policemen's huts," and of a specially large credit for the value of the unserviceable arms and accoutrements returned into the Military Store Depôt. The large falling off in Bombay is almost nominal as the various contributions are deducted from the expenditure as explained above.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIII.—Marine.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	80,2	...	...	4	6	81,2
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	80,0	...	...	6	4	81,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	80,1	...	...	5	6	81,2
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	84,7	...	...	4	6	85,7
Dockyard Services, &c.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	42,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,7
	Budget .	57,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,5
	Revised . 1886-87 .	42,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,5
	Accounts .	61,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,3
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2,0	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2,3
	Budget .	6,5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,6
	Revised . 1886-87 .	6,2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6,5
	Accounts .	9,2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9,4
Registration and other Fees.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	1	...	2,7	...	...	...	4,9	7,7
	Budget .	...	...	2	...	2,7	...	...	...	5,0	7,9
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	1	...	2,7	...	...	...	4,8	7,8
	Accounts .	...	...	1	...	2,5	...	...	...	4,9	7,5
Coast Light Dues	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	20,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,0
	Budget .	...	...	18,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	19,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,0
	Accounts .	...	...	19,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,0
Upper Burma	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	4,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,5
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1885-86 .	36,8	...	2,8	3	2,0	...	...	...	1	42,0
	Budget .	7,8	...	2,8	4	2,1	...	...	...	...	13,1
	Revised . 1886-87 .	8,9	...	2,6	2	2,0	...	...	...	...	13,7
	Accounts .	12,6	...	1,8	2	2,4	...	...	...	1	17,1
Total	Accounts . 1885-86 .	81,5	...	27,5	3	85,1	...	...	4	5,6	200,4
	Budget .	71,8	...	21,8	4	84,8	...	...	6	5,4	184,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	57,6	...	21,8	2	85,0	...	...	5	5,4	170,5
	Accounts .	83,1	...	21,0	2	89,7	...	...	4	5,6	200,0

91. The improvement in *Pilotage Receipts* is due to the transfer of the Chittagong and Balasore receipts in Bengal from the Port Funds to this head. The large proceeds of *Dockyard Services* come from more work having been performed for other Departments than was anticipated in the Budget. The *Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores* were also large owing to the sale of the "*May Frere*" and "*Czarevitch*," and of obsolete and surplus stores consequent on a reduction of stock in the Kidderpore Dockyard. The large difference in *Other Receipts* between 1885-86 and 1886-87 consists of special items connected with the expedition to Suakim, which passed into the accounts of the former year, as explained in the last report. In Burma, one of the steamers on the Arakan line having been under repair, earned no freight for the time, and this accounts for the Budget under this head not having been realised in that Province.

XIX.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Fees and Fines	Accounts . 1885-86 .	8	3,0	1,1	3,7	46,6	7,9	4,9	21,1	33,7	128,8
	Budget .	8	3,1	1,4	3,6	49,9	8,1	4,9	20,4	35,6	127,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	8	3,1	6	3,7	47,7	11,1	2,9	19,1	39,5	128,5
	Accounts .	1,0	3,0	5	3,8	48,6	10,8	3,4	20,8	38,9	130,8
Contributions	Accounts . 1885-86 .	7	6,5	...	...	2,6	1,2	1	6	7,9	19,6
	Budget .	1,2	7,5	...	1	2,9	1,6	...	3	8,4	22,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	1,3	7,6	...	1	2,0	1,7	...	2	7,6	20,5
	Accounts .	8	7,8	...	1	2,3	1,4	...	2	7,4	20,0
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1	5,5	3,1	2	3,2	8,2	3,5	7,8	21,0	52,4
	Budget .	1	3,9	3,1	2	2,8	12,8	4,3	8,4	18,4	54,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	1	4,0	2,1	2	2,8	12,2	6,2	7,5	20,9	56,0
	Accounts .	2	3,9	1,4	2	2,1	15,5	6,5	7,3	20,5	57,6
Total	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,6	15,0	4,2	6,9	52,4	17,3	8,5	29,3	66,6	200,8
	Budget .	2,1	14,5	4,5	3,9	55,6	22,5	9,2	29,1	62,4	203,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,2	14,7	2,7	4,0	52,5	25,0	9,1	26,8	68,0	205,0
	Accounts .	2,0	14,7	1,9	4,1	53,0	27,7	9,9	28,3	66,8	208,4

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

92. Education shews an improvement of 7,6 as compared with the actuals of 1885-86, and it would have been larger were it not for the falling off in Burma, Madras and Bombay. In Burma the decline is noticeable under "Other Receipts," and is due to the abolition of the Government Book Depôt and the transfer of the Myoke and Thugyi examinations to the Educational Syndicate. The increase in the North-Western Provinces occurs chiefly under "Fees and Fines" in consequence of enhanced rates of fees introduced during the year, and under "Other Receipts" from a special credit for the sale proceeds and interest of Government Promissory Notes which were purchased many years ago out of public grants to the Muir College Fund. In the Punjab the short receipts under Fees and Fines, as compared with the Budget estimate, as also with the actuals of 1885-86, are due to the transfer of several schools to "Municipal" control and the consequent transfer of the fees to Municipal funds. The increase under "Other Receipts" covers a special item of 2,0 recovered for sale of Books; it was provided for in the Revised estimate. In Madras six high schools were transferred to Municipalities during the year and one was closed, and all the Government middle schools were made over to local bodies. Several primary schools were raised to the middle school standard, but the loss from this measure was counterbalanced by an improvement in the Local Section. The estimate of Fees Schools, Special, and Fees, Government Colleges, general, was rather low.

93. In Bombay the Budget was more than usually conjectural owing to the state of transition through which the department was passing from the transfer of certain schools to Municipalities, &c. The excess in the actuals is due to the postponement of these transfers and to a special credit given to the Book Depôt Fund in connection with the "Antwerp Exhibition."

XX.—Medical.

Receipts.		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	2,3	...	...	1,6	2,7	6,6
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	1,5	2,8	6,3
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	1,8	2,2	6,0
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	...	1,8	2,3	6,8
Hospital Receipts	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	1	...	6,4	1	...	9	1,6	9,1
	Budget .	...	...	2	...	5,6	1	...	9	1,6	8,4
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	2	...	5,1	...	4	1,0	1,8	8,5
	Accounts .	...	...	2	...	7,3	...	5	1,0	1,9	10,9
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	2	6	1	2,6	4	3,5	2,4	1,2	11,0
	Budget .	...	3	6	...	3,1	4	3,0	2,1	1,2	10,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	2	7	1	2,6	4	3,0	2,8	1,0	10,8
	Accounts .	...	2	7	1	2,4	4	2,8	3,6	1,1	11,3
Contributions	Accounts . 1885-86 .	3	5	1	...	3,0	8,6	2	7,1	3	20,1
	Budget .	3	4	1	...	3,0	11,4	1,3	8,6	1,3	26,4
	Revised . 1886-87 .	3	5	1	...	3,0	8,3	8	7,4	5,9	26,3
	Accounts .	3	5	1	...	3,0	8,8	8	8,2	7,7	29,4
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	3	1	1	3	1,1	3	8	1,2	4,2
	Budget .	1	1	1	1	4	7	3	8	8	3,4
	Revised . 1886-87 .	1	1	...	...	4	8	3	7	1,1	3,5
	Accounts .	...	1	1	1	3	7	3	7	5	2,8
Total	Accounts . 1885-86 .	3	1,0	9	2	14,6	10,2	4,0	12,8	7,0	51,0
	Budget .	4	8	1,0	1	14,1	12,6	4,6	13,9	7,7	55,2
	Revised . 1886-87 .	4	8	1,0	1	13,1	9,5	4,5	13,7	12,0	55,1
	Accounts .	3	8	1,1	2	15,7	9,9	4,4	15,3	13,5	61,2

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2,5	8	3,3	Total including England	Accounts . 1885-86.	54,3
	Budget .	2,0	6	2,6		Budget .	57,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,5	9	3,4		Revised . 1886-87.	58,5
	Accounts .	2,5	9	3,4		Accounts.	64,6

94. The increase in Bombay, under "Contributions," is due to recoveries from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the expenditure of the Health Officer of the Port.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Receipts on Account of Experimental cultivation.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	2	3	1	...	1,4	6	...	1,2	3,8
	Budget .	...	2	2	...	...	2,5	6	...	1,0	4,5
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	1	1,0	...	...	1,8	5	...	1,3	4,7
	Accounts .	...	2	8	...	...	2,5	6	3	8	5,2
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2	1,0	...	...	2	2,6	1,4	3	9	6,6
	Budget .	...	1,1	...	...	3	2,4	1,3	3	1,0	6,4
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	1,1	...	...	3	2,9	1,3	4	1,0	7,0
	Accounts .	1	1,0	...	...	3	3,2	2,2	3	1,2	8,3
Cinchona Plantations	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	9,5	...	...	9,8	...	19,3
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	11,6	...	...	9,7	...	21,3
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	10,0	...	...	7,6	...	17,6
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	9,9	...	...	6,9	...	16,8
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	1	...	...	8	3,8	6,2	...	4	11,3
	Budget .	...	1	...	...	1	3,6	5,2	...	4	9,4
	Revised . 1886-87 .	15,1	1	...	...	1	4,0	5,0	...	7	25,0
	Accounts .	1	1	...	...	1	4,4	6,7	...	1,5	12,9
Government Bull and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,7
	Budget .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Revised . 1886-87 .	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Accounts .	1,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,1
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	5,1	4,0	5	...	3	...	9,9
	Budget .	...	...	...	4,9	4,6	1,3	...	1,1	...	11,9
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	4,4	3,8	3	...	4	...	8,9
	Accounts .	...	...	...	4,7	4,3	2	...	4	...	9,6
Sale of Instruments and Stores by the Mathematical Instrument Factory.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	10,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,3
	Budget .	24,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,9
	Revised . 1886-87 .	17,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,9
	Accounts .	20,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,6
Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,2	...	...	...	2	8	5	6,7	7	10,1
	Budget .	1,0	1	...	1	1	9	4	6,9	4	9,9
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,3	1	...	1	2	5	4	7,6	4	11,6
	Accounts .	2,0	1	3	...	2	2	3	6,8	3	10,2
Total	Accounts . 1885-86 .	13,4	1,3	3	5,2	14,7	9,1	8,7	17,1	3,2	73,0
	Budget .	26,1	1,5	2	5,0	16,7	10,7	7,5	18,0	2,8	88,5
	Revised . 1886-87 .	35,9	1,4	1,0	4,5	14,4	9,5	7,2	16,0	3,4	93,3
	Accounts .	23,9	1,4	1,1	4,7	14,8	10,5	9,8	14,7	3,8	84,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England . . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1	1	2
	Budget .	5	2	7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	6	2	
	Accounts .		2	

Total including England	Accounts . 1885-86 .	73,2
	Budget .	89,2
	Revised . 1886-87 .	94,1
	Accounts .	85,5

95. In India the *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* shew an apparent falling off, as the items entered under that head in the Revised Estimate were transferred to credit of "Civil Deposits" under orders of Government. The estimate under *Sale of Instruments and Stores*, &c.," was too high, as this year a change was made in the supply of maps and work done by the Surveyor General's Department, and the effect of this measure upon the accounts could not be accurately ascertained at the time.

96. In Bengal, the yield under *Cinchona Plantations* was again low, owing probably to the importation of cheap Quinine, which held the prices of the local manufacture in check. The increase under *Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts* in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is connected with the Lucknow Horticultural, and Saharanpur Botanical Gardens, while the abatement under *Labour and Emigration* is due to a change in accounting, by which the portion of emigration fees due from Bengal is adjusted inter-pro-

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

vincially. The fluctuations in the Punjab are unimportant. The falling off in Madras is chiefly due to the low prices for Cinchona bark which ruled throughout the year. During the three years, 1884-85 to 1886-87, the quantity sold in Madras has been lb. 81,880, 110,800, and 85,000, respectively, and the average price 100·6, 86·2 and 77·4 per 100lb. In Bombay, the increase under *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions*, &c., is due to large private contributions to the Horse Show at Shikarpore.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
12,243,7	EXPENDITURE . . .	12,354,9	12,650,1	12,698,5

97. This expenditure has been influenced by various minor changes as explained in the corresponding revenue head Receipts by Civil Departments. In comparing the figures of 1885-86 and 1886-87, the important differences are an excess expenditure in the last-named year of 432,4 under *Police* and 323,4 under *Marine*, arising almost entirely out of demands in Burma. On the other hand, there is a saving of 395,9 under *Political* in connection with subsidies and the charges of the Afghan Delimitation Commission. As between the Budget and the Accounts of 1886-87, the former has been exceeded by 267,2 under *Police* and 189,2 under *Marine*, and here too the principal cause is Burma.

18.—Administration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his Establishment.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	25,1	3,9	4,8	4,5	9,5	9,6	9,6	12,0	22,0	101,0
	Budget .	25,1	4,8	4,8	4,8	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	23,5	103,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	25,1	5,0	4,8	4,5	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,0	23,6	103,8
	Accounts .	25,1	4,7	5,4	4,4	9,6	9,6	9,6	12,3	23,5	104,2
Staff and household .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	28,2	5	6	...	2,7	3,5	2,3	15,0	17,7	70,5
	Budget .	13,2	6	6	...	3,1	3,7	2,6	12,9	17,3	54,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	15,5	7	6	...	2,9	3,4	2,8	13,7	18,1	57,7
	Accounts .	39,0	7	6	...	2,8	3,7	2,8	14,0	18,2	81,8
Durbar Fund .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	16,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,0
	Budget .	16,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	16,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,0
	Accounts .	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
Executive Council .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	39,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,3	12,3	64,1
	Budget .	45,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,3	12,3	69,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	38,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,9	12,3	63,8
	Accounts .	40,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,9	11,9	65,2
Legislative Council .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	15,0	...	...	...	1,9	...	...	1,6	...	18,5
	Budget .	21,3	...	...	...	2,1	...	...	1,4	...	24,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	12,7	2	...	...	2,0	...	...	1,5	...	16,4
	Accounts .	17,2	2	...	...	2,2	...	...	1,5	1	21,2
Military Secretary .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	34,5	...	...	...	...	...	3,9	5,7	8,8	52,7
	Budget .	32,3	...	...	...	...	...	3,6	6,4	9,4	51,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	33,6	...	...	...	...	...	3,0	7,2	8,5	52,3
	Accounts .	42,9	...	...	...	...	...	3,1	7,1	8,1	61,2
Secretariat .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	127,5	8,0	12,1	7,4	44,3	27,0	20,3	28,4	35,4	310,4
	Budget .	112,0	8,4	11,1	8,1	43,6	28,8	20,5	27,6	34,5	294,6
	Revised . 1886-87 .	109,6	8,1	12,2	8,1	51,1	27,5	20,2	27,0	33,6	297,4
	Accounts .	142,4	8,4	12,1	8,2	49,7	31,5	21,4	29,6	34,7	338,0
Tour charges .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	85,5	8	4	5	8,4	11,1	6,6	1	1,8	115,2
	Budget .	81,3	1,4	3	7	7,4	8,6	7,9	5	1,5	109,6
	Revised . 1886-87 .	86,2	1,0	3	5	3,4	10,0	6,9	2	2,5	111,0
	Accounts .	10,8	1,1	4	4	3,0	5,9	5,8	...	3	27,7
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	25,6	22,5	18,8	26,2	...	93,1
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	26,0	22,4	18,2	26,0	...	92,6
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	27,8	22,0	18,7	25,4	...	93,9
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	28,5	21,3	18,4	25,7	...	93,9
Commissioners .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	19,2	21,2	5,4	52,9	57,7	33,3	...	26,4	216,1
	Budget .	4	19,4	20,4	5,6	50,0	55,7	34,1	...	23,5	209,1
	Revised . 1886-87 .	6	20,3	21,4	5,4	55,8	56,3	33,9	...	23,5	217,2
	Accounts .	6	20,1	21,3	5,3	55,3	58,2	33,4	...	23,0	217,2

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

18.—Administration.—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Account Offices .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	57,4	7,0	9,2	4,7	32,9	22,9	16,3	21,4	24,7	196,5
	Budget .	61,3	7,1	9,2	4,9	33,4	23,5	16,9	21,4	24,1	201,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	57,1	7,4	9,6	4,9	33,5	23,3	16,2	21,4	27,2	200,6
	Accounts .	62,2	7,3	9,5	4,9	33,1	23,1	16,2	23,6	26,7	206,6
Paper Currency Office	Accounts . 1885-86 .	10,4	1	1,5	...	...	1,6	1,2	2,7	8,7	26,2
	Budget .	9,7	1	1,5	...	...	2,1	1,1	2,5	8,4	25,4
	Revised . 1886-87 .	9,6	1	1,4	...	...	1,8	1,2	2,6	8,7	25,4
	Accounts .	10,2	...	1,4	...	...	1,6	1,1	2,7	8,1	25,1
Allowance to Presidency Banks .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	20,9	...	...	...	1,5	...	...	6,6	14,3	43,3
	Budget .	21,6	...	...	...	1,6	...	...	5,9	11,6	40,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	19,8	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	5,9	13,5	40,6
	Accounts .	19,7	...	...	...	1,5	...	...	4,7	11,2	37,1
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2,6	3,0	8	...	18,5	5,8	10,1	16,0	1,4	58,2
	Budget .	2,9	35,6	9	...	18,6	5,6	10,8	17,1	1,7	93,2
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,8	3,4	9	..	12,5	5,9	9,8	17,8	9,5	62,6
	Accounts .	...	3,2	8	...	14,8	6,0	15,1	14,7	10,1	64,7
Upper Burma charges .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Budget .	...	...	9,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	27,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,0
	Accounts .	...	...	26,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,3
Other charges, Reserve Treasuries, Press Commission and Rent, Rates, and Taxes . . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	5,5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5,7
	Budget .	5,5	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	5,9
	Revised . 1886-87 .	8,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8,8
	Accounts .	5,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5,6
Total India .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	468,1	42,5	50,9	22,5	198,2	161,7	122,4	148,1	173,3	1,387,7
	Budget .	447,8	77,4	58,0	24,1	195,4	160,0	125,3	146,1	167,9	1,402,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	435,9	46,2	78,2	23,4	200,0	159,8	122,3	147,7	181,0	1,394,5
	Accounts .	432,3	45,7	77,8	23,2	200,5	160,9	126,9	149,1	175,9	1,392,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.		
England . . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	262,6	82,6	Total including Eng. land . . . Accounts.	1885-86 . 1,732,9
	Budget .	256,6	85,5	Budget .	1,744,1
	Revised . 1886-87 .	249,6	92,7	Revised .	1886-87 . 1,736,8
	Accounts .	248,2	98,4	Accounts.	1,733,9

98. Under India the excess in the actuals over the estimate for *Staff and Household* and *Secretariats* is largely due to a change in classification and in a smaller measure to increased charges for service telegrams and other contingencies which however were not so high as in the previous year. The change in classification is that, hill journey charges. were formerly entered under Tour Charges and Rents, Rates and Taxes under 32 Miscellaneous, other items, whereas now they are charged against the various Departments with which they are connected. This accounts for the large saving under *Tour Charges*. The estimate under *Durbar Fund* was 5 too low. Originally the fund was fixed at 1,20 a year, but in 1884-85 the grant of 2,5, given under *Tour charges* was raised to 3,0 and transferred to the Fund. In 1886-87, 1,5, was added for furniture at Government House, thus raising the total estimate to 16,5 which was the amount spent. The head *Other Charges* in India includes in 1886-87 3,7 on account of the late Finance Committee. The wide discrepancy in the Central Provinces Budget under *General Establishment of Local Fund offices*, refers to the expenditure on account of the Putwari Fund which is now taken under Land Revenue. The amount of 26,3 for *Upper Burma* is the whole charge under this Major Head for which adequate provision could not be made at the time the Budget was framed. In Bengal and North-Western Provinces the saving in *Tour Charges* is nominal and comes from the transfer to *Secretariat* of items which belong to that minor head. The *Secretariat* charge in Madras includes the expenses of a special officer for six months to arrange the records of the Government Office. In Bombay the increase in the *Account offices* is owing to the presence of more officers than was contemplated in the Budget, to the privilege leave allowances of officers, and to a change in dealing with the charge for establishment employed on Local Fund Work. The reductions under *Allowances to Presidency Banks* are attributed mainly to the results of the new agreement; but in Madras and Bombay portions of the amounts due were not drawn in the year. The differences under *Local Fund Establishments* are due mainly to changes in accounting by which portions have been transferred to the Major Head "Land Revenue;" but in Madras and Bombay some additional establishments were entertained during the year.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

99. There is a net decrease of 8,4 in the English Expenditure, of which 3,9 is due to the transfer to the Inland Revenue Department of the manufacture of stamps for India, and to the fact that no payment to that department was made in 1886-87. There were also savings of 2,1 in telegrams, 1,0 in management of debt, 6 in Law charges and 8 in office contingencies.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
High Courts, Chief Courts, Recorders' Court and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	3	6,0	12,1	...	121,7	42,5	32,0	46,5	63,9	325,0
	Budget .	6	6,4	16,6	...	113,9	41,4	26,3	46,5	65,3	317,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	3	6,0	15,2	...	115,7	41,6	26,4	47,3	70,4	322,9
	Accounts .	3	5,7	15,4	...	109,3	41,4	26,9	47,8	67,6	314,4
Law Officers . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	3	...	3,7	3	25,1	6,8	3,4	8,9	17,2	65,7
	Budget .	2	...	4,0	4	24,3	7,3	3,5	9,2	16,6	65,5
	Revised . 1886-87 .	3	...	4,1	4	25,9	7,4	3,0	8,9	16,6	66,6
	Accounts .	3	...	4,5	3	25,7	6,4	2,7	8,5	16,0	64,4
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	8,2	1,0	3,8	13,6	393,4	210,1	114,1	223,3	194,8	1,162,3
	Budget .	7,9	4,2	3,5	13,8	382,7	209,0	123,3	227,0	197,1	1,168,5
	Revised . 1886-87 .	8,0	2,0	5,2	13,1	401,9	207,1	119,8	224,1	189,4	1,170,6
	Accounts .	8,6	1,9	5,2	13,3	401,8	206,7	118,9	225,1	192,8	1,174,3
Criminal Courts .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	12,8	57,1	82,2	35,6	219,6	154,8	119,5	90,9	133,3	905,8
	Budget .	13,8	61,5	81,0	39,5	218,6	152,8	118,5	92,6	134,4	912,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	13,4	58,4	86,2	36,9	219,7	152,4	119,5	89,2	130,0	905,7
	Accounts .	13,3	58,4	85,4	37,1	218,4	152,4	119,0	89,7	127,9	901,6
Court of Small Causes.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	4	3,8	3,4	...	18,7	6,8	4,1	8,5	25,2	70,9
	Budget .	4	3,8	3,5	...	18,5	6,8	4,1	8,5	26,8	72,4
	Revised . 1886-87 .	4	3,8	3,1	...	17,9	6,7	4,1	8,3	25,2	69,5
	Accounts .	4	3,8	3,0	...	19,0	6,8	4,0	8,3	24,0	69,3
Other Courts of Justice	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	6,9	...	...	7,3	10,5	24,7
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	7,1	...	...	7,4	10,2	24,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	6,7	...	...	7,5	10,6	24,8
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	7,0	...	...	7,4	10,5	24,9
Upper Burma charges	Accounts . 1885 86 .	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Budget .	...	...	58,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	34,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,0
	Accounts .	...	...	37,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,7
Refunds . . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	9	1,8	9,1	1,0	13,3	3,8	3,4	4,9	3,0	41,2
	Budget .	6	1,8	6,4	1,7	13,0	3,5	3,2	5,5	3,2	38,9
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2	1,6	8,0	9	13,7	3,5	3,9	5,1	3,0	39,9
	Accounts .	7	1,5	7,9	9	13,8	3,3	3,8	5,5	3,1	40,5
Other Charges .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	1	...	9	3,7	...	1	...	4,8
	Budget .	...	...	1	...	8	2,7	...	1,0	...	4,6
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	6	3,3	...	5	...	4,4
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	3	3,6	...	5	...	4,4
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	22,9	69,7	114,9	50,5	799,6	428,5	276,5	390,4	447,9	2,600,9
	Budget .	23,5	77,7	173,1	55,4	778,9	423,5	278,9	397,7	453,6	2,682,3
	Revised . 1886-87 .	22,6	71,8	155,8	51,3	802,1	422,0	276,7	390,9	445,2	2,638,4
	Accounts .	23,6	71,3	159,1	51,6	795,3	420,6	275,3	392,8	441,9	2,631,5

		Sterling	Exchange.			
England	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,1	4	Total including England	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2,602,4
	Budget .	2,0	7		Budget .	2,685,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	1,2	5		Revised . 1886-87 .	2,640,1
	Accounts .	1,1	4		Accounts .	2,633,0

100. The decrease under Bengal *High Court* occurs in the salary of Judges, and is due to two vacancies not being filled up and also to the new Judges drawing less pay than their predecessors. These changes were only partially allowed for in the Budget. In Madras a good deal of expenditure was incurred in printing and translation for the High Court, while in Bombay a temporary additional Judge was retained under sanction of the Secretary of State. In Burma an additional Recorder was appointed during the year.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

101. The increase under *Civil and Sessions Courts* in Burma and Bengal is caused by the appointment of Additional Judges. The Central Provinces estimated under this head for the full cost of the Reorganized Judicial staff, but some of the officers were deputed on settlement duty, while the charges for others were partly taken under Land Revenue.

102. The difference between the Budget and Accounts in the Central Provinces under *Criminal Courts* is partly explained by the fact that the duties of the Cantonment Magistrate at Jubbulpore are now performed by the Superintendent of Jails with an extra allowance. The excess in Burma arises from larger establishments and greater contingent expenditure. The savings under *Criminal Courts* in Bombay are attributed to a large number of absentees, while the deputation of some of the Judges of the *Small Cause Courts* on other duties, reduced the charges on that account.

103. In *Upper Burma* the variations from the Budget are ascribed to the full number of courts not having been opened in the country.

104. The English Budget provided 1,5 for the outfit allowance of three Judges, but a payment of 8 only was made to the Chief Justice. There was also a small saving under Stores.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Jail Manufacture	Accounts . 1885-86.	1,2	27,8	11,0	1,5	56,5	20,3	14,3	13,3	8,6	154,5
	Budget .	1,3	27,9	9,9	2,4	75,8	25,2	15,4	17,5	9,4	184,8
	Revised . 1886-87.	1,2	33,1	10,0	2,0	59,6	21,5	15,2	14 0	8,7	165,3
	Accounts .	1,2*	34,3	12,9	1,5	59,7	19,7	14,6	15,6	7,5	167,0
Other Jail Charges	Accounts . 1885-86.	4,1	21,4	53,2	8,9	117,8	75,8	57,8	66,6	52,7	458,3
	Budget .	4,5	22,8	51,6	10,6	108,1	86,3	70,3	74,2	56,0	484,4
	Revised . 1886-87.	3,9	24,3	64,5	8,9	115,4	77,9	62,8	71,5	51,7	480,9
	Accounts .	3,3	24,4	60,3	8,5	106,8	77,1	63,9	72,7	51,8	468,8
Convict Charges at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts . 1885-86.	135,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,2
	Budget .	134,7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	134,7
	Revised . 1886-87.	130,2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	130,2
	Accounts .	126,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126,7
Other Charges .	Accounts . 1885-86.	1,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9
	Budget .	1,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,3
	Revised . 1886-87.	1,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0
	Accounts .	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
TOTAL	Accounts . 1885-86.	142,4	49,2	64,2	10,4	174,3	96,1	72,1	79,9	61,3	749,9
	Budget .	141,8	50,7	61,5	13,0	183,9	111,5	85,7	91,7	65,4	805,2
	Revised . 1886-87.	136,3	57,4	74,5	10,9	175,0	99,4	78,0	85,5	60 4	777,4
	Accounts .	132,1	58,7	73,2	10,0	166,5	96,8	78,5	88,3	59,3	763,4

105 The saving in *Convict charges at Port Blair* is in Commissariat stores. In the Central Provinces and Burma there was some increase to the Jail population, and consequently to the charges, counterbalanced to a certain extent by larger receipts, as explained under the head XVI.—B, Law and Justice—Jails. The estimate for *other Jail charges* in Assam was too high, while in Madras three district jails were closed during the year and the inmates transferred to Central Prisons. The Bengal estimate was excessive. In the North-Western Provinces the grant for the Meerut central prison was saved, and savings were also effected in the grant for *Raw materials*. The Punjab expenditure was affected chiefly by the release of prisoners on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, but still it was greater than the amount spent in the previous year, owing to the high prices prevailing in the province for food-grains. In Bombay, on the other hand, the price of provisions was low, and this, with various small economies, caused the saving in that presidency.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

20.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Presidency Police	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	...	...	32,6	...	...	20,4	50,5	1,03,5
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	...	...	33,5	...	...	20,1	54,9	108,5
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	...	...	32,9	...	...	20,3	29,9	83,1
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	...	...	32,2	...	...	17,2	31,9	81,3
Superintendence	Accounts 1885-86	...	3,2	3,7	3,5	10,9	12,1	13,8	12,7	4,4	64,3
	Budget 1886-87	...	3,8	3,6	3,1	11,5	11,6	14,0	12,6	4,5	64,7
	Revised 1886-87	...	3,4	3,8	3,2	11,8	11,7	13,7	13,3	4,3	65,2
	Accounts 1886-87	...	3,3	4,0	3,2	12,0	11,3	13,7	17,8	4,9	70,7
District Executive Force.	Accounts 1885-86	33,4	125,1	196,8	40,8	399,2	365,1	285,8	330,1	342,9	2,119,2
	Budget 1886-87	33,2	126,5	195,0	42,8	384,7	362,0	240,5	334,7	364,8	2,084,2
	Revised 1886-87	35,0	125,5	261,7	41,1	389,5	355,8	288,2	336,9	335,0	2,168,7
	Accounts 1886-87	35,9	125,7	231,1	40,6	387,7	353,8	287,8	338,1	352,1	2,152,8
Government Railway Police.	Accounts 1885-86	8,5	4,3	...	1	8,4	7,4	12,5	...	8,0	49,2
	Budget 1886-87	9,0	4,3	...	1	10,4	7,7	15,2	...	11,8	58,5
	Revised 1886-87	10,8	4,4	...	1	11,6	3,5	12,7	...	16,4	59,5
	Accounts 1886-87	11,1	2,4	...	1	9,3	3,1	12,4	...	12,4	50,8
Village Police	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	32,0	1	12,2	242,7	...	6	81,8	369,4
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	37,2	1	11,3	247,3	...	7	81,7	378,3
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	33,4	1	12,5	245,3	...	6	99,1	391,0
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	35,7	1	12,5	245,9	...	6	100,2	395,0
Special Police	Accounts 1885-86	4	4	...	47,3	17,9	2,8	13,4	...	...	82,2
	Budget 1886-87	3	5	...	49,0	18,0	2,9	13,3	...	...	84,0
	Revised 1886-87	...	1,8	...	47,5	19,0	2,9	13,4	...	16,0	100,6
	Accounts 1886-87	...	1,1	30,2	49,6	18,8	2,8	13,8	...	7,7	124,0
Cattle Pounds	Accounts 1885-86	3	4,5	2	1,7	2,8	5,4	3,1	14,0	8,0	40,0
	Budget 1886-87	1	5,5	4	2,2	3,0	6,5	3,1	14,1	8,5	43,4
	Revised 1886-87	2	4,4	3	1,9	3,2	6,0	2,6	14,9	8,0	41,5
	Accounts 1886-87	4	4,5	2	1,8	2,6	5,8	2,7	18,2	8,3	44,5
Other Charges	Accounts 1885-86	9,7	1	1,1	...	2,5	3	2	2,9	1,2	18,0
	Budget 1886-87	9,3	2	8	1	2,3	5	49,1	2,8	1,2	66,3
	Revised 1886-87	9,5	1	8	1	1,7	3	4	2,8	1,2	16,9
	Accounts 1886-87	9,0	1	1,1	...	1,9	3	6	2,7	1,3	17,0
Upper Burma Charges	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	6,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,9
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	130,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,0
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	325,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	325,0
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	349,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	349,0
TOTAL	Accounts 1885-86	52,3	138,6	240,7	93,5	486,5	635,8	328,8	380,7	496,8	2,852,7
	Budget 1886-87	51,9	140,8	367,0	97,4	474,7	638,5	335,2	385,0	527,4	3,017,9
	Revised 1886-87	55,5	139,6	625,0	94,0	482,2	625,5	331,0	388,8	509,9	3,251,5
	Accounts 1886-87	56,4	137,1	651,3	95,4	477,0	623,5	331,0	394,6	518,8	3,285,1

106. India shews an increase both under *District Executive Force* and *Railway Police*, on account of the entertainment of a larger force in Beluchistan. In the Central Provinces the fall under *Railway Police* is nominal, being due to the adjustment of about 2,5 recovered for Police supplied to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, by deduction from the charge side instead of by a per contra credit. The great expenditure under Burma is due to the unsettled state of the country and the introduction of Police to take the place of troops. In Bengal the diminished charge for *District Police*, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is caused by transfer of the Orissa salt management to Madras. The North-Western Provinces saving of 8,2 under *District Force* has occurred partly in salaries and partly in clothing charges, and under Railway Police from the altered system of treating recoveries as noticed above. In the Punjab, the several actuals differ little from the previous year, but the estimates took under *Other charges*

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

amounts which should have been included under *District Executive Force*. Madras reports the opening of additional pounds which caused the excess under *Cattle Pounds*. The Bombay Estimate for *District Executive Force* included the grant for *Special Police* also, and hence the differences under those two heads. The increase in *Village Police* is due to the transfer of Village Cess Police in Sind from Land Revenue, and in *Railway Police* to arrear payments of the Government share of the cost of the Force employed on the Great Indian Peninsula line. The fall in *Presidency Police* is attributable to the Municipal contribution having been deducted from the gross charge.

21.—Marine.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts 1885-86	16,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,6
	Budget 1886-87	16,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,9
	Revised 1886-87	16,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,9
	Accounts 1886-87	17,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,1
Marine Survey and Establishments.	Accounts 1885-86	11,6	...	7	...	6,1	...	...	9	2,1	21,4
	Budget 1886-87	13,1	...	7	...	6,4	...	...	9	2,2	23,3
	Revised 1886-87	12,0	...	8	...	6,2	...	...	1,0	2,2	22,2
	Accounts 1886-87	10,8	...	8	...	6,3	...	...	1,0	2,3	21,2
Dockyards	Accounts 1885-86	69,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,5
	Budget 1886-87	88,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,6
	Revised 1886-87	70,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,0
	Accounts 1886-87	67,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,1
Salaries & Allowances of Officers and Men afloat.	Accounts 1885-86	57,1	...	3,3	7	8,5	...	...	3	3,7	73,6
	Budget 1886-87	63,0	...	3,9	4	7,6	...	...	4	4,4	79,7
	Revised 1886-87	65,0	...	5,4	6	9,0	...	...	3	4,4	84,7
	Accounts 1886-87	69,2	...	3,5	4	8,8	...	...	3	4,1	86,3
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts 1885-86	25,5	...	5,0	8	7,6	...	...	7	...	39,6
	Budget 1886-87	34,0	...	2,4	5	6,5	...	...	...	9	44,3
	Revised 1886-87	44,0	...	1,5	8	7,3	...	...	1	9	54,6
	Accounts 1886-87	72,2	...	2,5	5	7,0	...	...	1	...	82,3
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	...	1	54,1	...	...	4	3	54,9
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	...	1	51,9	...	...	6	4	53,0
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	...	1	56,5	...	...	5	4	57,5
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	...	1	56,9	...	...	4	4	57,8
Other Charges	Accounts 1885-86	36,6	...	19,6	5,7	6,6	...	...	...	...	68,5
	Budget 1886-87	30,9	...	23,0	3,6	7,2	...	...	2,0	1	66,8
	Revised 1886-87	176,6	...	20,3	4,2	7,2	...	...	...	1	208,4
	Accounts 1886-87	175,3	...	20,9	3,6	6,3	...	...	...	...	206,1
Upper Burma	Budget 1886-87	...	...	15,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,0
TOTAL	Accounts 1885-86	216,9	...	28,6	7,3	82,9	...	...	2,3	6,1	344,1
	Budget 1886-87	246,5	...	45,0	4,6	79,6	...	...	3,9	8,0	387,6
	Revised 1886-87	384,5	...	28,0	5,7	86,2	...	...	1,9	8,0	514,3
	Accounts 1886-87	411,7	...	27,7	4,6	85,3	...	...	1,8	6,8	537,9
Deduct Amounts transferred to other heads.	Accounts 1885-86	7,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,6
	Budget 1886-87	11,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	12,0
	Revised 1886-87	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	11,0
	Accounts 1886-87	7,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,0
TOTAL	Accounts 1885-86	209,3	...	28,6	7,3	82,9	...	...	2,3	6,1	336,5
	Budget 1886-87	235,5	...	45,0	4,6	79,6	...	...	3,9	7,0	375,6
	Revised 1886-87	374,5	...	28,0	5,7	86,2	...	...	1,9	7,0	503,3
	Accounts 1886-87	404,7	...	27,7	4,6	85,3	...	...	1,8	6,8	530,9

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts 1885-86	143,2	45,0	188,2
	Budget 1886-87	212,5	70,8	283,3
	Revised 1886-87	229,6	85,3	314,9
	Accounts 1886-87	230,5	86,7	17,2

Grand Total, including England.	Accounts 1885-86	524,7
	Budget 1886-87	658,9
	Revised 1886-87	818,2
	Accounts 1886-87	848,1

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

107. The saving in *Marine Survey and Establishments* consists of the pay of the Surgeon Naturalist, which was charged against the Gilgit Mission from March to August 1886, and of some other amounts accruing from absences on leave. The expenses connected with the *Dockyards* were also less than the Estimate owing to vacancies in the establishments, and to less labour having been employed on ordinary duty than was expected. On the other hand, the heads *Salaries and Allowances* and *Marine Stores and Coal* shew an excess over the Estimate owing to several vessels having been put in commission and supplied for service in Burma. The increase in *Pilotage and Pilot Establishments* is the result of entering in this account the charges in Chittagong and Balasore (Bengal) from the Local Port Funds. The large amount of *Other Charges* in 1886-87 is due to expenditure on account of Burma for hire of transports engaged for conveyance of troops from India, hire and purchase of steamers and launches employed on the rivers in Upper Burma, and provisions required for Marine establishments in that Province. The excess in the English expenditure is connected with the new Indian Government steamers "*Lawrence*," "*Dalhousie*," "*Muzbee*" and "*Tamil*," and with an unforeseen demand for two stern-wheel steamers for Burma.

22.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Direction	Accounts 1885-86	...	2,8	2,4	...	5,3	4,1	3,6	4,8	3,7	26,7
	Budget 1886-87	...	2,8	2,4	...	5,5	4,1	4,2	4,4	4,3	27,7
	Revised 1886-87	...	2,8	2,3	...	5,5	4,0	3,9	4,0	4,3	26,8
	Accounts 1886-87	..	2,8	2,3	...	5,9	3,8	4,0	4,0	4,3	27,1
Inspection	Accounts 1885-86	1,3	8,9	6,0	6,2	44,8	24,3	11,7	32,7	21,8	157,7
	Budget 1886-87	1,3	9,0	6,6	6,7	44,1	26,4	12,5	32,7	22,0	161,3
	Revised 1886-87	1,1	9,1	6,4	6,0	45,5	24,4	12,6	33,2	21,8	160,1
	Accounts 1886-87	1,3	8,9	6,2	5,8	45,0	24,1	13,0	33,1	21,8	159,2
University	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,6	...	2,7	5,3
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,6	...	2,7	5,3
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	2,0	4,7
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5	...	2,0	4,5
Government Colleges	Accounts 1885-86	3,3	1,1	3,8	...	48,0	9,8	5,5	23,1	24,7	119,3
	Budget 1886-87	3,1	1,5	4,4	...	51,6	11,3	6,6	22,0	25,2	125,7
	Revised 1886-87	3,2	1,3	...	...	47,7	10,7	5,7	23,6	26,0	118,2
	Accounts 1886-87	3,4	1,4	...	...	54,0	10,6	5,6	24,4	25,6	125,0
Government Schools	Accounts 1885-86	5,2	35,5	7,3	9,3	81,2	95,9	54,3	66,0	152,5	507,2
	Budget 1886-87	5,6	40,7	8,5	10,5	80,3	102,6	52,8	60,7	166,0	527,7
	Revised 1886-87	5,3	38,8	7,1	9,8	80,1	96,3	53,4	62,7	161,9	515,4
	Accounts 1886-87	5,2	39,2	7,3	9,8	75,1	97,2	51,6	61,9	170,3	517,6
Grants-in-aid and Payments by results.	Accounts 1885-86	7,3	8,1	14,4	12,9	128,8	27,3	30,1	66,3	36,3	331,5
	Budget 1886-87	6,7	8,6	15,0	14,1	136,9	31,2	44,7	56,0	58,7	371,9
	Revised 1886-87	6,6	8,5	14,6	13,9	137,4	28,1	43,2	64,2	44,7	361,2
	Accounts 1886-87	7,1	8,7	15,3	14,1	135,0	27,4	52,1	58,9	47,8	366,4
Scholarships	Accounts 1885-86	4	2,3	1,4	1,5	17,6	5,6	5,6	1,2	6,0	41,6
	Budget 1886-87	4	3,0	2,5	2,4	17,5	6,6	7,8	2,0	8,2	50,4
	Revised 1886-87	4	2,5	1,4	2,0	17,7	5,8	4,9	1,2	6,5	42,4
	Accounts 1886-87	4	2,4	1,5	1,8	19,6	5,8	5,0	1,8	5,8	44,1
Other Charges	Accounts 1885-86	2	2,6	11,7	9	3,7	5,0	5,4	5 5	18,3	53,3
	Budget 1886-87	1	4,0	13,8	1,9	3,3	5,6	6,8	5,9	14,8	56,2
	Revised 1886-87	1	4,2	15,7	8	3,1	4,7	8,1	6,6	19,4	62,7
	Accounts 1886-87	1	4,0	16,8	6	3,0	5,0	6,6	7,1	17,5	60,7
Upper Burma	Revised 1886-87	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	Accounts 1885-86	17,7	61,3	47,0	30,8	329,4	172,0	118,8	199,6	266,0	1,242,
	Budget 1886-87	17,2	69,6	53,2	35,6	339,2	187,8	138,0	183,7	301,9	1,326,2
	Revised 1886-87	16,7	67,2	47,7	32,5	337,0	174,0	134,5	195,5	286,6	1,291,7
	Accounts 1886-87	17,5	67,4	49,5	32,1	337,6	173,9	140,4	191,2	295,1	1,304,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1885-86	4	1	5	Grand Total, including England	Accounts 1885-86	1,243,1
	Budget 1886-87	2	1	3		Budget 1886-87	1,328,5
	Revised 1886-87	4	1	5		Revised 1886-87	1,292,2
	Accounts 1886-87	4	2	6		Accounts 1886-87	1,305,3

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

108. The charges under *Education* are largely affected by the general policy of Government to leave the management of schools and colleges to local bodies when possible, and by the extension of the *grant-in-aid* system and *payment by results*. In the Central Provinces the principal difference occurs under *Government Schools*, which now includes the schools maintained from district funds. The accounts of 1886-87, moreover, embrace expenditure postponed from the previous year. In Burma, the Rangoon College and High School were transferred to the Educational syndicate, and on this account there has been no charge under *Government Colleges* in that Province, and the expenditure on *Government Schools* has diminished. The syndicate receives a grant from the State, which is included in *Other Charges*, and explains the excess under that head. The syndicate was established in 1881 "for the purpose of directing and controlling the public examinations to be held under the grant-in-aid rules, and for the purpose of promoting the study of medicine, engineering, law, and the technical arts. It consists of officials, missionaries, merchants, and natives engaged or interested in educational matters." Assam reports several small savings. As regards Bengal the differences under *Government Colleges* and *Government Schools* arise from the transfer of the Bethune Girls' School in Calcutta from the latter to the former head. The other changes are not important, and the same may be said respecting the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but there the estimate for *Government Schools* was too high. The expenditure in the Punjab was affected by a revision of certain salaries and establishments, by the cost of Putwaris Schools being defrayed from the Putwari Fund instead of as hitherto from Provincial Revenues, and by the transfer of some district schools to municipal management. The excess under *grants-in-aid* includes the Government grant to the Aitchison College Building Fund, and certain contributions made by District Boards for which the estimates did not provide. The Madras estimate for *Government Schools* was too low, while that for grants-in-aid was framed in expectation of considerable retrenchments that were not carried out. In Bombay the excess under *Government Schools* and saving under *grants-in-aid* are the result of a transfer from the latter to the former head of the contributions made to Municipalities. The provision for the Sind Arts College was not utilised, a grant-in-aid having been sanctioned instead, and some board schools were made over to Municipalities.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Church of England	Accounts 1885-86	13,7	3,5	4,6	1,3	15,1	19,7	17,0	26,8	23,0	124,7
	Budget 1886-87	14,8	3,5	4,9	1,4	19,0	20,1	17,5	28,4	22,5	132,1
	Revised 1886-87	13,4	3,6	4,4	1,4	14,2	19,7	15,9	26,7	21,3	120,6
	Accounts 1886-87	13,1	3,6	4,3	1,3	14,1	18,9	16,2	26,3	21,3	119,1
Church of Scotland	Accounts 1885-86	8	...	...	...	1,7	2,0	1,9	2,4	2,6	11,4
	Budget 1886-87	8	...	1	...	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,8	3,9	13,2
	Revised 1886-87	8	...	2	...	1,7	2,2	2,2	1,9	2,6	11,6
	Accounts 1886-87	8	...	2	...	1,7	2,3	2,3	1,8	2,6	11,7
Allowances to other Clergymen.	Accounts 1885-86	2	...	4	...	6	4	2	4	2,2	4,4
	Budget 1886-87	2	...	4	...	6	4	2	4	2,1	4,3
	Revised 1886-87	2	...	4	...	4	4	2	3	2,2	4,1
	Accounts 1886-87	3	...	4	...	6	4	2	3	2,3	4,5
Upper Burma	Accounts 1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget 1886-87	...	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0
	Revised 1886-87	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Accounts 1886-87	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Charges	Accounts 1885-86	2,8	9	1,3	6	2,5	2,7	2,7	4,4	4,7	22,6
	Budget 1886-87	2,8	1,0	1,3	7	1,4	2,8	2,9	4,4	4,5	21,8
	Revised 1886-87	2,5	1,0	1,2	6	2,7	2,9	2,9	4,6	5,3	23,7
	Accounts 1886-87	2,8	9	1,1	6	2,4	3,0	2,9	4,4	4,7	22,8
TOTAL	Accounts 1885-86	17,5	4,4	6,3	1,9	19,9	24,8	21,8	34,0	32,5	163,1
	Budget 1886-87	18,6	4,5	7,7	2,1	22,7	25,2	22,6	36,0	33,0	172,4
	Revised 1886-87	16,9	4,6	6,8	2,0	19,0	25,2	21,2	33,5	31,4	160,6
	Accounts 1886-87	17,0	4,5	6,5	1,9	18,8	24,6	21,6	32,8	30,9	158,6

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical—*continued.*

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1885-86		6	2	8	Total, including England	Accounts 1885-86	163,9
	Budget	1886-87	3	1	4		Budget 1886-87	172,8
	Revised		3	1	4		Revised 1886-87	161,0
	Accounts		3	1	4		Accounts	159,0

109. The rendition of Morar Cantonment to Maharajah Scindia caused a saving in India. The other Provincial fluctuations are due to absences on leave.

24.—Medical.

Charges.			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Medical Establishment	Accounts	1885-86	7,4	18,5	12,2	9,0	46,3	48,0	30,6	49,4	26,3	247,7
	Budget	1886-87	7,2	19,3	12,0	9,9	53,0	52,9	33,9	51,7	28,0	267,9
	Revised		7,1	18,1	11,9	9,0	47,6	48,6	31,8	45,0	27,5	246,6
	Accounts		8,0	18,5	11,6	9,3	47,0	48,7	32,0	41,4	25,8	242,3
Vaccine Establishment and Sanitary Commissioner	Accounts	1885-86	6,4	3,8	2,6	1,6	18,4	15,7	11,7	21,1	26,8	108,1
	Budget	1886-87	6,5	4,2	2,8	1,7	17,5	16,2	11,6	21,4	28,8	110,7
	Revised		5,5	4,0	2,5	1,6	17,0	14,6	10,0	20,4	26,6	102,2
	Accounts		5,9	3,9	2,6	1,5	17,2	14,4	10,4	19,9	27,4	103,2
Medical Colleges and Schools	Accounts	1885-86	...	...	2	...	23,4	2,0	7,1	9,3	6,4	48,4
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	1,5	...	24,3	2,0	9,2	8,6	5,5	51,1
	Revised		...	...	5	...	25,0	2,0	8,6	8,9	6,0	51,0
	Accounts		...	...	3	...	23,9	2,1	9,2	17,2	18,3	71,0
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	Accounts	1885-86	2,5	6,7	1,9	5,6	44,1	37,3	24,5	75,9	53,7	252,2
	Budget	1886-87	2,4	7,7	2,2	7,4	38,6	40,6	25,0	78,2	56,3	258,4
	Revised		2,1	7,5	2,2	6,8	45,0	37,9	24,6	75,9	71,2	273,2
	Accounts		2,7	7,2	2,7	6,2	43,9	38,1	26,0	71,4	58,1	256,3
Lunatic Asylum	Accounts	1885-86	1	1,7	2,1	6	11,3	5,7	5,8	9,7	11,2	48,2
	Budget	1886-87	1	1,8	2,1	8	11,0	6,0	5,7	10,3	12,5	50,3
	Revised		1	1,8	2,1		11,0	5,9	5,7	10,4	11,8	49,5
	Accounts		2	1,8	2,3	7	11,8	5,9	5,5	10,9	11,3	50,4
Grants for Medical Purposes	Accounts	1885-86	1,6	2	2,3	3	...	4	...	1,2	13,5	19,5
	Budget	1886-87	1,3	4	2,2	1	...	5	...	1,3	15,6	21,4
	Revised		1,3	3	2,2	1	...	6	...	1,2	2	5,9
	Accounts		1,4	1	2,2	2	2	5	...	1,3	1	6,0
Upper Burma charges	Accounts	1885-86	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	7,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,5
	Revised		...	...	7,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,5
	Accounts		...	...	7,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,0
Other Charges	Accounts	1885-86	4	3	1,5	...	5	4	2	2,9	5,5	11,7
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	1,8	...	7	4	4	3,2	4,7	11,2
	Revised		...	1	1,4	...	4	4	2	3,2	4,9	10,6
	Accounts		...	...	1,4	...	2,5	3	2	3,1	3,1	10,6
Total	Accounts	1885-86	18,4	31,2	23,2	17,1	144,0	109,5	79,9	169,5	143,4	736,2
	Budget	1886-87	17,5	33,4	32,1	19,9	145,1	118,6	85,8	174,7	151,4	778,5
	Revised		16,1	31,8	30,3	18,2	146,0	110,0	80,9	165,0	148,2	746,5
	Accounts		18,2	31,5	30,1	17,9	146,5	110,0	83,3	165,2	144,1	746,8

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1885-86	8,7	2,7	11,4	Total including England	Accounts 1885-86	747,6
	Budget	1886-87	7,6	2,5	10,1		Budget 1886-87	788,6
	Revised		7,2	2,7	9,9		Revised 1886-87	756,4
	Accounts		7,2	2,7	9,9		Accounts 1886-87	756,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

110. The saving in Burma under *Medical Colleges and Schools* arises from charges having been paid in other Provinces and adjusted inter-provincially. In Bengal, owing to a change in classification, charges that were entered in the Budget under *Medical establishments* were taken in the accounts under *Hospitals and Dispensaries* and a similar alteration was made in Bombay as regards the heads *Hospitals and Dispensaries* and *Grants for Medical Purposes*. The saving in Madras has accrued largely from absences on leave and also from the employment of officers in Burma.

25.—Political.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Political Agents	Accounts	1885-86	153,6	9	...	4,9	...	2,4	10,3	19,5	61,9	253,5
	Budget	1886-87	154,3	1,0	1	4,6	...	2,6	12,8	19,5	62,1	257,0
	Revised		145,0	8	2	3,6	...	2,3	12,0	18,2	61,5	243,6
	Accounts		145,6	9	1	3,4	2	2,4	14,3	19,2	62,0	248,1
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts	1885-86	44,5	...	...	...	...	...	21,0	...	...	65,5
	Budget	1886-87	68,5	...	...	...	...	...	20,3	...	...	88,8
	Revised		68,2	...	...	...	...	...	20,6	...	...	88,8
	Accounts		48,5	...	...	1	...	...	19,8	...	...	68,4
Political Subsidies	Accounts	1885-86	348,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348,3
	Budget	1886-87	138,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138,9
	Revised		138,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138,9
	Accounts		136,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,1
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts	1885-86	20,9	...	2	3	6	5	3,2	...	1,8	27,5
	Budget	1886-87	7,0	...	4	4	9	1	3,3	...	1,3	13,4
	Revised		4,0	...	1	3	5	1	2,9	...	1,8	9,7
	Accounts		5,9	...	2	4	5	...	2,7	...	1,7	11,4
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts	1885-86	30,8	...	...	2	1,0	3	2,6	1	3,5	38,5
	Budget	1886-87	6,8	1	2	3	1,2	1,0	2,5	...	4,5	16,6
	Revised		7,5	1	1	3	1,2	...	2,1	1	5,8	17,2
	Accounts		4,2	...	...	2	7	...	2,6	...	6,9	13,7
Afghan Delimitation Commission.	Accounts	1885-86	232,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232,2
	Budget	1886-87	50,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,0
	Revised		64,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,1
	Accounts		80,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,1
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts	1885-86	11,0	1	8	...	...	9,2	18,7	8	1,4	42,0
	Budget	1886-87	11,9	1	1,0	...	...	8,6	18,4	8	1,5	42,3
	Revised		17,7	1	9	...	...	8,6	20,7	8	6,3	55,1
	Accounts		17,7	1	5	...	8	8,7	20,5	1,9	7,1	57,3
Upper Burma Charges	Accounts	1885-86	...	...	1,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,1
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised		...	...	25,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,0
	Accounts		...	...	24,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,0
Other Charges	Accounts	1885-86	31,7	2	1,0	6	1,3	4	49,5	2,3	11,9	98,9
	Budget	1886-87	21,7	2	9	1,0	1,5	3	4,1	...	8,8	38,5
	Revised		31,8	7	9	5	1,8	5	13,7	1,5	15,7	67,1
	Accounts		44,4	6	9	3	5	1	13,9	5	13,5	74,7
Total	Accounts	1885-86	873,0	1,2	3,1	6,0	2,9	12,8	105,3	22,7	80,5	1,107,5
	Budget	1886-87	459,1	1,4	2,6	6,3	3,6	12,6	61,4	20,3	78,2	645,5
	Revised		477,2	1,7	27,2	4,7	3,5	11,5	72,0	20,6	91,1	709,5
	Accounts		482,5	1,6	25,7	4,4	2,7	11,2	73,8	21,6	90,3	713,8

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

			Sterling	Ex-change.	Total.				
England—									
Mission to the Court of Persia.	Accounts	1885-86	10,0	3,1	13,1				
	Budget	1886-87	10,0	3,3	13,3				
	Revised	1886-87	10,0	3,7	13,7				
	Accounts	1886-87	10,0	3,8	13,8				
Her Majesty's Establishment in China.	Accounts	1885-86	15,0	4,7	19,7				
	Budget	1886-87	15,0	5,0	20,0				
	Revised	1886-87	15,0	5,6	20,6				
	Accounts	1886-87	15,0	5,7	20,7				
Other Charges	Accounts	1885-86	7,9	2,5	10,4				
	Budget	1886-87	2,3	,8	3,1				
	Revised	1886-87	5,1	1,9	7,0				
	Accounts	1886-87	4,8	1,7	6,5				
Total England	Accounts	1885-86	32,9	10,3	43,2				
	Budget	1886-87	27,3	9,1	36,4				
	Revised	1886-87	30,1	11,2	41,3				
	Accounts	1886-87	29,8	11,2	41,0				
Total, including England.	Accounts	1885-86							1,150.7
	Budget	1886-87							681.9
	Revised	1886-87							750.8
	Accounts	1886-87							754.8

111. There has been a saving in *Political Agents* since the rendition of Morar to His Highness the Maharajah Scindia. The *charges on the North-West Frontier* have been great this year, as compared with 1885-86 in consequence of increased expenditure in Biluchistan. The *Political Subsidies* paid in 1885-86 included a special grant of 200,0, and the heads *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* and *Durbar Presents* were heavy by reason of expenditure connected with the Rawul Pindi Durbar. The *Afghan Delimitation Commission* in 1886-87 has cost more than was contemplated in the Budget. The excess under Refugees and State Prisoners in India is due to the allowance of Sirdar Ayub Khan having been increased from 8,0 to 12,0, in the Punjab to the stipend granted to Syed Mohamed Badsha, and in Bombay to the expenditure for the ex-King Theebaw. The charges in *Upper Burma* comprise payments to employés of the late Government. In 1885-86 the head *Other Charges* included in the Punjab 29,7 on account of the Rawul Pindi Durbar. Allowing for these special items the budget may be considered too low, but the charges are of an uncertain character and difficult to estimate. In England the grant for Secret Service was not used, but on the other hand expenses arose in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission which were not anticipated. There was also some unexpected expenditure in connection with the intended mission to Thibet.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Scientific.												
Survey of India	Accounts	1885-86	151,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151,1
	Budget	1886-87	161,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161,6
	Revised	1886-87	167,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167,8
	Accounts	1886-87	161,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161,7
Geological Survey and Museum.	Accounts	1885-86	18,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,6
	Budget	1886-87	20,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,0
	Revised	1886-87	18,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,6
	Accounts	1886-87	17,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,3
Meteorological Department.	Accounts	1885-86	24,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,0
	Budget	1886-87	23,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,9
	Revised	1886-87	23,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,2
	Accounts	1886-87	24,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,8

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Scientific—*contd.*												
Archæological Department.	Accounts	1885-86	4,6	...	6	...	6	...	...	1,5	2,5	9,8
	Budget	1886-87	4,4	...	6	...	6	2	...	2,6	2,5	10,9
	Revised	1886-87	5,3		6	...	6	1	...	1,6	2,6	10,8
	Accounts	1886-87		...	5	...	6	...	...	1,8	2,6	10,6
Museums	Accounts	1885-86	4,1	4	3	...	1,3	1,9	5	2,1	3	10,9
	Budget	1886-87	5,2	2	2	2	1,0	1,7	3	2,1	...	10,9
	Revised	1886-87	4,9	2	4	...	1,0	1,9	5	2,4	2	11,5
	Accounts	1886-87	6,0	2	4	1	1,1	1,9	5	3,3	1	13,6
Other Scientific Departments.	Accounts	1885-86	5,9	...	2	...	1,3	...	...	3,2	2,1	12,7
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	3	...	1,2	...	...	3,8	2,0	7,3
	Revised	1886-87	1,6	...	2	...	1,2	...	...	3,2	2,1	8,3
	Accounts	1886-87	7,8	...	3	...	1,2	...	...	3,4	2,0	14,7
Agricultural.												
Experimental Cultivation	Accounts	1885-86	3,0	1,2	3,6	...	...	4,4	7	2,3	3,7	18,9
	Budget	1886 87	2,5	1,5	4,2	...	1,2	6,5	1,4	2,7	3,9	23,9
	Revised	1886 87	2,5	1,6	2,3	...	...	3,9	6	2,7	4,9	18,5
	Accounts	1886 87	3,3	1,4	2,2	...	...	4,5	9	1,2	3,6	17,1
Cinchona Plantations	Accounts	1885-86	...	...	1	...	10,4	...	...	7,3	...	17,8
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	1	...	10,8	...	...	8,4	...	19,3
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	1	...	10,5	...	...	8,1	...	18,7
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	...	...	9,9	...	...	8,3	...	18,2
Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts	1885-86	10,3	7	6	5	4,7	4,1	2,9	1,5	6,9	32,2
	Budget	1886-87	10,0	7	5	2	4	3 0	3,3	1,6	2,0	21,7
	Revised	1886-87	12,3	7	4	1	2	3,1	3,2	1.0	3,5	24,5
	Accounts	1886-87	5,7	7	3	1	4	3,0	2,4	1,1	3,9	17,6
Bull and Stallion Charges.	Accounts	1885-86	22,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,5
	Budget	1886-87	21,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,4
	Revised	1886-87	22,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,5
	Accounts	1886-87	22,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,9
Botanical and other Public Gardens.	Accounts	1885-86	4	2,4	1	...	10,2	10,4	11,2	2,7	2,7	40,1
	Budget	1886-87	4	2,4	1	...	10,0	10,7	11,8	2,5	1,9	39,8
	Revised	1886-87	4	2,3	1	...	9,8	10,3	10,8	3,3	2,3	39,3
	Accounts	1886-87	3	2,3	1	...	10,2	10,8	11,7	2,5	2,2	40,1
Agricultural Department.	Accounts	1885-86	...	1,4	...	...	1,1	...	...	...	4,4	6,9
	Budget	1886-87	...	2,5	...	...	1,2	...	...	...	4,3	8,0
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Agricultural Charges.	Accounts	1885-86	2,1	1	2,9	...	...	...	4,6	3,4	6,2	19,3
	Budget	1886-87	2,1	1	3,8	...	2,5	2	4,2	4,3	10,4	27,6
	Revised	1886-87	2,1	2	2,0	1	...	1	4,1	4,3	9,5	22,4
	Accounts	1886-87	2,1	1	2,3	1	...	2	4,3	4,2	10,8	24,1
Emigration.												
Emigration	Accounts	1885-86	6	...	...	3,6	5,1	1	...	3,1	...	12,5
	Budget	1886-87	6	...	2	1,8	5,3	2	...	2,1	...	10,2
	Revised	1886-87	7	...	1	2,1	5,2	1	...	2,1	...	10,3
	Accounts	1886-87	7	...	...	4,0	4,8	2	...	2,1	1,1	12,9
Statistics.												
Provincial Statistics	Accounts	1885-86	1	1,3	3	1,8	2,1	10,2	1,4	5,8	2,3	25,3
	Budget	1886-87	1	1,0	3	2,0	2,1	10,6	1,4	3,7	2,1	23,3
	Revised	1886-87	1	1,1	3	...	2,0	...	1,2	6,6	2,0	13,3
	Accounts	1886-87	2	1,1	2	2	2,5	...	1,2	6,7	2,7	14,8
Upper Burma	Revised	1886-87	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Statistical Charges.	Accounts	1885-86	5,3	...	...	3	1,8	1	7	...	6	8,8
	Budget	1886-87	5,2	...	...	3	2,2	1	2	1	5	8,6
	Revised	1886-87	5,6	...	...	3	1,8	1	3	1	6	8,8
	Accounts	1886-87	3,9	...	...	3	1,8	...	4	...	5	6,9

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*concluded.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concluded.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Miscellaneous	Accounts 1885-86	6,2	2	...	...	3	3	1	6,4	9,2	22,7
	Budget 1886-87	6,2	3,7	...	1	2	5	2	7,2	10,5	28,6
	Revised 1886-87	6,5	3	...	1	2	3	1	6,9	9	15,3
	Accounts 1886-87	5,2	1	...	...	2	3	1	6,7	1,1	13,7
Total	Accounts 1885-86	258,8	7,7	8,7	6,2	38,9	31,5	22,1	39,3	40,9	454,1
	Budget 1886-87	263,6	12,1	10,3	4,6	38,7	33,7	22,8	41,1	40,1	467,0
	Revised 1886-87	274,1	6,4	6,6	2,7	32,5	19,9	20,8	42,3	28,6	433,9
	Accounts 1886-87	267,0	5,9	6,5	4,8	32,7	20,9	21,5	41,3	30,6	431,2

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England	Accounts 1885-86	16,5	5,2	21,7
	Budget 1886-87	20,2	6,8	27,0
	Revised 1886-87	23,2	8,6	31,8
	Accounts 1886-87	20,3	7,7	28,0

Total, including England	Accounts 1885-86	475,8
	Budget 1886-87	494,0
	Revised 1886-87	465,7
	Accounts 1886-87	459,2

112. Under *Survey of India* there were general savings and retrenchments in the establishments, but against this must be set a larger supply of Mathematical Instruments to Survey Parties than was anticipated in the Budget. Practically the Budget has been maintained in the actuals. The cost of the *Geological Survey* was low partly in consequence of absentees on leave, and partly from the appointments of Palæontologist and Artist not having been filled up. The excess in *Other Scientific Departments* is composed of charges for the Petroleum operations in Beluchistan not provided for in the Budget. In 1885-86 the head *Public Exhibitions and Fairs* included charges for the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, but in 1886-87 India spent about 3,6 less than was expected for the International Exhibition. No charges have appeared in 1886-87 under *Agricultural Department* as they are now taken under 3, *Land Revenue*. Bengal provided 2,5 under *Other Agricultural Charges* for a veterinary college which was not started. In Assam and in the North-Western Provinces the items formerly classified as Provincial Statistics are now taken under 3, *Land Revenue*. The excess in Madras includes charges connected with Mr. Macleane's deputation on special duty and the preparation of the Madras Manual of Administration. The Central Provinces and Bombay estimates under *Miscellaneous* included charges for the management of Local Funds, but these are now shown under 18, *General Administration*, in accordance with recent changes in classification.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
1,077,8	RECEIPTS	763,1	831,4	848,3

113. Compared with 1885-86 the receipts of 1886-87 under this group show a falling off of 229,5 which is more than accounted for by the difference under the head *Exchange*. In 1885-86 there was a net gain by exchange of 264,4 while the accounts of 1886-87 show a loss of 26,3 entered on the charge side. This difference has been mainly due to the loss incurred on the repayment of the stock receipt loan of 1854. A part of the deficiency has, however, been made up by larger receipts under *Stationery and Printing*, owing to recoveries from State Railways of the value of stationery and forms supplied to them. As between the Budget and the Accounts of 1886-87, the latter shows an improvement of 85,2, of which 25,3 occurs under *Stationery and Printing*, owing to the aforesaid recoveries from Railways not having been sufficiently provided for in the Budget; 53,3 under *Miscellaneous*, chiefly owing to receipts in Upper Burma and to some recoveries in Bombay on account of Insurance and other charges on railway stores as explained under that head.

XXII.—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts 1885-86	47,6	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	34,4	25,2	108,6
	Budget 1886-87	42,0	...	...	...	1,0	...	...	34,0	24,8	101,8
	Revised 1886-87	44,5	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	33,0	22,1	101,6
	Accounts 1886-87	42,5	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	28,5	21,2	93,6
Amount appropriated from the capital account of the Military Orphan Fund.	Accounts 1885-86	32,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,1
	Budget 1886-87	40,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,3
	Revised 1886-87	34,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,4
	Accounts 1886-87	32,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,6
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund.	Accounts 1885-86	5,3	1,2	1,1	9	14,0	11,8	5,4	1	2	40,0
	Budget 1886-87	5,0	1,2	1,2	1,2	16,0	9,6	4,9	1	2	39,4
	Revised 1886-87	5,8	1,6	1,1	1,2	15,6	13,5	6,7	3	3	46,1
	Accounts 1886-87	6,2	1,6	1,2	1,3	16,4	12,9	6,7	3	3	46,9
Subscriptions to the Madras Civil Fund.	Accounts 1885-86	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Budget 1886-87	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,2	...	12,4
	Revised 1886-87	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0	1	10,7
	Accounts 1886-87	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,1	1	10,8
Subscriptions to the Bombay Civil Fund.	Accounts 1885-86	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,4	8,8
	Budget 1886-87	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,6	8,1
	Revised 1886-87	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,0	8,5
	Accounts 1886-87	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,0	7,8
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities.	Accounts 1885-86	27,6	8	7	5	5,1	1,3	4,5	2,4	15,1	57,8
	Budget 1886-87	30,0	8	3	3	4,8	1,6	3,0	2,4	16,2	59,4
	Revised 1886-87	25,0	8	6	3	4,8	1,9	4,5	2,5	17,4	57,8
	Accounts 1886-87	26,1	8	6	5	4,4	2,0	5,5	1,9	18,6	60,4
Upper Burma	Revised 1886-87	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Accounts 1886-87	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Items	Accounts 1885-86	1,9	2	1	1	5	4	1	5	5	4,3
	Budget 1886-87	8	1	1	1	6	4	1	4	6	3,2
	Revised 1886-87	1,1	3	2	1	6	6	1	8	6	4,4
	Accounts 1886-87	1,6	3	2	1	9	6	1	1,0	7	5,5
TOTAL	Accounts 1885-86	115,0	2,0	1,9	1,5	21,0	13,5	10,0	37,4	49,4	251,7
	Budget 1886-87	118,8	2,1	1,6	1,6	22,4	11,6	8,0	49,1	49,4	264,6
	Revised 1886-87	111,9	2,7	2,5	1,6	23,0	16,0	11,3	46,6	48,5	264,1
	Accounts 1886-87	110,4	2,7	2,6	1,9	23,1	15,5	12,3	41,8	47,9	258,2

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

			Sterling	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1885-86	125,3	39,5	164,8	Total, including England. Accounts	1885-86	416,5
	Budget	1886-87	96,4	32,1	128,5	Budget	1886-87	393,1
	Revised		102,6	38,1	140,7	Revised		404,8
	Accounts		102,8	38,7	141,5	Accounts		399,7

114. Considering the nature of the receipts that come into this head, the fluctuations in the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the Punjab are not greater than might have been expected. The North-West Provinces estimate was too low. The India estimate for *appropriation from the capital of the Military Orphan Fund* and for *contributions* was high, and this was also the case in Madras as regards the *subscriptions to the Military and Medical Retiring Funds. Subscriptions to the Madras Civil Fund* are shewn under this head for the first time, and the decrease as compared with the estimate is due to want of information when the estimate was framed. In Bombay the chief difference is under *Subscriptions to the Military Fund*, the estimate for which wrongly contained subscriptions of officers domiciled in Europe and whose contributions are realized in England. The increased receipts under *Contributions for pensions and gratuities* are attributed to the transfer to Municipalities of a number of Local Fund Schools, the teachers of which are allowed to pay contributions for their pensions. In the English figures the excess over the Budget consists of receipts on account of the Madras Civil Fund, not anticipated when the Budget was framed.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Receipts from sale of Stationery.	Accounts	1885-86	...	1	1	1	5,4	3	4	2,0	2,0	10,4
	Budget	1886-87	25,5	1	1	...	2,5	2	2	1,5	2,0	32,1
	Revised		27,7	7	1,4	...	9,5	1.0	10,1	2,0	2,1	54,5
	Accounts		20,7	1,2	1,4	...	10,0	1,0	7,8	1,6	1,1	44,8
Sale of Gazettes and other publications.	Accounts	1885-86	2,8	1	2	...	5,7	3,4	2	5,1	1,8	19,3
	Budget	1886-87	2,5	1	3	1	5,8	4,6	2	3,0	1,5	18,1
	Revised		2,6	1	3	1	5,8	4,1	1	3,2	1,7	18,0
	Accounts		3,0	1	3	...	6,6	4,6	2	3,9	1,6	20,3
Other press receipts.	Accounts	1885-86	4,0	1,7	2	2	8,2	6	5,3	3,3	2,5	26,0
	Budget	1886-87	3,4	2,0	1	3	4,0	2,2	3,5	3,3	2,5	21,3
	Revised		6,9	1,7	2	3	5,5	9	3,8	3,4	2,5	25,2
	Accounts		6,6	2,3	1	4	5,9	6	9,0	3,7	3,0	31,6
Upper Burma	Revised	1886-87	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Accounts		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	Accounts	1885-86	6,8	1,9	5	3	19,3	4,3	5,9	10,4	6,3	55,7
	Budget	1886-87	31,4	2,2	5	4	12,3	7,0	3,9	7,8	6,0	71,5
	Revised		37,2	2,5	2,1	4	20,8	6,0	14,0	8,6	6,3	97,9
	Accounts		30,3	3,6	1,9	4	22,5	6,2	17,0	9,2	5,7	96,8

115. The receipts from *sale of Stationery* include credits now shewn for the first time for value of Stationery and Forms supplied to State Railways, arrangements for which were made after the Bengal and Punjab Budgets had been prepared. The Revised in India was based on probable receipts from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, but owing to the transfer of management of that line to the Bombay-Baroda Railway, the actuals fell short of the forecast.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Gain by exchange on transactions in India	Accounts	1885-86	9,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10,
	Budget	1886-87	3,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	4,0
	Revised		4,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	5,7
	Accounts		5,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	6,5
Premium on Bills	Accounts	1885-86	7,3	...	6	...	5,0	4	1	3	3	14,0
	Budget	1886-87	4,0	1	5	...	5,2	4	1	1,3	1,0	12,6
	Revised		5,0	1	6	1	5,0	4	1	5	1,0	12,8
	Accounts		7,9	1	6	1	4,3	4	2	8	1,1	15,5
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts	1885-86	2,5	6	4	2,4	26,5	...	5,8	3,2	8,8	50,2
	Budget	1886-87	5	6	...	1,5	44,0	6,5	3,5	2,5	1,2	60,3
	Revised		7	6	...	2,0	39,0	5,5	3,0	2,2	1,2	54,2
	Accounts		3	1,0	2	2,2	36,2	4,0	1,8	2,1	...	47,8
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	Accounts	1885-86	3,5	...	...	...	20,3	1	2	3,4	2,5	30,0
	Budget	1886-87	1,2	1	1	1	13,4	1		3,2	1,2	20,0
	Revised		1,8	...	1	1	12,4	1	3	3,3	1,5	19.6
	Accounts		1,4	...	1	...	14,5	1	4	3,2	1,2	20,9
Government Audit Fees	Accounts	1885-86	1,5	...	1,1	1	2,9	...	...	5	7	6,8
	Budget	1886-87	1,7	...	1,2	1	2,9	...	...	5	3	6,7
	Revised		1,5	...	1,2	1	2,9	...	...	5	6	6,8
	Accounts		1,8	...	1,1	2	2,3	...	...	4	5	6,3
Contributions	Accounts	1885 86	3	1,4	4	...	...	14,7	...	1,8	9,3	27,9
	Budget	1886 87	1	9	9	...	...	15,2	...	3,1	5,0	25,2
	Revised		1	1,3	1,5	...	...	15,3	...	1,3	7,8	27,3
	Accounts		4	1,1	1,2	...	...	17,5	...	1,1	7,9	29,2
Rents	Accounts	1885-86	6	5,4	8,1	1,7	3,4	12,7	4,4	32,2	1,3	69,8
	Budget	1886-87	8	4,6	7,7	1,9	3,7	13,4	4,3	28,2	1,2	65,8
	Revised		8	4,6	8,0	1,8	3,1	14,0	4,3	30,0	1,2	67,8
	Accounts		8	4,9	9,3	1,8	2,0	14,4	4,4	30,8	1,3	69,7
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1885-86	4,9	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	1,1	6	8,0
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,5	4,8
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,3	5,3
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,3	5,3
Other Items	Accounts	1885-86	12,4	1,8	6	5	28,9	8,1	22,0	20,0	20,9	115,2
	Budget	1886-87	15,4	1,4	8	6	31,2	5,1	16,5	12,8	11,3	95,1
	Revised		11,7	1,7	7	9	22,6	5,1	24,8	14,1	30,3	111,9
	Accounts		10,8	1,8	9	8	32,4	5,0	24,5	19,4	30,8	126,4
Upper Burma Receipts	Accounts	1885-86	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised		...	...	14,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,6
	Accounts		...	...	14,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,7
Total	Accounts	1885-86	42,9	9,2	11,5	4,7	88,4	36,0	32,5	62,5	45,2	332,9
	Budget	1886-87	26,7	7,7	11,2	4,2	100,4	40,7	25,0	51,9	26,7	294,5
	Revised		26,3	8,3	26,7	5,0	85,0	40,4	32,5	51,9	49,9	326,0
	Accounts		28,9	8,9	28,1	5,1	91,7	41,4	31,3	57,8	49,1	342,3

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total			
England	Accounts	1885-86	6,3	2,0	8,3	Total, including England. Accounts	1885-86	341,2
	Budget	1886-87	3,0	1,0	4,0	Budget	1886-87	298,5
	Revised		2,0	7	2,7	Revised		328,7
	Accounts		6,9	2,6	9,5	Accounts		351,8

116. The items shown under this head are so fluctuating that the variations require little explanation. The *Gain by Exchange* in India arises chiefly in connection with the coins of native mintage circulating in Central India and the Persian coins used by the Afghan Boundary Commission. The Commission was withdrawn in 1886-87, when transactions in Persian coins ceased, and this explains the falling off as compared with 1885-86

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

while a decline in the rate of exchange in Hyderabad accounts for the excess in the actuals over the Budget. Under *Premium on Bills* the actuals have exceeded the Budget in India owing to a much larger amount of bills and telegraphic transfers having been issued than was anticipated. The *Unclaimed Deposits* represent the net amounts credited after deducting refunds of former lapses, and hence there is great difficulty in making an estimate of these sums. The head *Miscellaneous Fees, &c.*, in India included in 1885-86 a fine of 2.2 levied on the Zhob Kakar tribe, and in Bengal, it embraced certain fees relating to cesses which are now taken under advances. The increase under *Contributions* in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh over the Budget and the Actuals of 1885-86 consists of an arrear collection of 2.3 from the Maharaja of Benares, and in Bombay some arrears of the same kind were realised though not anticipated in the Budget. The *rents* collected in Madras in 1885-86 were unusually large owing to the high price obtained for crops grown on choultry lands; but against this excess must be set a corresponding increase in the expenditure entered as Petty Establishments under *32, Miscellaneous.* The *Extraordinary items* credited in Bombay comprise the sale proceeds of Government Securities held by several Local Boards contrary to rule. Under *Other items* the decrease in India is due to the recoveries from Railway Companies for general supervision being no longer credited to this head, but deducted from the corresponding Railway expenditure for supervision. On the other hand, the actuals of 1886-87 include two special items of 2.0 and 2.8 respectively on account of sale proceeds of certain confiscated Government Promissory Notes, and credit taken for charges of the Afghan Boundary Commission transferred to the Military account. The excess in the Punjab arises partly from large collections of the Khybar tolls, and partly from certain district fund income not provided for in Budget. In Madras the accounts for 1886-87 include about 5.0 as income derived from service inams appertaining to vacant offices in Kurnool, which was not anticipated in the Budget, but the accounts of 1885-86 also comprised special items as explained in the report of that year. The Bombay credits comprise large recoveries on account of insurance and other charges on railway stores, and the revenue collected in Berbera, Bhular, and Zaila. Considering the circumstances of Upper Burma, it was not possible to make a close forecast of the receipts to be obtained in it. The improvement in the English receipts is derived from a recovery of 4,0 on account of Marine insurance not anticipated in Budget.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
4,634,6	EXPENDITURE	4,848,6	4,723,0	4,701,1

117. As explained under Receipts the charges of 1886-87 under this group include 26,3 on account of *loss by exchange*, whereas in the previous year there was a gain of 264,4. This accounts for a portion of the difference between the two years. The charges under *Stationery and Printing* and *Miscellaneous* also exceeded those of the previous year by 51,3 and 36,9 owing respectively to larger purchases of stationery in Bengal and England, and to the appointment of the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission. Compared with the budget the accounts of 1886-87 show a saving of 114,4 under *Exchange* owing to large receipts of capital from Railway Companies. There were also small savings under *Territorial and Political Pensions* and *Furlough Allowances.*

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts	1885-86	161,2	32,2	...	2,6	100,6	78,6	27,6	100,0	87,8	590,6
	Budget	1886-87	161,8	31,8	...	2,7	99,4	75,0	27,5	109,3	88,8	596,3
	Revised	1886-87	160,7	30,8	...	2,0	97,5	73,0	28,2	111,6	83,0	586,8
	Accounts	1886-87	161,1	30,5	...	2,1	97,9	72,3	28,3	109,2	79,7	581,1
Charitable allowances.	Accounts	1885-86	4,0	...	3,1	...	...	8,9	16,5	6	...	33,1
	Budget	1886-87	4,3	...	3,1	...	...	8,0	17,4	7	...	33,5
	Revised	1886-87	4,2	...	3,1	...	...	8,0	16,8	6	...	32,7
	Accounts	1886-87	4,1	...	2,6	1	...	8,3	16,0	5	...	31,6
Upper Burma	Budget	1886-87	...	...	15,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,0
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	15,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,0
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	9,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,
TOTAL	Accounts	1885-86	165,2	32,2	3,1	2,6	100,6	87,5	44,1	100,6	87,8	623,7
	Budget	1886-87	166,1	31,8	18,1	2,7	99,4	83,0	44,9	110,0	88,8	644,8
	Revised	1886-87	164,9	30,8	18,1	2,0	97,5	81,0	45,0	112,2	83,0	634,5
	Accounts	1886-87	165,2	30,5	12,4	2,2	97,9	80,6	44,3	109,7	79,7	622,5

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts	1885-86	22,1	6,9	29,0	Grand Total, including England	Accounts 1885-86	652,7
	Budget	1886-87	22,1	7,4	29,5		Budget 1886-87	674,3
	Revised	1886-87	18,4	6,9	25,3		Revised 1886-87	659,8
	Accounts	1886-87	18,3	6,9	25,2		Accounts 1886-87	647,7

118. The saving in Burma is due to a smaller expenditure than was expected in Upper Burma, and in Bengal to non-payment of 1,2 for the Rajah of Sikkim. The excess in the Punjab is due to new pensions, and in Madras to the payment of arrears to the son-in-law of the Rajah of Tanjore at an increased rate, and to large commutations sanctioned during the year. The reduction in Bombay and other provinces was produced by casualties among pensioners. The saving in England represents the undrawn portion of Maharajah Dhulip Singh's stipend, less 1,4 for his expenses to Aden and back.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
3	India	2	2	5
2,7	Bengal	4,0	3,5	1,1
1	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1	1	...
2	Madras	...	1	...
1,3	Bombay	2,0	2	2
4,6	TOTAL	6,3	4,1	1,8
196,2	England	220,0	189,0	187,7
61,7	Exchange	73,3	70,2	70,6
262,5	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	299,6	263,3	260,1

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

119. As explained in former reports the charges under this section are not susceptible of a correct forecast. The decreases in the English Payments are due to the date of payment of certain allowances and pensions being changed from 25th March to 1st April thus postponing to the year 1887-88 payments which would otherwise have been made in 1886-87.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	47,3	12,5	16,4	5,4	118,0	122,8	56.6	89,8	110,3	579,1
	Budget .	50,3	12,2	16,7	5,5	129,4	123,8	55,1	92,3	114.6	599,9
	Revised . 1886-87 .	47,1	13,4	18,6	5,9	119,9	130,1	60,8	94,0	124,5	614,3
	Accounts .	47,2	14,0	18,3	5,9	122,9	130,6	60,5	94,7	124,0	618,1
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2.6	1,5	3	...	2,4	6,0	2,8	2,2	10,5	28,3
	Budget .	3.5	1,8	3	1	4,6	7,0	3,0	2,4	10,4	33,1
	Revised . 1886-87 .	1,9	1,6	4	1	2,6	4,0	2,9	2,3	2,7	18,5
	Accounts .	1,7	1,2	4	...	1,8	4,1	2,9	2,5	4,6	19,2
Gratuities . . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,7	6	7	3	3,0	2,3	2,1	2,7	2,1	15,5
	Budget .	2,0	6	1,1	4	3,5	3,0	2,2	2,5	4,5	19,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,1	6	1,2	3	3,0	2,5	1,7	2,5	2,1	16,0
	Accounts .	2,0	4	1,1	3	2,1	2,0	1,6	1,7	2,0	13,2
Donations to Service Funds.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	24,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	228,4	...	253,3
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	7,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	...	10.2
	Budget .	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,0	...	12,5
	Revised . 1886-87 .	7,5	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,3	...	9,8
	Accounts .	7,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,8	...	10,3
Pensions of the Military Funds.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	6,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,1	6,5	23,6
	Budget .	6,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,5	6,9	22,6
	Revised . 1886-87 .	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,4	5,0	21,7
	Accounts .	5,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,9	6,0	20,4
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,9	...	...	...	1,3	1,1	...	1,0	9	6,2
	Budget .	1,9	...	...	...	1,5	1,1	...	8	1,1	6,4
	Revised . 1886-87 .	7,1	...	...	...	1,5	1,3	...	3	1,1	11,3
	Accounts .	7,0	...	...	...	3	1,4	...	4	1,3	10,4
Upper Burma . .	Revised .	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Charges . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	4,1	...	...	...	5	1	...	3	5	5,5
	Budget .	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5
	Revised . 1886-87 .	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	7
	Accounts .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
Total . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	96,2	14,6	17,4	5,7	125,2	132,3	61,5	338,0	130,8	921,7
	Budget .	74,6	14,6	18,1	6,0	139,0	135,0	60,3	109,6	137,6	694,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	72,3	15,6	20,7	6,3	127,0	138,0	65,5	111,9	135,5	692,8
	Accounts .	71,0	15,6	20,3	6,2	127,1	138,1	65,1	111,1	138,0	692,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
Bngland . . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,506,0	474,1	1,980,1
	Budget .	1,608,0	536,0	2,144,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	1,587,0	589,5	2,176,5
	Accounts .	1,575,9	592,7	2,168,6

Total including England.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	2,901,8
	Budget .	2,838,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,869,3
	Accounts .	2,861,1

120. The difference between the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87 is mainly in Donations to Service Funds, these Institutions having been taken over by Government. Considering

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

the nature of the charges the Budget has been fairly well sustained, although, as was to be expected, there are considerable divergences from the amounts allotted to the several Provinces. The amount paid in 1886-87 as pensions of the Civil Funds includes 3,8 on account of the capitalised value of one pension. The decrease in England as compared with the budget is largely owing to the change in the date of payment of certain allowances and pensions from 25th March to 1st April, thus postponing to 1887-88 payments which otherwise would have been made in 1886-87.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	10,2	...	...	2,8	3,0	16,0
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	11,3	...	...	2,9	3,3	17,5
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	10,0	...	...	2,8	3,0	15,8
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	9,9	...	...	2,7	2,7	15,3
Purchase of Stationery	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	2,2	...	7	76,9	6,1	12,4	26,1	4,5	128,9
	Budget .	2	2,6	7	8	78,3	6,4	12,0	29,9	4,1	135,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	2,2	6	7	92,5	6,2	12,1	29,9	5,6	149,8
	Accounts .	1	1,8	...	6	97,7	6,2	12,8	28,4	8,6	156,2
Government Presses .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	96,9	5,0	10,3	2,8	33,7	25,2	12,8	26,0	27,8	240,5
	Budget .	91,9	5,6	11,0	3,1	29,4	25,4	12,3	27,3	32,1	238,1
	Revised . 1886-87 .	90,0	5,6	10,9	2,7	30,0	23,3	12,9	27,1	30,2	232,7
	Accounts .	91,2	5,0	10,9	2,6	31,3	23,4	13,1	28,9	28,9	235,3
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	−169,6	5,7	7,0	2,5	58,1	20,4	7,3	41,7	26,9	...
	Budget .	−168,6	5,5	7,7	2,9	59,0	20,0	8,5	40,0	25,0	...
	Revised . 1886-87 .	−168,5	5,6	7,1	2,6	56,0	20,0	8,4	40,0	28,8	...
	Accounts .	−150,3	3,8	7,3	2,6	54,1	20,5	9,0	31,0	22,0	...
Other Charges . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,3	1,4	...	...	4,9	3,8	8,7	5,8	1,3	27,2
	Budget .	8	1,3	1	...	4,6	4,7	9,2	7,0	1,5	29,2
	Revised . 1886-87 .	2,3	1,8	1	...	5,2	4,0	8,1	4,9	1,1	27,5
	Accounts .	1,9	1,5	...	...	4,3	4,5	9,2	4,1	1,0	26,5
Upper Burma Charges	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Budget .	...	...	8,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	2,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,9
	Accounts .	...	...	2,4	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,4
Total . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	−71,4	14,3	17,4	6,0	183,8	55.5	41,2	102,4	63,5	412,7
	Budget .	−75,7	15,0	27,5	6,8	182,6	56,5	42,0	107,1	66,0	427,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	−76,2	15,2	21,6	6,0	193,7	53,5	41,5	104,7	68,7	428,7
	Accounts .	−57,1	12,1	20,6	5,8	197,3	54,6	44,1	95,1	63,2	435,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
England.				
Stores . . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	67,3	21,2	88,5
	Budget .	88,3	29,4	117,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	80,0	29,7	109,7
	Accounts .	81,6	30,7	112,3
Other Charges . .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	7,2	2,3	9,5
	Budget .	8,0	2,7	10,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	10,7	3,8	14,5
	Accounts .	10,2	3,8	14,0
Total England .	Accounts . 1885-86 .	74,5	23,5	98,0
	Budget .	96,3	32,1	128,4
	Revised . 1886-87 .	90,7	33,5	124,2
	Accounts .	91,8	34,5	126,3

Total including England.	Accounts 1885-86	510,7
	Budget	556,2
	Revised 1886-87	552,9
	Accounts	562,0

121. The main difference here is in the *purchase of Stationery* in Bengal, the accounts of 1886-87 shewing a large excess over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year A special enquiry has been made into this matter, and it is hoped that the expenditure will be better regulated in future. The India saving in Government Presses has resulted from economies in the employment of temporary establishments and in the purchase of type Madras on the other hand spent more than was expected on type and other materials,

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

in order partly to complete the third volume of Macleane's Manual of Administration. The Stationery supplied from Central Stores is necessarily a fluctuating quantity and cannot be accurately estimated, but Madras reports that the saving in that Presidency is largely due to the paper having been purchased at favourable rates. The small amount under other charges in Madras is the result of savings effected in the cost of Printing for the Settlement Department. The English expenditure includes some arrear payments, but for all that, it did not reach the estimate, in consequence chiefly of small indents from Bombay, where the local purchases, it will be seen, were higher than in the estimate.

31.—Exchange.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Guaranteed Companies—			
	(Net repayments in India)—			
...	Sterling Amount	340,8 ... 530,0	... 620,4	
—127,1	Exchange at average rate of Council Bills	—113,6	—196,9	—233,3
224,4	Exchange at contract and fixed rates on the sterling amount and on revenue stores	166,2	229,0	263,2
97,3	**Net result (gain + loss—)** .	52,6	32,1	29,9
	Other Companies—			
	(Net withdrawals in India)—			
	SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY—			
...	Sterling Amount	776,3 ... 1,080,3	... 1,121,7	
242,2	Exchange at average rate of Council Bills	258,8	401,1	421,8
—134,6	Exchange at contract and fixed rates .	—128,5	—173,9	—190,7
107,6	**Net result (gain + loss—)** .	130,3	227,2	231,1
	INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY—			
...	Sterling Amount	1,298,4 ... 783,4	... 774,2	
199,9	Exchange at average rate of Council Bills	432,8	291,0	291,2
—158,4	Exchange at contract and fixed rates .	—291,3	—149,6	—150,3
41,5	**Net result (gain + loss—)** .	141,5	141,4	140,9
	BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY—			
...	Sterling Amount	...	... 28	
	Exchange at average rate of Council Bills	...	...	+ 10
	Exchange at contract and fixed rates	...	...	+ 28
...	**Net result (Gain + loss—)** . .	...	...	+ 38
	BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY—			
	Sterling amount	...	... 57	
	Exchange at average rate . . .	...	...	—22
	Exchange at contract rate . . .	...	...	12
...	**Net result (gain + loss —)** . .	...	...	—10
	Remittance Accounts—			
	(Net payments in England)—			
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY ADVANCES—			
...	Sterling Amount	449,5 ... 335,2	... 330,0	
—149,0	Exchange at average rate of Council Bills	—149,8	—124,5	—124,1
123,6	Exchange at contract and fixed rates .	141,8	105,9	104,7
—25,4	**Net result (gain + loss—)** .	—8,0	—18,6	—19,4
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY ADVANCES—			
...	Sterling Amount	165,0 ... 57,0	... 56,6	
—42,3	Exchange at average rate of Council Bills	—55,0	—21,2	
35,0	Exchange at contract and fixed rates .	37,5	21,2	—21,2
—7,3	**Net result (gain + loss—)** . .	—17,5	...	28,4
				7,

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

Exchange—*continued.*

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	MISCELLANEOUS—			
...	Sterling Amount	1,904,3 ... 1,648,5	... 1,631,7	
—5	Exchange at average rate of Council Bills	—634,8	—612,3	—613,6
51,2	Exchange at contract and fixed rates .	198,2	182,2	194,8
50,7	**Net result (gain + loss—)** .	—436,6	—430,1	—418,8
264,4	**Total (gain + loss—)** . .	—137,7	—48,0	—26,3

122. The nature of the items taken under this head was described fully in last year's report, and it is not necessary to repeat the explanation here. These items depend on two factors, the first being the sterling amount of the transactions and the second the rate of exchange, and it is difficult to make an accurate forecast of either. The greater portion of this year's difference is due to the Railway Companies having made a considerable change in their programme since the budget was framed, as well as to the rate of exchange, in which there was a fall of more than a halfpenny. In 1885-86 there was a net gain on the whole of 264,4, but the accounts of 1886-87 show a net loss of 26,3. This is mainly due to a loss in the latter year of 396,6 on the repayment of the Stock receipt Loan of 1854.

32.—Miscellaneous.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	3	2	2	7	1,2	3	6	1,6	1,3	6,4
	Budget . 1886-87 .	2	...	2	6	7	5	8	1,5	1,3	5,8
	Revised . 1886-87 .	8	2	3	6	1,4	4	1,0	1,1	2,2	8,0
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	7	2	4	5	1,1	3	8	1,1	1,9	7,0
Remittance Charges	Accounts . 1885-86 .	17,1	4	1,0	8	4,0	4,0	4,1	3,5	2,9	36,9
	Budget . 1886-87 .	13,8	5	9	5	5,0	4,0	3,5	2,5	2,0	32,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	15,6	5	1,0	9	5,0	4,1	3,9	2,6	1,8	35,4
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	12,0	4	1,5	1,4	4,5	4,1	4,4	2,4	1,8	32,5
Charitable donations.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,1	3	2	1	10,3	5,8	5	6,3	5,0	29,6
	Budget . 1886-87 .	1,1	3	2	1	8,8	6,4	6	7,0	4,8	29,3
	Revised . 1886-87 .	1,1	3	2	1	8,7	6,0	6	6,1	4,9	28,0
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	1,3	3	2	1	9,9	5,8	5	6,0	5,1	29,2
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1	1,9	9	1,0	1,9	1,5	1,0	10,6	1,4	20,3
	Budget . 1886-87 .	1	2,5	1,0	1,2	...	2,3	1,1	12,0	1,5	21,7
	Revised . 1886-87 .	1	2,0	8	1,1	1,9	2,2	1,9	8,1	1,4	19,5
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	1	1,9	1,0	1,1	1,5	1,7	1,6	7 3	1,3	17,5
Petty Provincial and Local Establishments.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,9	2,6	3,4	4,3	4,9	4,5	4,2	51,8	2,3	79,9
	Budget . 1886-87 .	1,6	2,4	4,0	3,5	4,0	5,4	4,2	49,3	2,6	77,0
	Revised . 1886-87 .	1,1	2,5	3,4	2,0	4,4	5,5	3,8	48,6	2,5	73,8
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	1,7	2,4	3,4	2,3	4,2	5,4	3,8	50,4	2,5	76,1
Special Commission of Enquiry.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	3	...	...	...	8,6	...	...	1,5	1,2	11,6
	Budget . 1886-87 .	21,2	...	...	...	3,4	5	...	2	5,0	30,3
	Revised . 1886-87 .	27,2	...	...	...	3,4	3	...	4,3	3,3	38,5
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	33,4	...	...	...	2,4	1	...	4,3	2,9	43,1
Irrecoverable Loans, written off.	Accounts . 1885-86 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,1	18,1
	Budget . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	6
	Revised . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	...	...	...	1	...	2,5	...	...	7,4	10,9
Rents, Rates and Taxes	Accounts . 1885-86 .	1,8	...	3	3	15,1	...	...	1,4	7,5	26,4
	Budget . 1886-87 .	1,8	...	3	3	6,3	...	...	2,5	9,4	20,6
	Revised . 1886-87 .	1,8	...	3	2	15,5	...	...	6	7,5	25,9
	Accounts . 1886-87 .	2,3	...	5	2	16,8	...	...	3	5,2	25,3

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1885-86	6,5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6,7
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts	1886-87	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Upper Burma Charges	Accounts	1885-86	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Budget	1886-87	...	...	2,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5
	Revised	1886-87	...	...	12,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,5
	Accounts	1886-87	...	...	13,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,3
Other Items	Accounts	1885-86	2,4	7	6	1	6,4	4,3	2,7	2,4	9,8	29,4
	Budget	1886-87	35,4	1,2	1,1	6	14,6	5,4	12,6	2,4	10,1	83,4
	Revised	1886-87	4,5	8	2,1	4	2,8	9,4	5,0	3,2	20,6	48,8
	Accounts	1886-87	2,1	8	1,4	5	6,7	7,8	4,5	6,0	17,6	47,4
Total	Accounts	1885-86	31,5	6,1	6,9	7 3	52,6	20,4	13,1	79,1	48,6	265,6
	Budget	1886-87	75,2	6,9	10,2	6,8	42,9	24,6	22,8	77,4	37,2	304,0
	Revised	1886-87	52,2	6,3	20,6	5,3	43,1	28,0	16,2	74,6	44,3	290,6
	Accounts	1886-87	54,2	6,0	21,7	6,2	47,1	27,7	15,6	77,8	45,7	302,0

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				Total.
England	Accounts	1885-86	31,4	9,9	41 3	Total, including England.	Accounts	1885-86	306,9
	Budget	1886-87	28,5	9,5	38,0		Budget	1886-87	342,0
	Revised	1886-87	28,5	10,6	39,1		Revised		329,7
	Accounts	1886-87	30,4	11,4	41,8		Accounts		343,8

123. The actuals under the first three heads agree closely with the Budget and the actuals of 1885-86. The Budget Estimate of Rewards *for destruction of wild animals* in Madras proved too high, but it was so framed because in the two previous years the scale of rewards was enhanced in certain districts, and, with the sanction of Government, the full amount was usually granted. The charge for *Special Commissions of Enquiry* has been unusually heavy in 1886-87, owing to the appointment of the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission in India, to the deputation of the first Member of the Madras Board of Revenue on special duty to Madura, and to the appointment of the Forest Commission in Bombay. These expenses were not fully estimated except in Bombay. The discrepancy between Budget and Actuals under *Rents, Rates and Taxes* is attributable to changes of classification ordered after the Budget was framed. In Bengal a good deal which was found to belong to this head was taken in the Budget to *Other items*. The charges on account of *Upper Burma* could not be reckoned when the Budget was prepared. The head *Other items* has been largely affected by the expenditure attending the Jubilee celebration. In addition to this the India Estimate was out by 30,0, being charges of the nature of miscellaneous refunds and entered on audit under that heading. The Bengal Estimate was also out by 11,5 as explained above. The Punjab Budget took under this head the Provincial reserve of 10,0, from which exhausted grants are supplemented by Government from time to time, and the charges so covered are classified against the various accounts to which they severally appertain. The Bombay actuals for 1886-87 include a new charge of 2,5 on account of the Provincial contribution towards the maintenance of the telegraph line between Kolhapur and Rutnagiri and Pen and Alibag, 8 being the charge of the year and 1,7 arrears. The increase in the English expenditure is due to the discharge of East India Stock unclaimed since April 1874

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
1,500,0	EXPENDITURE	1,361,3	311,9	309,0

124. It has been stated in previous reports that the amount usually provided for expenditure under this head is 1,500,0. In the year 1886-87, however, the estimate was limited to 1,361,3, the difference being due, as explained in para. 40 of the Financial Statement, to a deduction on account of "the interest payable during construction to the Company which has undertaken the construction of the Indian Midland Line." In the revised estimate the grant was still further reduced, the amount passed being 311,9 only, and this is closely approached in the actual expenditure. The difference between the Budget and Revised Estimates consists mainly in the provision for the reduction of debt (749,0) having been withdrawn in the latter, for the reasons stated in paras. 68 to 75 of the Financial Statement of 1887-88. These several changes are tabulated in the following statement:—

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
40,7	Famine Relief	1,0	6	1,0
589,0	Construction of Protective Railways . . .	500,0	200,0	200,0
186,8	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . .	111,3	111,3	108,0
683,5	Reduction of Debt	749,0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
1,500,0	TOTAL .	1,361,3	311,9	309,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
...	Central Provinces	...	...	5
12,4	Bengal	...	...	...
27,8	Madras	1,0	6	5
5	Bombay	...	...	...
40,7	TOTAL .	1,0	6	1,0

125. The amount spent in the Central Provinces represents expenditure from District Funds on relief works in the Chattisgarh Division not anticipated in the Budget. The Madras expenditure in 1885-86 was on account of the Hindupur Extension Railway Works, which were undertaken to afford employment for the destitute in the Bellary and Anantapur districts. The expenditure in 1886-87 represents a write-off on account of the irrecoverable balance of advances made during the great famine of 1876-78.

34.—Construction of Protective Railways.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
589,0	TOTAL . .	500,0	200,0	200,0

126. Charges against this head are debited in a lump sum by credit to the account 47—*State Railways—Construction*, under which head the outlay is in the first instance recorded. When dealing with the Revised Estimate of the Department for 1886-87, the Government of India decided that a sum of 200,0 should be charged to Revenue on account of Protective Railways, instead of 500,0 as provided in the Budget Estimate, and this sum was accordingly debited in the accounts of the year under review.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—*continued.*

1885-86. Accounts.		Outlay before 1886-87.	1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
	BENGAL—				
8,2	Orissa Coast Canal (grant-in-aid)	78,2	...	8,4	8,4
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—				
52,8	Betwa Canal	369,7	20,3	10,9	12,0
	PUNJAB—				
12,0	Swat River Canal	315,2	16,2	11,2	9,9
	MADRAS—				
16,0	Buckingham Canal (grant-in-aid)	44,3	15,0	15,0	14,3
18,3	Rushikulya project	32,8	28,0	24,0	22,2
...	Survey, &c., for Canal Irrigation to Gopalpore	9,6	...	...	...
	BOMBAY—				
49,5	Nira Canal	322,8	20,8	32,2	32,9
1,9	Chankapur Tank	5,6	...	4	3
1,5	Maladevi Tank	3,4	...	...	...
25,6	Mhasvad Tank	186,5	10,0	8,5	7,3
1,0	Gokak Canal	39,3	1,0	7	7
186,8	TOTAL (*a*)	1,407,4	111,3	111,3	108,0

RESULTS.	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	78,8
„ Budget Estimate	...	3,3
„ Revised Estimate	...	3,3

(*a*) Includes £285,400, outlay from funds not classed under this special head.

127. No outlay was incurred in England under this head.

128. The Expenditure is regulated by the grants available and the works which have been sanctioned as fit to be placed under this category. The ordinary allotment was formerly 250,0; but this was reduced in the Budget and Revised Estimates to 111,3, to provide for the interest on the Capital of the Indian Midland and Nagpore-Bengal Railways. This reduction of grant accounts for the actuals of 1886-87 being 78,8 below those of 1885-86.

129. During the year the grants for the Betwa, Swat river, and Gokak canals, the Rushikulya project and the Mhasvad tank were reduced, and increased outlay on the Nira canal and a grant-in-aid to the Orissa Coast canal were sanctioned; but the total of the Revised Estimate remained the same as the Budget.

130. The expenditure was 3,3 below the estimates, owing chiefly to scarcity of labour on the Swat river and Rushikulya projects.

36.—Reduction of Debt.

1885-86. Accounts.	Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
683,5	749,0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

See paragraph 124.

Section G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN ADDITION TO THAT UNDER FAMINE INSURANCE).

1885-86, Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
632,1	EXPENDITURE	109,2	187,9	183,1

131. The following figures give the details of the amount spent, and explain the difference between the Actuals of 1885-86 and 1886-87, as well as the Budget of the last-named year:—

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
	IMPERIAL.			
	PUNJAB—			
500,0	Frontier Railways	...	...	...
	PROVINCIAL.			
	ASSAM—			
6,2	Jorhat State Railway	2,3	10,0	10,2
24,0	Cherra-Companyganj Railway	2,5	10,1	11,6
	BENGAL—			
2,2	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	1,5	5	4
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
99,7	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau Railway	102,9	167,3	160,9
132,1	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	109,2	187,9	183,1
632,1	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	109,2	187,9	183,1

RESULTS.	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	449,0
„ Budget Estimate	73,9	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	4,8

132. In 1885-86 a sum of 500,0 was provided from revenue for expenditure on Frontier Railways, and that amount was charged in the accounts under this head, by deduction from the head *47.—State Railways—Construction.* During the year under review no allotment was provided out of revenue, the total outlay incurred on the Frontier lines being treated in the accounts as *Expenditure not charged to Revenue.* No comparison is possible between the expenditure during the two years on the other lines.

133. The excess over the Budget Estimate is due chiefly to the more extended prosecution of work on the Lucknow-Sitapur Railway in view to the early opening of the line.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

134. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Accounts :—

1886-87.	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidized Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
Gross Earnings . .	10,829,0	7,280,5	1,6	...	18,111,1
Working Expenses .	4,974,0	3,633,4	...	...	8,607,4
Surplus Profits . .	245,9	534,6	...	...	780,5
Interest . . .	3,675,6	3,721,9	...	...	7,397,5
Annuities . . .	2,308,6	...	...	...	2,308,6
Land and Supervision .	...	66,2	45,2	...	111,4
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . .	...	...	...	94,4	94,4
TOTAL EXPENDITURE. . .	11,204,1	7,956,1	45,2	94,4	19,299,8
Net Gain or Loss to the Government,					
1886-87 . .	—375,1	—675,6	—43,6	—94,4	—1,188,7
1885-86 . .	+394,9	—983,3	—44,0	—99,3	—731,7
1884-85 . .	+173,9	—1,043,3	—84,2	—97,6	—1,051,2
1883-84 . .	+647,5	—996,4	—85,5	+129,4	—305,0
1882-83 . .	+40,3	—1,053,9	—38,3	—254,0	—1,305,9

135. These figures shew that the *State Railways* did worse than last year by 770,0, and the *Guaranteed Railways* better by 307,7. These results are complicated by the transfer of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi line from the guaranteed to the State Railway head, as explained in the following paragraph, and the opening out of new lines, as in the Southern Maharatta and Burma systems. Allowing for these changes, the items which have contributed to the deficiency in State Railways are excess payments under interest and annuities in purchase of guaranteed Railways amounting to 589,3 and 353,7 respectively, and exchange 379,3. On the other hand, the gross earnings of State Railways amounted to 870,1 more than in 1885-86, the increase in working charges and surplus profits being 317,8. The other items do not call for special remark here.

Section H.—RAILWAYS EARNINGS.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
13,684,1	RECEIPTS .	13,975,0	14,266,9	14,477,8

136. The following sums are comprised in these receipts :—

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
9,958,9	State Railways (gross)	10,841,5	10,714,4	10,829,1
3,725,1	Guaranteed Railways (net)	3,133,5	3,552,5	3,647,1
1	Subsidized Companies	...	...	1,6
13,684,1		13,975,0	14,266,9	14,477,8

137. The *State Railways* show an increase of 870,1 as compared with 1885-86, but in that year credit was taken under this head for only three months' earnings of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, as it was a guaranteed line up to December 1885, when it was included in the North-Western State Railway. Allowing for this special cause of difference, there was still a substantial improvement in 1886-87, as explained in the following paragraphs, caused by the addition of new lines, as in the Southern Mahratta and Burma systems, and by development of traffic on the older ones. The transfer of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway to the State lines, as noted above, has diminished the revenue from the *Guaranteed* lines, which have returned 451,0 less than in 1885-86; but in them also there has been a good development of traffic in 1886-87, as shown in paragraph .

Section H.—RAILWAYS EARNINGS—*continued.*

XXVI.—State Railways—Gross Earnings.

Accounts, 1885-86. Gross Earnings.	Accounts, 1885-86. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1885-86. Net.	Capital, 31st March 1887.	State Railways.	Budget, 1886-87. Gross Earnings.	Budget, 1886-87. Working Expenses.	Budget, 1886-87. Net.	Revised, 1886-87. Gross Earnings.	Revised, 1886-87. Working Expenses.	Revised, 1886-87. Net.	Accounts, 1886-87. Gross Earnings.	Accounts, 1886-87. Working Expenses.	Accounts, 1886-87. Net.	Percentage of Charge on Earnings.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital Outlay.
				IMPERIAL.											
4,703.6	1,713,3	2,990,3	32,745,0	East Indian . .	4,750,2	1,775,0	2,975,2	4,695,2	1.587.5	3,107.7	4,707.2	1,539,3	3,167,9	32·7	9·67
455.6	298,6	157.0	4,968,3	Eastern Bengal . .	550,0	283,5	266,5	537,5	317,5	220,0	537,1	326.7	210,4	60·8	4·23
1,665.0	870,2	794,8	11,696,4	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,650,0	902,5	747,5	1,682,5	848,5	834,0	1,688,3	836,5	851,8	49·5	7·28
1,808,2	845,7	962,5	28,568,8	North-Western . .	2,450,0	1,350,0	1,100,0	2,315,0	1,320,0	995,0	2,373.3	1,316,9	1,056,4	55·5	3·70
8,632,4	3,727,8	4,904,6	77,978.5	TOTAL .	9,400,2	4,311.0	5,089,2	9,230,2	4,073,5	5,156.7	9,305,9	4,019,4	5,286,5	...	...
				OTHER RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.											
64,8	51,6	13,2	725,4	Wardha Coal . .	70,0	53,0	17.0	73,5	60,0	13,5	74,7	59.6	15.1	79·8	2·08
39.4	19.4	20,0	920,8	Sindia . . .	39,5	20,6	18,9	39,1	19,3	19,8	39,2	19,5	19,7	49·8	2·14
...	...	...	474,6	Bilaspur-Etawah (Katni-Umaria Section) .	6,0	4,5	1,5	3,5	3,0	5	3,3	2,6	7	78·8	0·15
2,3	9,3	*—7,0*	58,9	Umaria Colliery . .	25,0	21,5	3,5	6,0	12,0	*—6,0*	6,9	8,2	*—1,3*	118·84	*—2·21*
2.6	3,7	*—1,1*	131,1	Bhopal . . .	4,0	3,4	6	3.5	2,3	1,2	3.5	2,6	9	74·3	0·69
54,1	54,7	*—6*	897,8	Bengal Central . .	60,0	55.0	5,0	56,2	59,0	*—2,8*	34,6	43,4	*—8,8*	125·4	*—0·98*
...	...	...	2,269,9	Indian-Midland . .	...	...	...	9,4	6,4	3,0	9,2	8,1	1,1	88·0	0·04
90,8	68,7	22,1	1,094,2	Dhond-Manmad . .	22.5	...	22,5	23,3	...	23,3	23,4†	...	23,4	...	2·13
102,8	81,2	21,6	5,689,7	Southern Mahratta .	160,0	120,0	40.0	182,5	127,5	55,0	182,3	125,1	57,2	68·6	1·01
...	...	...	1.233,3	Bellary-Kistna . .	11,5	10.0	1,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	571,1	Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.4	20,0	17,4	53·5	3·05
356.8	288,6	68,2	14,066,8	TOTAL OTHER RAILWAYS . . .	398,5	288,0	110.5	397.0	289,5	107.5	414,5	289,1	125,4	...	...
8,989.2	4,016,4	4,972,8	92,045,3	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	9,798,7	4,599.0	5,199,7	9,627,2	4,363,0	5,264,2	9,720,4	4,308.5	5,411.9	...	...
				PROVINCIAL.											
147.4	94,7	52,7	1,210,3	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh .	150,0	104,0	46,0	128.5	181.5	47,0	131,8'	80.4	51,4	61·0	4·25
233.6	174,8	58,8	2,868.8	Burma . . .	260,0	175,0	85,0	285.0	175,0	110,0	291,7	173,3	118,4	59·4	4·13
3.6	4,2	*—6*	63,7	Jorhat . . .	4.6	4,5	1	4,0	5,0	*—1,0*	3,9	5,4	*—1,5*	138·5	*—2·35*
...	...	...	64,2	Cherra-Companygunj .	4,0	4,0	...	5	2.4	*—1,9*	2	2.3	*—2,1*	1,150·0	*—3·27*
233,9	149,0	84,9	2,279,0	Northern Bengal .	230,0	136.5	93,5	260,0	142,0	118,0	262,4	141,2	121,2	53·8	5·32
128,0	91,6	36,4	1,554,1	Tirhoot . . .	137,5	90,0	47,5	155,0	100,0	55,0	159,9	98,6	61,3	61·7	3'94
51.8	27,2	24,6	424,1	Patna-Gya . . .	51,7	28,5	23,2	53,5	28,0	25,5	53,6	27.9	25,7	52·1	6'06
7.9	6.7	1.2	34,4	Nalhati . . .	7,7	6,5	1,2	8,2	6,5	1,7	8,7	6,7	2,0	77·0	5'81
12.7	18,5	*—5,8*	660,9	Dacca . . .	35,0	32,5	2,5	28,0	27,0	1,0	28,0	28,7	*—7*	102·5	*—0·11*
13,0	11,0	2,0	96,4	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	14,5	12,0	2,5	13,0	11,5	1.5	14,6	11.2	3,4	77·2	3·42
4.6	2,4	2,2	70,3	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	4,7	2,6	2,1	4,8	2,5	2,3	4,7	2,5	2,2	53·2	3'13
95,8	79,2	16,6	1,158,2	Rajputana-Malwa* .	...	...	...	67,5	36.5	31.0	69,4	37.5	31,9	62·0	4'26
				Cawnpore-Achnera .	103,5	73,5	30,0	60,3	43,3	17,0	60,7	43.1	17,6		
8.4	6,1	2,3	150.2	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	10,0	7,0	3,0	10,0	7.5	2,5	10,1	7,7	2,4	76·2	1'60
...	...	...	305,6	Lucknow-Sitapur-Siramau . . .	...	...	...	1,8	1,3	5	1,7	1,2	5	70·6	0'16
29,0	24,2	4,8	560,8	Amritsar-Pathankot .	29,5	24,0	5,5	7,0†	...	7,0	7,3	*—2,2*	9,5	*—30·1*	1'68
969,7	688,6	280,1	11,501,0	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	1,042,7	700,6	342,1	1,087,1	670,0	417,1	1,108,7	665.5	443.2	...	...
				Share of Surplus Profits paid to the Company working the line—											
...	169,0	*—169,0*	...	East Indian Railway .	...	180,0	*—180,0*	...	182,5	*—182,5*	...	182,5	*—182,5*	...	...
...	27,0	*—27,0*	...	Rajputana-Malwa .	...	37,5	*—37,5*	...	62,5	*—62,5*	...	62,8	*—62,8*	...	...
...	1	*—1*	...	Southern Mahratta .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	*—6*	...	...
	...	...	...	Exchange . . .	1	52,0	*—51,9*	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9,958.9	4,902,1	5,056,8	103,546,3	GRAND TOTAL .	10,841,5	5,569.1	5,272,4	10,714,4	5,278,0	5,436,4	10,829,1	5,219,9	5,609,2	...	...

* N.-W. P. and Oudh Government share of Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Cawnpore-Achnera Section for six months.
† Net Receipts.

East Indian Railway.

Accounts. 1884-85.	Accounts. 1885-86.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
		EARNINGS—			
1,326,7	1,297,4	Coaching	1,324,0	1,400,0	1,403,8
2,885,3	3,292,2	Goods	3,338,3	3,210,1	3,209,4
98,4	114,0	Miscellaneous	87,9	85,1	94,0
4,310,4	4,703,6	TOTAL .	4,750,2	4,695,2	4,707,2

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	3,6	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	43,0
,, Revised Estimate	12,0	...

Section H.—RAILWAYS EARNINGS—*continued.*

138. The increase of 3,6 compared with the Actuals of the previous year is not large, considering the magnitude of the transactions, but the fluctuations leading up to this result are important and are detailed in the above table.

139. The falling-off of 43,0 compared with the Budget, was due chiefly to a fall in the quantity of railway materials, salt and wheat carried, against which there was an increase, to some extent, in the receipts realized from additional pilgrim traffic and exceptional activity in connection with native festivals.

140. The increase of 12,0 over the Revised is attributed principally to a reduction in outstanding earnings at the close of the year.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
194,9	Coaching	205,0	200,0	197,8
235,8	Goods	310,1	297,5	292,5
24,9	Miscellaneous	34,9	40,0	46,8
455,6	TOTAL .	550,0	537,5	537,1

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	81,5	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	12,9
,, Revised Estimate	...	4

141. The earnings of the year 1885-86 were abnormally low, owing to the interruption of traffic caused by the floods of September 1885, and to the active competition of the River Steamer Companies.

142. The decrease in actuals of 1886-87, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is attributed principally to the failure of a bridge near Goalundo, resulting in the loss, for a time, of freight over 43 miles of the line.

143. The Actuals agree so nearly with the Revised Estimate as to call for no remark.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Accounts. 1884-85.	1885-86.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
		EARNINGS—			
444,0	466,8	Coaching	465,0	516,5	517,8
930,7	1,175,2	Goods	1,164,5	1,148,6	1,151,0
24,9	23,0	Miscellaneous	20,5	17,4	19,5
1,399,6*	1,665,0		1,650,0	1,682,5	1,688,3

* Including Rewari-Ferozepore.

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	23,3	...
,, Budget Estimate	38,3	...
,, Revised Estimate	5,8	...

144. The increase of 23,3 over the actuals of 1885-86 is attributed to development of passenger traffic generally throughout the entire system, and to a recovery on account of rolling-stock.

145. The increase of 38,3, compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to the general improvement in passenger traffic during the year.

146. The increase over the Revised Estimate is unimportant.

North-Western Railway.

1885-86. Accounts. Under State Railways.	Under Guaranteed Railways.	Total.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Actuals.
			EARNINGS—			
508,0	345,0	853,0	Coaching . . .	730,0	831,8	828,4
1,271,9	663,4	1,935,3	Goods	1,675,5	1,430,0	1,460,3
28,3	45,8	74,1	Miscellaneous . .	44,5	53,2	84,6
1,808,2	1,054,2	2,862,4	TOTAL .	2,450,0	2,315,0	2,373,3

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	489,1
,, Budget Estimate	...	76,7
,, Revised Estimate	58,3	...

Section H.—RAILWAYS EARNINGS—*continued.*

147. The actuals of 1885-86 in the above table include the earnings of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway for the nine months ended December 1885, amounting to 1,054,2. These earnings were credited under XXVII, Guaranteed Companies—in 1885-86, *vide* statement printed on the following page,—and have been included here in order that a fair comparison may be made of the revenue transactions of the combined undertaking for the two periods.

148. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there is a decrease of 489,1, which is attributed to unusual traffic in 1885-86 in connection with the military preparations on the frontier and in the carriage of materials for the frontier railways, and in a great measure to the almost entire failure during 1886-87 of the usual grain export traffic from the Punjab *viâ* Karachi.

149. The falling off of 76,7 compared with the Budget Estimate is ascribed to high prices prevailing in the Punjab for wheat and seeds, especially in the latter part of the year, which restricted exports *viâ* Karachi. The decrease from this source was counterbalanced to some extent by an unexpected development of third class passenger traffic.

150. The increase of 58,3 compared with the Revised Estimate is attributed chiefly to a slight improvement in the goods traffic in the last few weeks of the year, and to a large and unexpected reduction in the balance of outstanding earnings.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	57,7	...
„ Budget Estimate	16,0	...
„ Revised Estimate	17,5	...

151. There is an increase of 57,7 compared with the actuals of 1885-86, due chiefly to the following railways:—

	More.	Less.
Southern Mahratta	+79,5	
Mysore	+37,4	
Indian Midland	+ 9,2	
Dhond and Manmad		—67,4

152. The increased receipts realized on the Southern Mahratta Railway arise from the increased open mileage in 1886-87. The transactions of the Mysore Railway were not included in the books of the Public Works Department prior to 1886-87, and the Indian Midland Railway was opened for traffic on the 1st April 1886. The decrease on the Dhond and Manmad Railway is simply due to the *net* earnings being exhibited in the table for 1886-87, whilst gross earnings were shown in the previous year.

153. The increase of 16,0 compared with the Budget Estimate is attributed principally to the following fluctuations:—

	More.	Less.
Mysore	+37,4	
Umaria Colliery		—18,1
Bellary-Kistna		—11,5
Indian Midland	+ 9,2	

154. No provision was made in the forecasts of the Department for transactions in connection with the Mysore Railway. It was decided very recently to include these in the books of the Public Works Department. The receipts from the Umaria Colliery fell short of expectations, owing to delay in opening the railway to the coal-fields. The Bellary-Kistna Railway was not opened for traffic in 1886-87 as anticipated, whilst no provision was made in the Budget Estimate for the short length of the Indian Midland Railway opened during the year from Cawnpore to Chowra.

155. The increase in the receipts of 17,5 compared with the Revised Estimate is attributed principally to the receipts of the Mysore Railway having been included in the Public Works accounts under recent orders. This was counterbalanced to some extent by short credits on the Bengal Central Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS EARNINGS—*continued.*

Other State Railways—Provincial.

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	138,9	...
„ Budget Estimate	65,9	...
„ Revised Estimate	21,5	...

156. The increase of 138,9 over the Actual receipts of 1885-86 is owing to improved traffic on various railways. The Burma Railway shews a considerable advance,—the result of the greater length of Railway open, and the more settled state of the country during the second half of the year under review. On the Northern Bengal Railway there was a considerable development in jute and grain traffic and an increase in the number of third class passengers. The Tirhoot line contributed a considerable increase, resulting from increased open mileage, interchange of traffic with the Bengal and North-Western Railway and enhanced rates for ferrying passengers. The Cawnpore-Achnera Railway Provincial receipts shewed a large increase, being the result chiefly of the adjustment of all outstandings in the accounts of the year on transfer of the line to the Bombay-Baroda Railway Company.

157. The increase of 65,7 over the Budget, is attributed chiefly to the following fluctuations:—

Burma	+31,7
Northern Bengal	+32,4
Tirhoot	+22,4
Cawnpore-Achnera	+26,6
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	—18,2
Amritsar-Pathankot	—22,2
Dacca	— 7,0

158. The main cause of the increased traffic on the Burma, Northern Bengal, Tirhoot and Cawnpore-Achnera Railways has been explained in the preceding para. The decrease on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway is attributed to a fall in grain traffic for export, whilst that on the Dacca Railway is attributed to the goods traffic not having developed to the extent anticipated. The amount entered against the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway represents the *net receipts* of the line, which consists of a percentage on the capital cost of the line, credited by the North-Western Railway, which works the undertaking. The *gross* receipts and expenses now form a portion of the transactions of the North-Western Railway.

159. The chief cause of the increase of 21,5 over the Revised Estimate is explained as follows:—

160. On the Tirhoot Railway there was an increase in coaching traffic, owing to a rush of passengers on the occasion of a religious festival during the month of February, an extension of the open line to Nirmali, and through traffic with the adjoining Railway added to this traffic. On the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway, there was an unforeseen revival of traffic in the last two months of the year, which contributed to the increased receipts. The improvement over estimate of the Burma Railway is due to movement of troops ordered to India from Upper Burma, and heavy consignments of paddy to Rangoon, not anticipated. On the Northern Bengal Railway the traffic at the close of the year was better than was expected.

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1885-86.			Guaranteed Interest, 1886-87.	Guaranteed Railways.	Budget, 1886-87.			Revised, 1886-87.			Accounts, 1886-87.			Percentage of Maintenance.
Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.			Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.	
1,318,2	543,5	774,7	566,2	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,305,0	580,0	725,0	1,310,0	560,0	750,0	1,343,6	563,0	780.6	41·9
3,654,2	1,850,1	1,804,1	1,623,4	Great Indian Peninsula	3,620,0	1,850,0	1,770,0	3,910,0	1,870,0	2,040,0	3,971.6	1,857,3	2,114.3	46·8
761.0	439.4	321.6	718.8	Madras	750,0	490,0	260.0	795,0	480.0	315.0	794.3	504.6	289,7	63·5
571,5	367.0	204.5	526,7	Oudh and Rohilkhund	615.0	382.5	232,5	665,0	370,0	295.0	658.8	362.3	296.5	55·0
1,054.2	587.1	467.1	...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
450,4	297,3	153,1	286,7	South Indian	450.0	304.0	146,0	502,5	350,0	152,5	512.2	346,2	166.0	67·6
7,809.5	4,084.4	3,725.1	3,721,8	Total	6,740.0	3,606.5	3,133.5	7,182,5	3,630.0	3,552.5	7,280.5	3,633,4	3,647.1	49·9

Section H.—RAILWAYS EARNINGS—*continued.*

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
GROSS EARNINGS—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	529,0
,, Budget Estimate	540,5	...
,, Revised Estimate	98,0	...
WORKING EXPENSES—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	451,0
,, Budget Estimate	26,9	...
,, Revised Estimate	3,4	...

Gross Earnings.

161. The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway was purchased by Government with effect from 1st January 1886. The earnings of the line prior to that date are included under XXVI. The traffic on the other lines during 1886-87 was good, especially on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, where an unexpected development took place under goods traffic. This explains the increased receipts compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates.

Working Expenses.

162. The decrease compared with the Actuals of the previous year is owing principally to the transfer of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway to Government. Increased working expenses, due to extra traffic carried, accounts chiefly for the excess over the Budget Estimate, as also some abnormal charges incurred on the Madras Railway in connection with abandoned works on the Calicut Extension, and the value of new engines placed on the line. The excess over the Revised Estimate is small.

163. The Gross Receipts, Expenses and Net Earnings of these lines for the past six years are given in the following statement :—

GUARANTEED COMPANIES.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENSES.						NET RECEIPTS.					
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	976,5	1,075,4	1,211,7	1,221,6	1,318,2	1,343,6	419,1	553,8	497,6	550,4	543,5	563,0	557,4	521,6	714,1	671,2	774,7	780,6
Eastern Bengal Railway	584,9	642,3	488,9	82,3	...	...	237,3	266,4	262,3	85,2	...	...	347,6	375,9	226,6	−2,9	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	3,483,3	3,508,9	3,342,9	3,514,4	3,654,2	3,971,6	1,638,8	1,737,1	1,751,4	1,779,7	1,850,1	1,857,3	1,844,5	1,771,8	1,591,5	1,734,7	1,804,1	2,114,3
Madras Railway . .	641,3	682,6	691,0	717,0	761,0	794,3	426,3	433,3	404,6	424,1	439,4	504,6	215,0	249,3	286,4	292,9	321,6	289,7
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway . . .	531,4	479,4	578,9	517,6	571,5	658,8	325,9	324,2	303,2	307,8	367,0	362,3	205,5	155,2	275,7	209,8	204,5	296,5
Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway . . .	1,009,7	1,048,6	1,122,3	1,130,0	1,054,2	...	691,8	676,4	675,9	699,7	587,1	...	317,9	372,2	446,4	430,3	467,1	...
South Indian Railway.	376,0	376,3	400,3	423,8	450,4	512,2	248,4	240,2	252,8	281,5	297,3	346,2	127,6	136,1	147,5	142,3	153,1	166,0

XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest).

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
1		...	...	1,6

164. The receipts in the accounts of 1886-87 represent the difference between the net Revenue from, and the interest on the capital expended on, the Mysore Railway to be recovered from the Mysore State, and taken in reduction of advances of interest paid to the South Mahratta Railway Company, by whom the Mysore State Railway is worked. No provision was made in the estimates, as the incorporation of the transactions of this Railway in the Imperial account has only recently been ordered by the Secretary of State.

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
14,415,8	EXPENDITURE . .	15,696,7	15,700,6	15,666,4

165. These figures comprise the expenditure under the following heads :—

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
4,902,1	State Railways—Working Expenses	5,569,1	5,278,0	5,219,9
2,663,3	Interest on Debt . .	3,099,6	3,189,2	3,202,4
1,740,8	Annuities . . .	2,301,1	2,300,8	2,308,6
257,8	Interest on Capital Deposits	412,4	471,7	473,2
476,7	Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profit, &c.	497,5	607,0	600,8
4,231,7	Interest	3,590,9	3,709,7	3,721,9
44,1	Subsidized Companies, Land, &c. .	69,5	48,0	45,2
...	Advances of Interest .	36,6	...	...
99,3	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	120,0	96,2	94,4
14,415,8		15,696,7	15,700,6	15,666,4

166. Here there is a large excess over 1885-86, and nearly the whole of it is in *State Railways*. This is due to the purchase by Government of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi line in the last quarter of 1885-86, counterbalanced to some extent by reductions flowing out of the amalgamation of the Punjab Railways. The increase is spread over all the heads, and has been aggravated, in the case of interest and annuities, by the lower rate of exchange which prevailed in 1886-87 as compared with the previous year. The actuals of 1886-87 are less than the budget, owing to smaller renewals of permanent way on several railways, to more economical working, and to a provision of about 100,0 for Income Tax, which, under a later ruling, proved to be unnecessary. The conversion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, line into a State undertaking has affected the expenditure on *Guaranteed Railways* as compared with 1885-86.

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
4,902,1	EXPENDITURE	5,569,1	5,278,0	5,219,9

167. The particulars of these charges, according to Railways, are given in page 74. The following remarks explain the discrepancies between Actuals and Estimates :—

East Indian Railway.

1884-85. Accounts.	1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
		WORKING EXPENSES—			
560,5	589,1	Maintenance	578,0	540,0	464,5
441,9	430,4	Locomotive	448,6	420,0	421,3
160,9	162,2	Carriage and Wagon	150,6	133,0	126,0
280,4	293,1	Traffic	298,8	290,0	295,1
194,2	238,5	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense .	299,0	204,5	232,4
1,637,9	1,713,3	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	1,775,0	1,587,5	1,539,3
191,3	169,0	$\frac{1}{6}$ Surplus profits paid to the Company and Contribution to Provident Fund of one per cent. on Net Earnings . . .	180,0	182,5	182,4
1,829,2	1,882,3	TOTAL E. I. RAILWAY .	1,955,0	1,770,0	1,721,7

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	160,6
,, Budget Estimate	...	233,3
,, Revised Estimate	...	48,3

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES—*continued.*

168. Compared with 1885-86, the expenditure during the year under review shows a decrease of 160,6, chiefly under the heads *Maintenance* and *Carriage and Wagon*. Under the former head the decrease is due to less renewals of permanent way, and to a special credit of 71,9 for stores issued to the Engineering Department, but not used and returned into stock. The decrease under *Carriage and Wagon* is chiefly due to less extensive renewals of Rolling Stock. The lapse of 233,3 on the Budget may be generally ascribed to the same causes, in addition to which there was no debit against a provision of 81,0 on account of Income Tax, in accordance with a late ruling. The lapse of 48,3 on the Revised Estimate is due chiefly to less renewals in the Engineering Department than anticipated and to the return to stock of a larger quantity of unused material than was anticipated.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
77,5	Maintenance	78,0	90,0	96,9
59,7	Locomotive	63,0	74,0	74,9
26,5	Carriage and Wagon	25,5	31,5	26,5
64,7	Traffic	65,7	68,0	67,7
56,1	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	51,3	54,0	60,8
14,1	Loss by Exchange	...	...	...
298,6	TOTAL EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY	283,5	317,5	326,8

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	28,2	...
„ Budget Estimate	43,3	...
„ Revised Estimate	9,3	...

169. The increase over the accounts of 1885-86 is owing principally to abnormal charges during the year under review, for re-laying a portion of the line with steel rails and for the removal of the Goalundo Station. Heavy locomotive repairs were also executed during the year. The excess over the Budget of 43,3 is due chiefly to heavy renewals of *Way and Works*, to relaying a portion of the line with steel rails, and to replacement of axles. The excess of 9,3 over the Revised is attributed in a measure to the heavy outlay on the removal of the Goalundo Station buildings, and to increased cost of stationery and forms, as also to enhanced charges by the Telegraph Department, in connection with the maintenance and supervision of the Railway telegraphs.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1884-85. Accounts.	1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
		WORKING EXPENSES—			
176,1	192,3	Maintenance	192,0	183,3	183,4
337,6	377,0	Locomotive	381,0	353,5	347,9
59,0	56,7	Carriage and Wagon	58,5	63,8	65,5
117,0	125,0	Traffic	130,0	140,2	144,1
102,1	119,2	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	141,0	107,7	95,6
791,8	870,2	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	902,5	848,5	836,5
...	27,0	Share of Surplus Profits paid to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company	37,5	62,5	62,8
*791,8	897,2	TOTAL RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY	940,0	911,0	899,3

* Including Rewari-Ferozepore.

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	2,1	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	40,7
„ Revised Estimate	...	11,7

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES—*continued.*

170. As regards working expenses, the decrease of 33,7 compared with the actuals of 1885-86 is owing to economical working during the year under review in the Locomotive Department. The increase against surplus profits is due to larger net receipts realized, on which surplus profits are declared.

171. The lapse of 66,0 on the Budget Estimate of working expenses is due chiefly to a provision in the Budget of 20,0 for *Income Tax*, which, under a late ruling, proved to be unnecessary to economy in the Locomotive Department, and to a decrease in renewals under *Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations*. The excess against surplus profits occurred for the reason explained in the preceding clause.

172. The lapse on the Revised Estimate is attributed to larger liabilities having remained unpaid at the close of the year than anticipated.

North-Western Railway.

1885-86. Accounts. Under State Railways.	Under Guaranteed Railways.	Total.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
			WORKING EXPENSES—			
190,1	131,3	321,4	Maintenance	340,0	344,5	343,4
333,2	188,8	522,0	Locomotive	500,0	460,0	464,6
75,1	90,3	165,4	Carriage and Wagon	145,0	160,0	153,6
127,9	81,0	208,9	Traffic	200,0	205,0	208,1
119,4	95,7	215,1	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	165,0	150,5	147,2
845,7	587,1	1,432,8	TOTAL NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY	1,350,0	1,320,0	1,316,9

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	115,9
„ Budget Estimate	...	33,1
„ Revised Estimate	...	3,1

173. The actuals of 1885-86 include the working expenses, amounting to 587,1, of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway for the nine months ended December 1885, for the reasons explained in connection with the earnings of the North-Western Railway for 1886-87.

174. The decrease compared with the actuals of 1885-86 is attributed to the smaller traffic worked, to decreased expenses consequent on the amalgamation of the several railways now forming the North-Western Railway, and to a special charge of 41,0 in 1885-86 on account of bonus granted to the staff of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.

175. The lapse of 33,1 on the Budget Estimate results from the smaller traffic worked.

176. Compared with the Revised Estimate the actuals show a lapse of 3,1, which is attributed to fluctuations in the suspense balances.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
*Actuals with Actuals of previous year	5	...
„ Budget Estimate	1,1	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	...

177. The increase compared with the actuals of 1885-86 is 5 only, and requires no explanation, but some of the fluctuations are large, and are detailed by railways below:—

	More+ Less—
Dhond and Manmad	— 68,7
Southern Mahratta	+ 43,9
Mysore	+ 20,0

178 The decrease on the Dhond and Manmad Railway is due to the working expenses having been deducted from the gross receipts and the latter shown net in 1886-87. The increased expenditure on the Southern Mahratta Railway is attributed to the greater length of railway open for traffic during the year under review, whilst the Mysore Railway

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES—*continued.*

transactions have been brought on to the books of the Government of India for the first time in 1886-87, owing to the transfer of the line from the Mysore State to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

179. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there is an excess of 1,1, which is small. The principal fluctuations are as below :—

	Decrease— Increase+
Southern Mahratta	+5,1
Mysore	+20,0
Umaria Colliery	—13,3
Bellary-Kistna	—10,0

180. The increased expenses of the Southern Mahratta Railway follow generally the extra traffic hauled. The transactions of the Mysore line were brought on to the Public Works Department books for the first time in 1886-87, whilst the lapse on the Umaria Colliery is owing to the delay in opening the railway to Umaria, in consequence of which less work was done in raising coal than was expected. No portion of the Bellary-Kistna Railway was opened for traffic in 1886-87; hence the lapse of 10,0.

181. The actuals agree with the Revised Estimate.

Other State Railways—Provincial.

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	24,1
„ Budget Estimate	...	35,1
„ Revised Estimate	...	4,5

182. The decrease of 24,1, compared with the Actual *Working Expenses* of 1885-86, is attributed chiefly to the following fluctuations: The falling off of 14,3 on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway follows generally the decrease in receipts; but an important cause of the reduction is the transfer to Capital in 1886-87 of heavy charges for ballast, which had previously stood at the debit of *Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations*. The cause of the decrease of 26,4 on the Amritsar-Pathankot State Railway is owing to net receipts only, being now credited to the Punjab Government by the North-Western Railway, as explained in page 405, receipts. As a set-off against these reductions, there was an increase of 10,2 on the Dacca Railway owing to the extra cost of working the longer open mileage, and on the Tirhoot line there was an increase of 7,0 owing to renewals, and providing new works necessitated by the heavy floods during the year. The opening of the extension to Nirmali and the supply of stationery and forms, also entailed additional expense against Revenue.

183. The lapse of 35,1 on the Budget is explained as follows: The transfer of certain ballast charges from Revenue to Capital, and less outlay in working the smaller traffic brought to the line, accounts for a lapse of 23,6 on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway. The Amritsar-Pathankot line shows a decrease of 26,2, the reason for which has been explained above. On the Tirhoot Railway there was an increase of 8,6, due to outlay on flood works and opening of a portion of the Assam-Behar undertaking. On the Northern Bengal Railway there was a large excess over the Budget provision for *Maintenance of Way, &c.*, which accounts for the increased outlay against this line.

184. The lapse on the Revised Estimate was 4,5 only.

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT—			
217,2	East Indian Railway	2,408,7	2,412,6	223,5
61,8	Eastern Bengal Railway			84,4
1,902,5	Other State Railways			2,115,1
2,181,5	Carried over	2,408,7	2,412,6	2,423,0

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES—*continued.*

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
2,181,5	Brought forward	2,408,7	2,412,6	2,423,0
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway Commutation Stock—			
3	Rupee	4	4	4
198,4	Sterling	196,6	196,6	196,7
64,6	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
68,8	3½ and 3 per cent. East Indian Railway Annuity Redemption Stock	87,4	87,2	87,1
34,4	Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture and Debenture Stock	43,4	43,4	43,4
...	3½ per cent. Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway Redemption Stock	125,9	174,2	174,3
2,548,0	TOTAL	2,927,0	2,979,0	2,989,5
115,3	Exchange	172,6	210,2	212,9
2,663,3	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT	3,099,6	3,189,2	3,202,4

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
INTEREST ON CAPITAL—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	441,5	...
„ Budget Estimate	62,5	...
„ Revised Estimate	10,5	...
EXCHANGE—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	97,6	...
„ Budget Estimate	40,3	...
„ Revised Estimate	2,7	...

Interest on Capital.

185. As explained in former reports, the interest charge for State Railways depends upon the progress of construction during the year, and differs from the estimate and the actuals of other years according as the actual outlay differs from the estimated expenditure and the actuals booked in previous years, respectively.

186. The following statement shews how the interest charged in the accounts of 1886-87 has been calculated :—

	E. I. Ry.	E. B. Ry.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.				
Capital Expenditure at end of 1885-86	1,936,1	1,513,6	50,163,1	53,612,8
Capital Expenditure during 1886-87	158,9	175,6	5,171,7	5,506,2
Capital Account at end of 1886-87	2,095,0	1,689,2	55,334,8	59,119,0
Debenture and debenture stocks discharged	2,950,0	202,6		
Three-fourths of amount of debentures discharged during 1886-87	...	307,3	...	3,459,9
INTEREST.				
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	87,1	60,6	2,006,5	2,154,2
Interest on debentures, &c., discharged	132,8	20,4	...	153,2
Half interest on Capital spent during the year	3,6	3,5	103,5	110,6
TOTAL	223,5	84,5	2,110,0	2,418,0
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest	...	...	5,0	5,0
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED	223,5	84,5	2,115,0	2,423,0

Exchange.

187. The increase compared with the actuals of the previous year and the budget estimate is owing principally to increased payments in England on account of interest on debt created in redemption of a portion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway stock, and to a further fall in Exchange. The excess over the revised estimate is 2,7 only.

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Fund).

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Account.
	ENGLAND—			
	E. I. Railway—			
262,0	4 per cent. on deferred annuity		262,0	262,0
876,7	Annuity of 1,179,0; unredeemed portion		897,6	849,4
41,8	Investment made in respect of the unredeemed portion		...	46,9
1,3	Contribution to management		...	1,3
	E. B. RAILWAY—			
142,1	Annuity not deferred	1,725,8	120,5	117,0
1	Sinking Funds		...	3·4
...	Contribution to management		...	1
	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY—			
...	Annuities		397,6	371,4
...	Contribution to management		...	3
...	Sinking Funds		...	25,9
1,324,0	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,725,8	1,677,7	1,677,7
416,8	Exchange	575,3	623,1	630,9
1,740,8	GRAND TOTAL	2,301,1	2,300,8	2,308,6

RESULTS.

		Actuals. More.	Less.
ANNUITIES AND SINKING FUND—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	353,7	...
,,	Budget Estimate	...	48,1
,,	Revised Estimate	..	...
EXCHANGE—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	214,1	...
,,	Budget Estimate	55,6	...
,,	Revised Estimate	7,8	...

Annuities and Sinking Fund.

188. The increase over the Actuals of 1885-86 is owing mainly to the payments now rendered necessary on account of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway having been purchased by the State. The accounts of 1886-87 show a decrease 48,1 compared with the Budget Estimate, but when the Budget was framed, the arrangements for the exchange of portions of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway annuity for India 3½ per cent. stock were not completed. The actuals are in exact accord with the Revised Estimate.

Exchange.

189. The increased charges for exchange are owing principally to annuity payments in connection with the purchase of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and to a further fall in exchange.

38.—State Railways:—Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
3	Southern Mahratta Railway	4	4	3
	ENGLAND—			
148,8	Southern Mahratta Railway	205,0	201,9	201,9
22,3	Indian Midland Railway	104,0	110,4	110,3
24,8	Bengal Central Railway	...	31,4	31,5
196,2		309,4	344,1	344,0
61,6	Exchange	103,0	127,6	129,2
257,8	TOTAL	412,4	471,7	473,2

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES—*continued.*

RESULTS.

		Actuals. More.	Less.
INTEREST—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	147,8	...
,,	Budget Estimate	34,6	...
,,	Revised Estimate	...	1
EXCHANGE—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	67,6	...
,,	Budget Estimate	26,2	...
,,	Revised Estimate	1,6	...

Interest.

190. The increase over the actuals of the previous year is owing principally to more capital deposited with the Secretary of State, on which interest has accrued to the Companies concerned. The excess over the Budget Estimate is due chiefly to the payment to the Bengal Central Railway having been provided for under the head *40.—Subsidized Companies*.

Exchange.

191. The increased charges for Exchange, compared with the actuals of the previous year and with the Budget Estimate, are due principally to the larger payments of interest on increased deposits of Capital, as well as to a further fall in the rate of Exchange.

The excess over the Revised Estimate is small.

39.—Guaranteed Companies:—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
115,8	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	135,0	177,5	177,5
281,3	Great Indian Peninsula	282,5	345,0	344,5
...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	12,6	12,6
397,1	TOTAL	417,5	535,1	534,6
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
13,6	India	16,0	14,9	14,8
1	Central Provinces	5	1	...
1,7	Bengal	13,0	12,5	12,5
20,6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,8	16,5	15,4
8,6	Punjab	7,0	...	1
24,9	Madras	20,9	25,0	22,5
10,1	Bombay	34,0	31,7	29,9
...	Reserve	5,9	2	...
		110,1	100,9	95,2
...	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	30,1	29,0	29,0
79,6	TOTAL LAND, &c.	80,0	71,9	66,2
476,7	GRAND TOTAL	497,5	607,0	600,8

RESULTS.

		Actuals. More.	Less.
SURPLUS PROFITS—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	137,5	...
,,	Budget Estimate	117,1	...
,,	Revised Estimate	...	5
LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
Actuals with	Actuals of previous year	...	13,4
,,	Budget Estimate	...	13,8
,,	Revised Estimate	...	5,7

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES—*continued.*

Surplus Profits.

192. As regards the difference betweent he accounts of 1885-86 and 1866-87 it may be mentioned that in the former year no payment was made to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. The increase over the Budget Estimate of the year occurs under the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and is due to increased earnings during the second-half of 1885 and the first-half of 1886. The decrease of 5, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is small and calls for no remark.

Land and Supervision.

193. In the accounts of 1885-86, the amount recovered from companies on account of Government supervision was deducted from the charges of each administration concerned, but in 1886-87, the charges are entered gross and the recoveries deducted as a distinct item. This change in procedure explains the differences in the details of actuals during the two years. The recoveries from Companies were larger in 1886-87 than in the previous year, which chiefly accounts for the decrease in the total expenditure. There have been small savings on the Budget provision in all provinces except Madras. The only saving of any importance appears in Bombay, which is due to delay in settling claims for compensation for land. In Madras there was an excess over Budget as it was found necessary to acquire additional land during the year.

194. The differences between actuals and the Revised estimate scarcely call for notice.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—INTEREST—			
49,8	India	3,4	11,0	10,7
3,180,7	England	2,690,6	2,697,0	2,697,0
3,230,5		2,694,0	2,708,0	2,707,7
1,001,2	Exchange	896,9	1,001,7	1,014,2
4,231,7	TOTAL	3,590,9	3,709,7	3,721,9

RESULTS.

	ACTUALS. More.	Less.
INTEREST—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	522.8
„ Budget Estimate	13,7	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	3
EXCHANGE—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	13,0	...
„ Budget Estimate	117,3	...
„ Revised Estimate	12,5	...

195. The large decrease in 1886-87, as compared with 1885-86, is due to the cessation of payments to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.

196. The excess of 13,7 over the Budget Estimate is due to no provision having been made for the interest on overdrawn capital in India, although the *per contrá* credit was taken under interest.

197. The small decrease on the Revised Estimate needs no explanation.

Exchange.

198. The provision for Exchange has been largely exceeded in all these cases in consequence of a fall in the rate.

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, &c.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
10,1	Bengal Central Railway—(Land)	1,7	5	...
17,2	Bengal and N.-W. Railway—(Land)	46,5	32,3	30,6
...	Reserve	1,8	3	...
27,3	TOTAL IMPERIAL	50,0	33,1	30,6
27,3	Carried over	50,0	33,1	30,6

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES—*continued.*

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
27,3	Brought forward	50,0	33,1	30,6
	PROVINCIAL—			
2,6	Tarkessur Railway—(Land)	...	4	1
2	Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway—(Land)	...	...	...
4,0	Do. do. (Subsidy)	4,0	4,0	4,0
10,0	Assam Trading Railway—(Subsidy)	10,5	10,5	10,5
...	Nilgiri Railway—(Land)	5,0	...	...
16,8	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	19,5	14,9	14,6
44,1	GRAND TOTAL	69,5	48,0	45,2

RESULTS.

	ACTUALS. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	1,1	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	24,3
„ Revised Estimate	...	2,8

199. The only difference calling for special notice is the lapse on the Budget Estimate of 24,3. This is owing chiefly to the estimated payments for land on the Bengal and North-Western Railway having been cast too high, and to a provision for land in connection with the proposed Nilgiri Railway not having been utilised.

40.—Subsidized Companies.

Advances of Interest.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
...	Bengal Central Railway	27,5	...	...
...	Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway	...	...	...
		27,5	...	...
...	Exchange	9,1	...	...
...	TOTAL	36,6	..	...

200. Payments of interest to the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway Company, ceased with effect from the 31st December 1884. Estimates and accounts of the Bengal Central Railway are shown under 38.—*State Railways.—Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL.			
	I.—INDIA—			
6.0	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	5,0	3,0	2,9
...	Indirect Charges	1,0	...	...
13,5	Director-General's Establishment	16,0	14,9	14,8
7.5	Port Store-keepers' „	7,0	6,5	6,3
...	Estimates for Conversion or doubling of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	...	5	4
—2,2	Sindia Extension Survey	...	...	...
—1,8	Bhopal „ „	...	...	...
7	Singareni-Bezvada Survey	...	...	...
...	Ajmere-Bhawalpur „	1,5	1,9	1,8*
...	Reserve	20,6	3	...
23,7	TOTAL	51,1	27,1	26,2
23,7	Carried over	51,1	27,1	26,2

* The accounts of this survey were accounted for under the Punjab Province.

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES—*continued.*

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
23,7	Brought forward	51,1	27,1	26,2
1	II.—BURMA— Tounghoo-Mandalay Survey	...	...	—1
22,8	III.—ASSAM— Bengal-Assam Railway Survey	12,0	13,0	11.6
	IV.—BENGAL—			
20,5	Benares-Puri Railway Survey	11,5	7,5	7,5
1,2	Kaunia-Dhubri Survey	1,0	1	1
21,7	TOTAL	12,5	7,6	7,6
	V.—PUNJAB—			
4,1	Ambala-Kalka-Simla Survey	2,5	3,5	3,7
2	Sialkote-Jummu	...	...	...
2,5	Mainwali-Khusalgarh Survey	3,6	2,5	2,5
6,4	Bolan State Railway, Survey of Permanent Line	8,3	11,0	12,2
9,8	Survey for Extension beyond the Khwaja-Amran Mountains	15,0	12,5	13,1
...	Khattan-Babar-Kuch Railway Survey	...	1,8	1,5
23,0	TOTAL	29,4	31,3	33,0
	VI.—BOMBAY—			
...	Godra-Rutlam Survey	...	3,5	3,0
91,3	TOTAL IMPERIAL	105,0	82,5	81,3
	PROVINCIAL.			
	I.—BENGAL—			
—4,0	Assam-Behar Surveys	...	...	...
5,9	Share of P. W, Secretariat Establishment	6,0	5,7	5,5
—5	Palamau Survey	...	...	...
1,7	Rungpore-Dhubri Survey	...	...	...
—1	Sultanpore-Bogra Survey	...	...	...
3,0	TOTAL	6,0	5,7	5,5
	II.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
—8	Benares-Palamau Survey	...	...	...
1,0	Pilibhit-Sehramau Survey	1,9	1,4	1,4
...	Hurdwar-Dehra-Rajpur Survey	...	6	6
2	TOTAL	1,9	2,0	2,0
	III.—MADRAS—			
...	Madura-Pamban Survey	2,8	2,8	2,7
1,0	Palghat-Dindigul Survey	...	...	...
2,1	Porto-Novo-Salem Survey	5	1,3	1,2
7	Registration of Road Traffic in connection with projected lines of Railway	2	...	...
3,8	TOTAL	3,5	4,1	3,9
	IV.—BOMBAY—			
1,0	Provincial Surveys	3,6	1,9	1,7
8,0	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	15,0	13,7	13,1
99,3	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	120,0	96,2	94,4

Section H.—RAILWAYS EXPENSES—*continued.*

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Less.
IMPERIAL—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	10,0
„ Budget Estimate	...	23,7
„ Revised Estimate	...	1,2
PROVINCIAL—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	5,1	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	1,9
„ Revised Estimate	...	6

201. The details given in the table above show the variations leading up to these net differences both under *Imperial* and *Provincial*. The only difference that appears to call for special notice is the lapse of 23,7 on the Budget Estimate under *Imperial*. This occurred chiefly because a reserve of 20,6 provided to meet unforeseen requirements was found to be in excess of the demands arising during the year, and the expenditure on the Benares-Puri Survey was over-estimated by 4,0.

J.—IRRIGATION.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
1,588,3	REVENUE	1,621,6	1,594,8	1,656,7

202. These collections exceeded those of 1885-86 by 68,4 and the budget by 35,1. The increase of 68,4 is chiefly in the Punjab and arises from the opening of the Sirhind Canal and development of irrigation from the Bari Doab Canal, as well as to the collections of arrears of revenue in the Punjab. The improvement of 35,1 is due to the ordinary fluctuations which are inseparable from this revenue.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1885-86. Gross Revenue.	Accounts, 1885-86. Working expenses.	Accounts, 1885-86. Net.	Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1886-87. Gross Revenue.	Budget, 1886-87. Working expenses.	Budget, 1886-87. Net.	Revised, 1886-87. Gross Revenue.	Revised, 1886-87. Working expenses.	Revised, 1886-87. Net.	Accounts, 1886-87. Gross Revenue.	Accounts, 1886-87. Working expenses.	Accounts, 1886-87. Net.
			IMPERIAL.									
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
...	2	—2	Betwa Canal	6,4	10,2	—3,8	2,1	8,8	—6,7	2,1	7,0	—4,9
			Punjab—									
82,6	47,8	34,8	Western Jumna Canal	117,0	42,5	74,5	86,0	46,9	39,1	83,9	48,9	35,0
118,9	52,0	66,9	Bari Doab Canal	117,5	47,2	70,3	129,5	57,3	72,2	129,1	55,8	73,3
...	...	...	Chenab Canal	5	2,1	—1,6	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,5	21,3	—7,8	Sirhind Canal	43,0	22,6	20,4	35,5	23,1	12,4	35,5	23,1	12,4
...	2,4	—2,4	Swat River Canal	2,5	3,0	—5	2,7	4,7	—2,0	2,7	5,2	—2,6
1	8	—7	Other Projects	1	10,0	—9,9	2,6	3,1	—5	1,4	2,6	—1,2
215,1	124,3	90,8		280,6	127,4	153,2	256,3	135,1	121,2	252,6	135,6	117,0
			Madras—									
10,7	56,5	—45,8	Godavari Delta Project	10,0	42,0	—32,0	10,2	50,7	—40,5	10,6	48,6	—38,0
3,5	29,4	—25,9	Kistna Delta Project	3,0	31,2	—28,2	3,0	32,4	—29,4	3,8	32,5	—28,7
9,5	26,8	—17,3	Other Projects	8,7	26,8	—18,1	8,9	25,7	—16,8	7,7	23,8	—16,1
23,7	112,7	—89,0		21,7	100,0	—78,3	22,1	108,8	—86,7	22,1	104,9	—82,8
			Bombay—									
2,2	2,8	—6	Desert Canal	3,0	2,9	1	3,3	2,7	6	3,7	4,1	—4
3,1	5,0	—1,9	Begari Canal	2,8	6,4	—3,6	4,2	6,0	—1,9	4,5	5,3	—8
1,9	6,5	—4,6	Eastern Nara Works	2,3	5,9	—3,6	2,4	7,2	—4,8	1,8	6,4	—4,6
15,1	6,1	9,0	Mutha Canal	14,4	6,3	8,1	14,3	6,9	7,4	18,3	6,8	11,5
6,8	8,5	—1,7	Other Projects	8,6	13,2	—4,6	9,0	11,9	—2,8	8,3	9,8	—1,5
29,1	28,9	2		31,1	34,7	—3,6	33,2	34,7	—1,5	36,8	32,4	4,2
267,9	266,1	1,8	TOTAL IMPERIAL	339,8	272,3	67,5	313,7	287,4	26,3	313,4	279,9	33,5
			PROVINCIAL.									
			Bengal—									
20,7	34,2	—13,5	Orissa Canals	20,0	31,5	—11,5	24,0	52,6	—28,6	18,0	50,2	—32,2
26,3	21,0	5,3	Midnapore Canal	24,5	20,5	4,0	22,0	20,5	1,5	23,4	22,6	8
5,2	4,9	3	Tidal Canal	5,5	4,1	1,4	5,5	4,1	1,4	5,4	2,3	3,1
106,3	55,2	51,1	Sone Canal	83,0	56,4	26,6	81,5	61,3	20,2	91,8	58,2	33,6
158,5	115,3	43,2		133,0	112,5	20,5	133,0	138,5	—5,5	138,6	133,3	5,3
			N.-W. Provinces—									
195,0	86,0	109,0	Ganges Canal	202,8	95,3	107,5	212,9	87,0	125,9	220,9	85,5	135,4
135,7	81,3	54,4	Lower Ganges Canal	118,0	82,5	35,5	102,1	79,1	23,0	105,7	79,2	26,5
46,7	26,3	20,4	Agra Canal	54,5	27,2	27,3	60,0	30,1	29,9	61,3	28,3	33,0
61,0	18,2	42,8	Eastern Jumna Canal	73,2	21,9	51,3	69,4	20,5	48,9	69,9	20,6	49,3
438,4	211,8	226,6		448,5	226,9	221,6	444,4	216,7	227,7	457,8	213,6	244,2
596,9	327,1	269,8	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	581,5	339,4	242,1	577,4	355,2	222,2	596,4	346,9	249,5
864,8	593,2	271,6	GRAND TOTAL	921,3	611,7	309,6	891,1	642,6	248,5	909,8	626,8	283,0

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

RESULTS.

	Revenue. Actuals. More.	Revenue. Actuals. Less.	Working Expenses. Actuals. More.	Working Expenses. Actuals. Less.	Net Revenue. Actuals. More.	Net Revenue. Actuals. Less.
Imperial.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	45,5	...	13,8	...	31,7	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	26,4	7,6	...	....	34,0
,, Revised Estimate	...	3	...	7,5	7,2	...
Provincial.						
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	5	19,8	...	...	20,3
,, Budget Estimate	14,9	...	7,5	...	7,4	...
,, Revised Estimate	19,0	...	...	8,3	27,3	...

Imperial Works.

203. Except in the Punjab, the direct receipts from the irrigation works which still remain Imperial are inconsiderable. The net revenue in 1886-87 was larger than that of 1885-86 by 31,7, the increase being chiefly in the Punjab, and attributed to the opening of the Sirhind Canal and development of irrigation from the Bari Doab Canal. Madras and Bombay also show an improvement; but there has been a slight falling off in the North-Western Provinces owing to increased expenditure on maintenance and repairs of the newly opened Betwa Canal. In Bombay, the improvement was due to the recovery of balances outstanding at the end of the previous year, and in Madras, to reduction in the working expenses.

204. The Budget for 1886-87 was framed for a considerable increase in the amount of net revenue, as the Sirhind Canal had been opened, and it was expected that the Western Jumna Canal would earn the average revenue of earlier years. But heavy and timely rainfall reduced to some extent the necessity for extensive Irrigation, and the actuals fell short of the Estimate by 34,0.

205. The Revised Estimate of revenue proved an accurate forecast of the actual realizations, but the working expenses were over-estimated and the result was an increase upon the Estimate of 7,2 in the net revenue.

Provincial Works.

206. The net revenue in 1886-87 was 20,3 less than that of 1885-86, owing, not to a diminution in the total amount of gross revenue, but to an increase in the working expenses, caused by urgent repairs to the Mahanuddy weir of the Orissa canals which was damaged by a cyclone in 1886.

207. As explained in the Appropriation Report for 1885-86, the revenue of the Bengal works in that year was abnormally swelled by recovery of arrears of previous years, and the Budget Estimate for 1886-87 was therefore prepared for the normal amount of earnings. But abundant rainfall rendered canal irrigation to a great extent unnecessary, and continued repairs to the Mahanuddy weir raised the working expenses, so that the Revised Estimate of net revenue for Provincial Works was framed for a decrease of 19,9 below the Budget.

208. The actuals were, however, 27,3 better than the Revised Estimate, owing to recovery of arrears from the Sone Canals and to the Revised Estimate of the North-Western Provinces having been based on assessments which took into account possible, but as events proved, unnecessary remissions of some magnitude.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
87,2	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	87,2	87,2	87,2
41,1	Punjab	44,0	46,0	68,2
380,5	Madras	356,6	356,7	390,2
53,8	Bombay	67,9	68,4	51,9
562,6	TOTAL	555,7	558,3	597,5

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

209. The Actuals of 1886-87 exceeded those of the previous year by 34,9, owing to adjustment of arrears of land revenue in the Punjab, to more lands having been brought under irrigation in Madras, and to improvement under the Sangam Anicut works.

210. As the excessive rainfall in 1886 had damaged the crops and caused extensive breaches in the irrigation canals in Madras, the Budget was prepared for a diminished revenue, the reduction in some canals being fixed at about a lakh of rupees from the actuals of 1885-86. But the floods having subsided early, a large area was brought under irrigation and the revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate by 41,8.

211. The Revised Estimate made some slight provision for the increase referred to in the preceding para., but not sufficient to lead to an expectation of an excess of 39,2 over the Estimate.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1885-86. Accounts. A	1885-86. Accounts. B		Budget. A	Budget. B	1886-87, Revised. A	1886-87, Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
1,5	...	India	9	...	1,5	...	1,5	...
...	3,8	Lower Burma	...	3,1	...	3,4	...	2,9
7	104,7	Bengal	5	88,8	5	87,0	5	85,2
...	12,7	North-Western Provinces & Oudh	...	13,9	...	13,8	...	16,1
13,1	3,8	Punjab	12,6	4,4	13,4	4,2	13,2	4,8
1,8	5,9	Madras	2,0	5,4	2,6	5,4	2,3	7,5
12,9	...	Bombay	13,0	...	13,6	...	15,4	...
30,0	130,9	TOTAL	29,0	115,6	31,6	113,8	32,9	116,5
160,9			144,6		145,4		149,4	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Imperial.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	2,9	...
,, Budget Estimate	3,9	...
,, Revised Estimate	1,3	...
Provincial and Local.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	14,4
,, Budget Estimate	9	...
,, Revised Estimate	2,7	...

212. The Actuals of 1886-87 were 11,5 below those of 1885-86, the decrease being due to the credit in the accounts of 1885-86 of recoveries in the Midnapore district on account of zemindari embankments under the contract system. The Budget and Revised Estimates were framed for normal earnings, and the Actuals were only slightly in excess of the Estimates, the increase being derived from various unimportant sources.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
2,303,8	EXPENDITURE	2,352,9	2,396,4	2,310,7

213. This expenditure was on the level of 1885-86, but fell short of the budget, as owing to urgent demands for jails and other civil works in Burma the grants for irrigation were curtailed.

42.—Major Works: Working Expenses.

1885-86. Accounts.	Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
593,2	611,7	642,6	626,8

214. The particulars of these charges and the explanation of the more important differences are given in page 484.

42.—Major Works—Interest on Debt.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	Imperial.			
486,6	India	509,7	507,4	506,6
	Provincial.			
224,9	Bengal	228,9	227,7	227,3
253,4	N.-W. P. and Oudh	259,2	259,2	258,7
964,9	TOTAL	997,8	994,3	992,6

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	27,7	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	5,2
,, Revised Estimate	...	1,7

215. The variations under this head are due to fluctuations in the estimated and actual outlay under *35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works* and *48—Capital Expenditure not charged against Revenue.* The explanation of the variations will be found under those heads. The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1886-87 has been calculated.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	
Capital Expenditure at end of 1885-86	24,493,7
,, ,, during 1886-87	642,1
	25,135,8
INTEREST.	
Interest on Capital account at beginning of the year	979,8
Half interest on Capital spent during the year	12,8
	992,6

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1885-86. Accounts. A	1885-86. Accounts. B		Budget. A	Budget. B	1886-87. Revised. A	1886-87. Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
7,3	...	India	6,7	...	13,3	...	11,2	...
...	...	Upper Burma	..	...	12,3	...	13,8	...
...	39,9	Lower Burma	...	33,8	...	24,0	...	23,4
54,2	106,3	Bengal	53,1	92,7	65,2	92,7	54,4	69,1
6	20,8	N.-W. P. and Oudh	6	26,3	6	26,5	6	21,1
51,6	3,4	Punjab	69,9	1,6	70,8	9,2	61,4	2,2
241,7	62,2	Madras	250,8	46,6	233,8	43,1	228,4	42,3
157,1	...	Bombay	158,5	...	165,5	...	161,5	...
5	...	England	2,1	...	1,8	...	1,4	...
1	...	Exchange	7	...	7	...	5	...
513,1	232,6	TOTAL	542,4	201,0	564,0	195,5	533,2	158,1
745,7			743,4		759,5		691,3	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Imperial.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	20,1	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	9,2
,, Revised Estimate	...	30,8
Provincial and Local.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	74,5
,, Budget Estimate	...	42,9
,, Revised Estimate	...	37,4

Imperial Works.

216. The outlay in 1886-87 exceeded that in 1885-86 by 20,1, owing to the commencement of works in two new Provinces—Beluchistan and Upper Burma—and to a special grant being necessary for a loop to the Kashmor *bund* in Sind.

217. The Budget for 1886-87 was prepared for the normal grant for ordinary works under this head, *plus* the extra addition for tank maintenance in Madras; but for reasons given in the following para. the actual outlay fell short of the estimate by 9,2.

218. During the year grants were assigned for expenditure in Beluchistan, Upper Burma, Punjab and Sind, which raised the Revised Estimate to 21,6 more than the Budget. The Actuals, however, fell short of the Estimate by 30,8, owing to the expenditure in Bengal having been overestimated, to engineering difficulties in Beluchistan and Rajputana, and to recoveries, which were treated as reductions of expenditure, having been made from cultivators on the Sidhnai Canal earlier than was expected.

Provincial and Local Works.

219. The expenditure indicates a considerable diminution, the outlay in 1886-87 being 74,5 less than that in 1885-86. In Bengal, the transfer of irrecoverable expenditure on the Midnapore takkavi embankments from the Civil to the Public Works Department in 1885-86, increased the expenditure in that year abnormally. The more pressing requirements of Civil Works in Lower Burma, led to the decrease in the irrigation outlay under that Administration, and the reduction in Madras is due to the completion of the Red Hills Tank Restoration Works.

220. The Budget of 1886-87 was based on the outlay of the previous year, less the expenditure on the Red Hills Tank Restoration and the adjustment in Bengal mentioned above; but owing to the pressing demands for jails and other Civil works in Burma, the irrigation grant for that Administration was drawn upon, for the necessary funds, and the outlay was consequently smaller.

221. The outlay fell short of the Revised Estimate by 37,4, the lapse occurring chiefly on the Calcutta and Eastern and the Orissa Coast Canals, and being caused by dredging operations not progressing rapidly, and by an additional grant to the latter canal included in the Revised Estimate having been assigned too late in the year to be utilised.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accoun ts
615,6	RECEIPTS.	680,1	690,8	727,6

222. The difference between 1885-86 and 1886-87is due to the receipt in the last named year of 150,0 in connection with the restoration of the Gwalior Fort and the Morar Cantonment to His Highness the Maharajah Sindia. The excess of actuals over estimate is spread through various accounts as set forth in the following paragraphs:—

XXXI.—Military Works.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
22,8	India	173,3	173,5	171,9
2	Central Provinces	3	2	3
...	Upper Burma	...	1	...
9	Lower Burma	6	6	6
3	Assam	2	3	5
8	Bengal	7	7	7
1	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	1	1
7	Punjab	7	7	6
2,6	Madras	3,0	1,6	2,4
12,8	Bombay	9,3	11,0	11,3
41,2	TOTAL	188,1	188,8	188,4

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	147,2	...
,, Budget Estimate	3	...
,, Revised Estimate	...	4

223. The Receipts under this head exceed those of 1885-86 by 147,2 which is due to the exceptional recovery in 1886-87, of 150,0 on account of the rendition of the Gwalior Fort and the Morar Cantonment to His Highness the Maharaja Sindia.

224. The Estimates have been borne out by the Actuals. The decrease under India is due to the recoveries from Military Officers on account of rents of quarters having been over-estimated in the Military Works Department.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1885-86. Accounts.			1886-87. Budget.		1886-87. Revised.		Accounts.	
		IMPERIAL—						
7,2		India (General and Political)	7,8		7,5		7,3	
...		Upper Burma	...		1,9		2,2	
...		Bengal	1		1		1	
7,2		TOTAL	7,9		9,5		9,6	
A Deptl.	B Civil.		A Deptl.	B Civil.	A Deptl.	B Civil.	A Deptl.	B Civil.
		PROVINCIAL—						
3,4	3,9	Central Provinces	2,4	3,3	3,0	3,5	4,8	3,0
4,6	1	Lower Burma	4,5	1	4,5	1	4,4	...
7	..	Assam	6	...	6	...	7	...
22,9	51,8	Bengal	24,0	50,4	15,0	48,5	38,6	48,1
36,5	70,7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,1	72,9	18,7	75,2	14,1	76,7
4,9	53,8	Punjab	4,4	49,8	4,4	42,5	4,1	41,6
9,8	3,0	Madras	8,0	3,0	13,7	5	10,9	4
121,1	6,0	Bombay	71,9	3,4	75,2	4	75,5	5
203,9	189,3	TOTAL	132,9	182,9	135,1	170,7	153,1	170,3
211,1	189,3	Carried over	140,8	182,9	144,6	170,7	162,7	170,3

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

1885-86. Accounts. A Deptl.	1885-86. Accounts. B Civil.		1886-87. Budget. A Deptl.	1886-87. Budget. B Civil.	1886-87. Revised. A Deptl.	1886-87. Revised. B Civil.	1886-87. Accounts. A Deptl.	1886-87. Accounts. B Civil.
211,1	189,3	Brought forward .	140,8	182,0	144,6	170,7	162,7	170,3
		LOCAL—						
...	2,2	India (General and Political) . .	...	2,1	...	2,1	...	2,2
...	8,4	Central Provinces .	...	6,7	...	7,9	...	7,2
...	5,6	Lower Burma . .	...	5,2	...	4,6	...	4,7
...	12,6	Assam . . .	...	10,5	...	12,0	...	12,0
...	...	Bengal . . .	...	1	...	7	...	2,2
1,5	6,2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	1,3	6,0	1,4	6,2	1,6	5,3
1	3	Punjab . . .	...	...	...	5,0	...	18,3
4	72,7	Madras . .	6	68,5	5	73,5	4	80,0
...	38,0	Bombay . .	...	38,6	...	42,6	...	41,6
2,0	146,0	TOTAL .	1,9	137,7	1,9	154,6	2,0	173,5
548,4		TOTAL INDIA .	463,3		471,8		508,5	
		ENGLAND—						
19,8		Royal Indian Engineering College, Fees from Students .	21,5		22,0		22,3	
6,2		Exchange . . .	7,2		8,2		8,4	
574,4		GRAND TOTAL .	492,0		502,0		539,2	

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

RESULTS.

	Departmental Officers. Actuals. More.	Departmental Officers. Actuals. Less.	Civil Officers. Actuals. More.	Civil Officers. Actuals. Less.	Total. Actuals. More.	Total. Actuals. Less.
Imperial.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year .	2,4	...	...	...	2,4	...
„ Budget Estimate . .	1,7	...	...	...	1,7	...
„ Revised Estimate . .	1	...	...	...	1	...
Provincial.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year .	...	50,8	...	19,0	...	69,8
„ Budget Estimate . .	20,2	...	...	12,6	7,6	...
„ Revised Estimate . .	18,0	...	...	4	17,6	...
Incorporated Local.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year .	...	...	27,4	...	27,4	...
„ Budget Estimate . .	1	...	35,8	...	35,9	...
„ Revised Estimate . .	1	...	18,9	...	19,0	...
Total India.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year .	...	...	...	...	...	39,9
„ Budget Estimate . .	...	...	...	...	45,2	...
„ Revised Estimate . .	...	..	...	...	36,7	...
England.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year .	...	...	...	...	2,5	...
„ Budget Estimate . .	...	...	...	...	8	...
„ Revised Estimate . .	...	...	...	...	3	...
Exchange.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year .	...	...	...	...	2,2	...
„ Budget Estimate . .	...	...	...	...	1,2	...
„ Revised Estimate . .	...	...	...	...	2	...

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

225. *Imperial.*—The small increase, in comparison with accounts of previous year, in the Imperial receipts, is mainly due to receipts under the head "Tolls and Ferries" in Upper Burma.

226. The actuals have exceeded the Budget by 1,7 owing to receipts from Public Works in charge of Civil Officers in Upper Burma.

227. The Revised Estimate has been closely approximated.

228. *Provincial.*—Important variations between the actuals of the year under review and the previous year have occurred in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Bombay. In Bengal, the revenue realized by departmental officers exceeds that of 1885-86 by 15,7, owing principally to the adjustment in 1886-87 of the gross receipts derived from the Burrakur Iron Works during the years 1882-83 to 1886-87. The transactions of these works had previously been held in the deposit account. The falling off in the receipts by Civil Officers in Bengal, is due to the transfer of the management of ferries to District Boards. In the North-Western Provinces, the short receipts by departmental officers, is chiefly due to an exceptional adjustment in the accounts of 1885-86 of the value of the stock of Thomason College Press and Book Depôt and of the value of stores taken over from the Kumaon Iron Works by the Roorkee Workshops.

229. The falling off in the realizations by Civil Officers in the Punjab, is due to the transfer of ferries to Local Boards. In Bombay, the short realization by departmental officers is due to an exceptional recovery in the accounts of 1885-86, of the sale proceeds of the old Secretariat Buildings at Bombay. The short receipts in the accounts of Civil Officers is attributed to the realizations from ferry tolls having been exceptionally large in the previous year.

230. The original Estimate was reduced in preparing the Revised Estimate by 10,0, owing principally to the transfer of ferries to local management and to the unexpected recovery in 1885-86, of certain receipts which were provided for in the original estimate for 1886-87. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the actuals show an improvement of 17,6. In Bengal, the accounts exceed the Revised Estimate by 23,2, owing to the adjustment previously referred to, of the gross receipts of the Burrakur Iron Works, from 1882-83 to 1886-87. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is due to the receipts from tolls and ferries under departmental officers having fallen short of expectation. In Madras, the decrease is due chiefly to a write-back to credit of Tools and Plant of an item of 4,9, representing workshop balances.

231. *Local.*—The increase of 27,5 in the actuals of 1886-87 over those of 1885-86, is due chiefly to the transfer of ferries to Local Boards in Bengal, Punjab and Bombay.

232. The Revised Estimate was placed at a higher figure than the Budget Estimate, owing to the transfer of the management of certain ferries to Local Boards. The accounts show an improvement of 19,0 over the Revised Estimate, which is mainly due to adjustments made by the Accountant General, Punjab, in consequence of Local Boards having made erroneous credits of tolls from ferries, to other heads. The increase in Madras is due to enhanced receipts from tolls and ferries.

233. *England.*—The improvement is due to an increase in the number of students of the Royal Indian Engineering College.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,485,3	EXPENDITURE:	5,449,3	5,342,5	5,201,7

234 The expenditure in 1885-86 was very low owing to the general curtailment of Public Works Expenditure on account of the Financial pressure. The Budget was placed too high especially in the local portion of the expenditure under *Civil Works*.

44.—Military Works.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
636,6	India	833,7	712,3	686,3
14,7	Central Provinces	15,0	15,4	14,4
...	Upper Burma	...	92,0	74,0
47,7	Lower Burma	31,0	32,6	30,9
16,8	Assam	15,0	17,9	17,3
2,4	Bengal	6,0	6,0	5,4
7,9	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	11,2	11,1	10,7
18,3	Punjab	28,0	26,5	23,0
44,5	Madras	64,4	62,3	56,7
171,5	Bombay	148,0	151,6	140,3
960,4	TOTAL INDIA	1,152,3	1,127,7	1,059,0
6,5	England (Stores)	2,3	2,2	1,9
2,0	Exchange	8	8	7
968,9	TOTAL	1,155,4	1,130,7	1,061,6

RESULTS.	ACTUALS. More.	Less.
INDIA.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	98,6	...
,, Budget Estimate	...	93,3
,, Revised Estimate	...	68,7
ENGLAND.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	4,6
,, Budget Estimate	...	4
,, Revised Estimate	...	3
EXCHANGE.		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	1,3
,, Budget Estimate	...	1
,, Revised Estimate	...	1

235. The expenditure of 1885-86 was less than the average of previous years, owing to the general restriction of expenditure on Public Works in that year, hence the excess during the year under review.

236. The original Estimate of 1,155,4 was reduced to 1,130,7 owing to the following modifications :—

Re-allotment of lapse from Grant for 1885-86	+24,8
Deduct—Lapse from Grant for 1886-87	—49,5
NET	—24,7

237. Compared with the Revised Estimate the accounts show a decrease of 69,1. Under India the lapse of 26,0 is attributed to the postponement of works in Hyderabad, and to unavoidable delay in preparation of detailed estimates for works under the control of the Inspector General of Military Works. The short outlay in Upper Burma of 18,0 is due to the re-adjustment of charges by debit to other Major heads which were not foreseen when the Estimate was prepared. In Madras and Bombay, the lapses of 5,6 and 11,3, respectively, are attributed to late sanction of estimates and failure of contractors to execute work.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

45.—Civil Works.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.												
Departmental	Accounts 1885-86	145,9	3,3	...	...	2,7	105,0	19,4	54,5	6,6	11,9	349,3
	Budget 1886-87	285,9	1,2	100,0	...	6,1	46,2	20,8	126,4	3,8	29,8	620,2
	Revised 1886-87	262,0	2,7	107,6	...	6,4	51,8	23,2	86,2	5,7	28,6	574,2
	Accounts 1886-87	247,0	2,1	171,6	...	6,1	51,0	21,7	85,7	4,3	24,7	614,2
Civil Officers	Accounts 1885-86	1,1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2
	Budget 1886-87	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Revised 1886-87	5	...	24,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,4
	Accounts 1886-87	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Imperial	Accounts 1885-86	147,0	3,3	1	...	2,7	105,0	19,4	54,5	6,6	11,9	350,5
	Budget 1886-87	286,7	1,2	100,0	...	6,1	46,2	20,8	126,4	3,8	29,8	621,0
	Revised 1886-87	262,5	2,7	132,5	...	6,4	51,8	23,2	86,2	5,7	28,6	599,6
	Accounts 1886-87	247,5	2,1	171,6	...	6,1	51,0	21,7	85,7	4,3	24,7	614,7
PROVINCIAL.												
Departmental	Accounts 1885-86	...	127,9	...	125,7	47,3	272,7	296,8	246,5	186,5	347,2	1,650,6
	Budget 1886-87	...	148,2	...	116,5	74,8	320,0	278,3	271,3	210,0	460,2	1,879,3
	Revised 1886-87	...	143,2	...	117,5	65,2	332,0	283,5	262,0	228,4	474,1	1,905,9
	Accounts 1886-87	...	138,4	...	118,6	61,6	388,5	279,4	254,7	217,7	472,1	1,931,0
Civil Officers	Accounts 1885-86	...	8	...	4,4	2	5,8	6,7	5,1	24,6	10,1	57,7
	Budget 1886-87	...	1,3	...	4,4	...	10,6	8,0	4,0	35,5	9,7	73,5
	Revised 1886-87	...	1,3	...	4,2	2	9,2	9,3	3,2	23,4	7,2	58,0
	Accounts 1886-87	...	6	...	4,4	7	7,7	6,8	3,4	20,5	7,4	51,5
Total Provincial.	Accounts 1885-86	...	128,7	...	130,1	47,5	278,5	303,5	251,6	211,1	357,3	1,708,3
	Budget 1886-87	...	149,5	...	120,9	74,8	330,6	286,3	275,3	245,5	469,9	1,952,8
	Revised 1886-87	...	144,5	...	121,7	65,4	341,2	292,8	265,2	251,8	481,3	1,963,9
	Accounts 1886-87	...	139,0	...	123,0	62,3	396,2	286,2	258,1	238,2	479,5	1,982,5
LOCAL.												
Departmental	Accounts 1885-86	5,1	1,6	...	25,3	73,5	7	236,9	83,3	3,8	109,1	537,3
	Budget 1886-87	4,5	3,3	...	30,7	101,2	...	250,0	93,8	13,0	101,0	597,5
	Revised 1886-87	4,3	1,3	...	20,0	95,9	...	247,0	90,0	11,0	109,2	578,7
	Accounts 1886-87	3,6	4	...	13,3	96,2	1	241,1	82,5	10,4	96,0	543,6
Civil Officers	Accounts 1885-86	1,4	18,6	...	8,9	3	335,6	15,0	...	373,0	73,0	825,8
	Budget 1886-87	2,3	31,6	...	9,3	...	421,9	22,0	...	405,0	127,5	1,019,6
	Revised 1886-87	2,5	29,5	...	5,0	2,1	409,0	19,5	9	367,6	113,9	950,0
	Accounts 1886-87	1,9	20,9	...	5,6	1,7	371,9	17,1	1,1	350,4	110,3	880,9
Total Local.	Accounts 1885-86	6,5	20,2	...	34,2	73,8	336,3	249,9	85,3	376,8	182,1	1,363,1
	Budget 1886-87	6,8	34,9	...	40,0	101,2	421,9	272,0	93,8	418 0	228,5	1,617,1
	Revised 1886-87	6,8	30,8	...	25,0	98,0	409,0	266,5	90,9	378,6	223,1	1,528,7
	Accounts 1886-87	5,5	21,3	...	18,9	97,9	372,0	258,2	83,6	360,8	206,3	1,424,5
TOTAL	Accounts 1885-86	153,5	152,2	1	164,3	124,0	719,8	572,8	389,4	594,5	551,3	3,421,9
	Budget 1886-87	293,5	185,6	100,0	160,9	182,1	798,7	579,1	495,5	667,3	728,2	4,190,9
	Revised 1886-87	269,3	178,0	132,5	146,7	169,8	802,0	582,5	442,3	636,1	733,0	4,092,2
	Accounts 1886-87	253,0	162,4	171,6	141,9	166,3	819,2	566,1	427,4	603,3	710,5	4,021,7

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
3,421,9	Total India	4,190,9	4,092,2	4,021,7
	ENGLAND—			
43,1	Furlough pay and allowances of officers in P. W. Department	77,3	87,2	54,0
22,2	Royal Indian Engineering College			23,0
6,6	Sundry Items			8,1
...	Stores for India			1,0
71,9	TOTAL ENGLAND	77,3	87,2	86,1
22,6	Exchange	25,7	32,4	32,3
3,516,4	GRAND TOTAL	4,293,9	4,211,8	4,140,1

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works —continued.

RESULTS.

	Departmental Actuals		Civil Actuals		Total Actuals	
	More.	Less.	More.	Less.	More.	Less.
Imperial.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year	264,9	...	...	7	264,2	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	6,0	...	3	...	6,3
„ Revised Estimate	40,0	...	...	24,9	15,1	...
Provincial.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year	280,4	...	...	6,2	274,2	...
„ Budget Estimate	51,7	...	...	22,0	29,7	...
„ Revised Estimate	25,1	...	...	6,5	18,6	...
Incorporated Local.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year	6,3	...	55,1	...	61,4	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	53,9	...	138 7	...	192,6
„ Revised Estimate	...	35,1	...	69,1	...	104,2
Total India.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year	...	...	...	...	599,8	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	169,2
„ Revised Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	70,5
England.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year	...	...	...	...	14,2	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	...	...	...	8,8	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	1,1
Exchange.						
Actuals with actuals of previous year	...	...	...	...	9,7	...
„ Budget Estimate	...	...	...	...	6,6	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...

238. *Imperial.*—The accounts show an increase of 264,2 over those of 1885-86, which is due to the general restriction of expenditure on Public Works in the previous year, as well as to heavy expenditure on Frontier Roads in Biluchistan, and on roads and buildings in the newly annexed province of Upper Burma. In Bengal, the accounts of 1885-86 include an exceptional charge of 46,6 on account of the purchase of the Barakur Iron Works, and certain initial outlay in connection therewith, these sums being provided from Imperial Funds. The increase in the Punjab accounts for 1886-87 is due to larger progress on the Derajat and Dera-Ghazi-Khan-Peshin Frontier Roads. In Bombay, the increase is due to larger expenditure on Telegraph, Postal and Salt Buildings.

239. The Revised Estimate was less than the Budget Estimate by 21,4, owing principally to grants having been surrendered at the close of the year. On the Revised Estimate of 599,6 there has been an excess of 15,1, which is the result of the Upper Burma grant having been exceeded by 39,1, owing to the expenditure incurred by Civil Officers in Upper Burma having been transferred to the Public Works Department for adjustment, at the close of the year. The lapse of 15,0 on the Revised Estimate under India, is due chiefly to inability to utilize grants, owing to scarcity of labour, unexpected reduction in suspense balances, and to the grants for repairs in Biluchistan not having been fully utilized, owing to the year having been a dry one and little repair to the mud walls and roofs being required. In Bombay the lapse is due to the grant for the extension of the new Telegraph Office at the presidency not having been utilized, and to short outlay on maintenance of salt sidings at Gujarat.

240. *Provincial.*—Here again the expenditure exceeds that recorded in the accounts of 1885-86, owing to operations having been resumed on works postponed in the previous year for want of funds. In the Central Provinces, the increase is mainly due to larger outlay on the maintenance of roads. The increase in Bengal is partly due to restriction of expenditure in the previous year, and partly to the adjustment of the working expenses of the Barakur Iron Works from 1882-83 to 1886-87, which are provincial. In Madras, the increase is principally due to larger grants for expenditure on metalled and bridged roads.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

241. The original estimate of 1,952,8 was increased in the Revised Estimate by 11,1, owing to additional grants having been made available during the course of the year, for expenditure on emergent works. The Revised Estimate has been exceeded by 18,6, owing principally to the final adjustment in the accounts of 1886-87, of the expenditure on the Barakur Iron Works from 1882-83 to 1886-87. The lapse of 5,5 in the Central Provinces, is due to the expenditure at the close of the year having been over-estimated. The excess of 1,3 over the grant for Lower Burma, is due to the allotment for the iron bridge over the Pegu River having been exceeded by 2,7. In Assam, the short outlay of 3,1 is due to the provision for establishment having been over-estimated. The lapses on the Revised Estimates of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, are attributed to inability to utilize grants, and to small savings on a number of completed works. In Bombay, the lapse on the departmental estimate, is due to difficulty in procuring labour and materials, and failure on the part of contractors to execute work. The lapse in Madras under Civil Officers, is due to the non-payment of an item of 3,5 provided for the Ootacamund Water supply project.

242. *Local.*—The restriction of expenditure in 1885-86, accounts for the increase in the accounts of 1886-87.

243. In preparing the Revised Estimate the original estimate was reduced by 88,4, principally under Civil Officers, owing to transfer of grants to other heads, and to the estimates having been generally reduced on a re-consideration of the progress of expenditure. The expenditure has fallen short of the Revised Estimate by 104,2, of which 69,1 is under Civil Officers and 35,1 under Public Works Officers.

244. The following are the principal differences:—

	Less than Revised.
Bengal (Civil Officers)	37,1
Madras (ditto)	17,2
Bombay (Departmental Officers)	13,2
Central Provinces (Civil Officers)	8,6
Punjab (Departmental Officers)	7,5
Lower Burma (ditto)	6,7
N.-W. P. and Oudh (ditto)	5,9

245. In Bengal, the short outlay is attributed to the expenditure having been over-estimated by the newly constituted District Boards. The expenditure was also over-estimated in Madras. The lapse in Bombay, is attributed to failure on the part of contractors to carry out work, want of plans and estimates, and non-payment of compensation for land. In the Central Provinces, it is due to the postponement of works by District Councils and Local Boards. The short outlay in the Punjab, is due to the abandonment of the Umballa-Pihewa Road on account of heavy charges for its maintenance, and delay in obtaining English Stores for other works. In Burma, it is chiefly due to the write-back to debit of Provincial, of expenditure on the Sattyogya Bridge. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the short outlay represents unappropriated allotments by District Boards.

246. The increase of 14,2 in the English expenditure over that of the previous year is principally due to larger payments on account of furlough pay and allowances of officers of the Public Works Department. The difference of 9,9 between the Budget and Revised Estimates is attributed to increases in the payments to Military Officers on leave and in the payments on account of Assistant Engineers under training in England.

247. The actuals have closely approximated to the Revised Estimate.

L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
963,9	RECEIPTS . . .	841,7	910,3	985,0
20,097,8	EXPENDITURE . . .	18,266,0	19,070,6	19,525,0
19,133,9	NET .	17,424,3	18,160,3	18,540,0

248. In comparing the figures of the two years, 1885-86 and 1886-87, it should be remembered that there were special circumstances in both periods which affected the receipts as well as the expenditure. In 1885-86 we had the military preparations on the North-West Frontier, the Expedition to Burma, the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, the concentration of troops and camp at Rawulpindi, and the augmentation of the strength of the British and Native Armies. In 1886-87, the operations in Burma continued longer and proved more costly than was anticipated, a sum of 300,0 only having been entered on this account in the Budget, whereas the actual expenditure amounted to 1,517,8. In the revised estimate 1,160,0 were entered for Burma, and it has been exceeded to the extent of 357,8.

249. Irrespective of the extra expenditure on account of Burma, the actuals exhibit a small increase in the ordinary expenditure of 114,3 and 194,0 over the Indian portion of the budget and revised estimates respectively, *viz.* :—

	1886-87. Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.
	₹	₹	₹
Including Burma . .	13,288,4	14,068,7	14,620,5
Deduct Burma . .	300,0	1,160,0	1,517,8
Excluding Burma . .	12,988,4	12,908,7	13,102,7
Excess actuals over budget and revised estimates excluding Burma . .	114,3	194,0	.....

250. The revised estimate made increased provision for two additional Goorkha battalions, for purchase of mules, for an augmented establishment of medical officers, British service, and for purchase of land. The excess expenditure over the revised estimate, apart from the Burma charges, is due to the adjustment of arrear expenditure connected with the late Camp of Exercise at Delhi and the Quetta Field Force, to increased good-conduct pay to the Native Army under more favourable rules, to higher rates for provisions for troops, especially in the Quetta district, and increased charges for barrack bedding in the Bengal Presidency.

251. The following paragraphs afford the detailed information which is usually given in these Appropriation Reports :—

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
31,7	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges . (*III*)	23,2	28,1	27,7
495,7	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services . . . . . (*IV*)	506,4	553,8	576,3
14,8	Remount and Cattle Establishments, Supplies and Services . . . . . (*V*)	15,3	13,7	12,0
68,0	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services (*VI*)	77,7	73,7	73,5
2,4	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services (*VII*)	2,6	2,6	2,5
4,2	Administration of Martial Law . . . (*VIII*)	2,8	4,0	4,6
16,5	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services (*IX*)	12,4	14,2	16,5
88,4	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage . . . . . (*X*)	80,7	78,5	93,6
1,0	Education . . . . . (*XII*)	6	1,0	1,1
7,9	Sea Transport Charges . . . . (*XIII*)	5,0	8,9	8,4
108,2	Miscellaneous Services . . . . (*XIV*)	18,2	18,7	48,0
838,8	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES .	744,9	797,2	864,2
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
7,0	Retired Officers . . . . . (*XVII*)	10,0	3,0	7,7
...	Military Pensions . . . . . (*XVIII*)	...	...	...
40,1	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances . . . . . (*XIX*)	38,1	38,5	42,3
47,1	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES .	48,1	41,5	50,0
885,9	TOTAL, INDIA .	793,0	838,7	914,2
	ENGLAND—			
56,2	Effective Services	33,0	48,0	47,2
3,1	Non-Effective Services	3,5	4,2	4,3
18,7	Exchange	12,2	19,4	19,3
963,9	GRAND TOTAL .	841,7	910,3	985,0

252. The excess over estimate under III is due to large recoveries of hutting money advanced in Madras, to miscellaneous recoveries in Bengal and Madras, and to increased receipts from the purchase of discharge and refund of bounty money by British soldiers in the three presidencies. Under IV it is caused by larger sales than were anticipated of commissariat stores, malt liquor and rum, owing to the increased strength of troops in Burma, and by the sale of surplus cattle and gear originally purchased for the Quetta Field Force. The increases in VIII, IX, X, XIII, XIV, and XIX occur, respectively, in prison funds, medical stores for Burma, ordnance stores issued to non-military departments in Upper Burma, recoveries of table-money for messing, officers, &c., conveyed to Burma, sale-proceeds of captured property in that country, and in the receipts on account of the Indian service family pensions. The decline under V is due to small sales of cast horses and to the value of hay supplied to remount horses at the Hosar Depôt in Madras not having been credited to military receipts as before, owing to the amalgamation of the farm and the depôt accounts. The receipts under XVII, retired officers, were less than the Budget, as the full sum due from Berar for officers lent to that Province was not realized within the year.

253. As regards the English receipts, the increase occurs under the head of Indian Troop Service, and is mainly due to receipts from the Admiralty for the employment of the troop-ships on Imperial service.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1885-86. Accounts.		No. of Grant.	1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
	INDIA—				
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—				
481,3	Army and Garrison Staff	(1)	488,2	502,1	503,9
183,7	Administrative Staff	(2)	189,0	187,4	188,4
6,477,2	Regimental Pay, &c.	(3)	6,946,6	6,902,3	6,869,7
2,180,6	Commissariat	(4)	2,641,5	3,106,8	3,630,5
228,1	Remounts and Cattle	(5)	234,6	252,9	248,5
94,0	Clothing	(6)	137,5	139,6	143,0
194,5	Barrack Establishment, &c.	(7)	194,3	212,4	237,9
28,1	Administration of Martial Law	(8)	29,0	29,1	27,5
563,1	Medical	(9)	563,0	604,2	624,0
582,7	Ordnance	(10)	523,7	525,5	450,1
28,1	Ecclesiastical	(11)	27,6	30,6	28,8
39,0	Education	(12)	39,3	37,8	36,2
46,3	Sea Transport Charges	(13)	55,0	78,2	63,7
3,203,0	Miscellaneous Services	(14)	280,7	495,6	620,7
84,6	Volunteer Corps	(15)	99,0	103,4	98,3
14,414,3			12,449,0	13,207,9	13,771,2
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—				
7,4	Rewards for Military Services	(16)	6,9	7,0	6,8
35,5	Military Pensions to Europeans	(17)	92,4	111,4	112,5
721,8	Ditto to Natives	(18)	665,9	668,3	654,5
20,5	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	(19)	20,8	20,8	21,3
47,6	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	(20)	53,4	53,3	54,2
15,247,1	TOTAL, INDIA		13,288,4	14,068,7	14,620,5
	ENGLAND—				
	EFFECTIVE—				
614,8	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India		865,0	787,0	785,0
100,5	Furlough Allowances of the Officers of the Indian Service		170,0	174,0	173,6
311,6	Indian Troop Service		322,5	294,6	295,2
20,6	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship		4,7	6,4	6,4
18,9	Miscellaneous		17,9	40,8	39,1
929,6	Stores for India		589,1	549,6	487,3
1,996,0			1,969,2	1,852,4	1,786,6
	NON-EFFECTIVE—				
125,8	Retired Pay, &c., of British Forces on account of Service in India		156,0	151,0	136,2
1,459,6	Pay and Pensions of Non-Effective and Retired Officers on account of Service in India		1,500,0	1,535,0	1,533,6
101,1	Miscellaneous Pensions		100,0	100,4	99,5
6,9	Indian Service Family Pensions		8,0	8,5	8,3
3,689,4	TOTAL, ENGLAND		3,733,2	3,647,3	3,564,2
1,161,3	EXCHANGE		1,244,4	1,354,6	1,340,3
20,097,8	GRAND TOTAL		18,266,0	19,070,6	19,525,0

254. The following statement supplies details of the additional expenditure on account of Burma :—

GRANTS.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Army and Garrison Staff	1,9	23,6	3	25,8
2. Administrative Staff	...	1,8	...	1,8
3. Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	17,9	22,3	10,7	50,9
4. Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	110,3	909,5	20,5	1,040,3
5. Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	...	1	...	1
6. Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	...	1,3	...	1,3
7. Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	8	18,5	...	19,3
8. Administration of Martial Law	...	5	...	5
9. Medical Establishments, Services and Supplies	3,8	33,9	2,9	40,6
10. Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	4,8	3,9	1,2	9,9
11. Ecclesiastical	...	1,3	...	1,3
13. Sea Transport Charges	11,7	7,4	1,9	21,0
14. Miscellaneous Services	5,3	298,3	5	304,1
17. Military Pensions, Europeans	...	9	...	9
TOTAL	156,5	1,323,3	38,0	1,517,8

255. It has been stated in paragraph 249 that, apart from the extra expenditure connected with Burma, there are various fluctuations in the Indian accounts of 1886-87 making a total of 194,0. The following is a summary of these fluctuations :—

256. The *Grant for Army and Garrison Staff* was partially saved on account of vacancies in certain appointments, including the Madras and Bombay Commands. Similar savings occurred in *Regimental Pay, &c.*, from the European and Native Army being short of the established strength. The *Commissariat* expenditure includes certain arrear charges connected with the late camp of exercise at Delhi and the Quetta Field Force, and some additional outlay on account of dearness of provisions. The cost of *Barrack Establishments and Supplies* was enhanced by the substitution of coir in place of straw for stuffing mattresses, and by the purchase of local supplies to a larger extent than was anticipated. The diminished charge for *Ordnance* is due to large supplies having been made to the Burma Police, credit for which has been taken by deduction from this head. The grant for *Education* was not all required owing to the abolition of the appointment of Superintendent, British Army Schools, and of the Normal School at Umballa. The head *Miscellaneous Services* includes the cost of land purchased in Bengal. The excess over estimate under *Military Pensions* to Europeans is due to larger payments than were expected to officers in India on account of the capitalised portions of their pensions.

257. As regards the expenditure in England, the budget for *Home Charges* and *Retired Pay* was too high, and for *Pay and Pension of non-effectives* too low. The decline under *Indian troop service* is mainly due to savings on the contract for new machinery for the *Malabar*, and to the postponement of some payments on that account to the year 1887-88. The head *Miscellaneous* includes a payment of 3,9 for gratuities on account of service in the expedition to Egypt in 1882, and 16,1 for the purchase of horses, the remainder of the increase having reference to allowances paid to officers studying the Russian language. The large saving of 101,8 under *Stores for India* is chiefly owing to the postponement of the purchase of new rifles provided for in the Budget under Ordnance Stores. A decrease of 12,2 for malt liquor and an increase of 60,2 for clothing form the minor variations.

SECTION LL.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

47.—Special Defence Works.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
...	EXPENDITURE	...	...	325,6

258. These charges appear under a separate group for the first time in the accounts of 1886-87. In the Budget and Revised and in the Accounts of previous years, they were shown under *Expenditure not charged to Revenue*. For the sake of comparison the estimates are placed below in juxtaposition with the actuals of 1886-87.

	Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
India (Inspector General, Military Works) . . .	132,5	41,4	34,9
Lower Burma	17,5	13,0	12,5
Bombay	85,0	75,9	75,7
Total .	235,0	130,3	123,1
England (Stores)	155,0	127,5	147,2
Exchange	51,7	47,4	55,3
TOTAL .	441,7	305,2	325,6

RESULTS.

	Actuals for 1886-87 More.	Less.
INDIA.		
Actuals with Budget Estimate	...	111,9
„ „ Revised Estimate	...	7,2
ENGLAND.		
Actuals with Budget Estimate	...	7,8
„ „ Revised Estimate	19,7	
EXCHANGE.		
Actuals with Budget Estimate	3,6	
„ „ Revised Estimate	7,9	

259. The original allotment was reduced in the Revised Estimate by 136,5 owing to surrender of grants at the close of the year in consequence of several large projects not having been sufficiently matured.

260. The accounts of Indian expenditure have fallen short of the Revised Estimate by 7,2 which is principally due to the non-receipt of English Stores for the Karachi Harbour Defence Works, and to the inability of the Military Works Department to utilize the full amount of the grants allotted.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

Provincial and Local Revenue as by Budget	Provincial Balances. April 1st, 1886.	March 31st, 1887.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
15,9	11,4	11,9	India	−1,7	−9	+5
771,2	381,2	261,7	Central Provinces	−185,3	−159,5	−119,5
1,296,5	18,9	114,6	Burma	−20,6	+ 2,1	+95,7
520,6	101,9	72,1	Assam	−50,0	−36,7	−29,8
4,699,0	365,0	417,5	Bengal	−73,7	−82,2	+52,5
3,790,3	460,2	450,0	North-Western Provinces . .	−200,3	−139,9	−10,2
1,892,4	332,7	356,5	Punjab	−70,0	−22,4	+23,8
3,263,1	824,9	969,0	Madras	−70,4	+52,7	+144,1
4,038,2	886,9	765,5	Bombay	−303·4	−190,5	−121,4
20,287,2	3,383,1	3,418,8	TOTAL .	−975,4	−577,3	+35,7

261. There is little to say regarding these figures, because full explanations have already been given in the earlier part of this report of the fluctuations of the various kinds of revenue and expenditure. These figures represent the surplus or deficit of each provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The net result to be gathered from them is, that whilei n the budget it was expected that this class of expenditure would exceed the revenue by 975,4, the accounts show that the revenue exceeded the expenditure by 35,7. Details explaining how these results have been produced are given below, and they show that in the Central Provinces, Assam, Punjab, and Madras, the improvement is due mainly to economy in expenditure, while in Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay, it has arisen from increased revenue. The provincial balance in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Bombay, is in excess of the minimum by 116,1, 233,7, and 349,0, respectively, while in Bengal, where it has been low, the amount has risen and is near the prescribed limit. In 1884-85 and 1885-86 the provincial expenditure in Burma largely exceeded the revenue, and special grants amounting to 66,6 and 77,1 were made from Imperial funds to cover the deficits. In 1886-87, however, a surplus of 71,8 has been obtained.

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1885-86. Accounts.	1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1885-86. Accounts.	1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL.				
571,3	459,6	458,0	469,3	Revenue . . .	110,6	130,3	123,2	120,1
2	3	3	3	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	5,0	4,9	5,3	5,3
67,8	63,2	71,2	68,4	Civil Departments .	362.6	384,3	380,3	377,5
5,2	5,1	5,3	5,8	Miscellaneous .	33.5	34,5	35,5	32,4
147,4	150,0	128,5	131,8	Railways . .	135,9	145,4	124,8	123,7
...	...	...	...	Irrigation . .	...	...	...	...
7,4	5,7	6,5	7,8	Buildings and Roads .	128,7	149,5	144,5	139,1
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	9	7,7	3,4	1,0
799,3	683,9	669,8	683,4	TOTAL .	777,2	856,6	817,0	799,1
				LOCAL—				
62,7	60,0	56,6	56,6	Revenue . . .	30,2	...	34,8	33,5
14,5	15,1	14,4	15,4	Civil Departments .	30,4	71,2	33,4	33,3
6,8	5,5	5,5	5,4	Miscellaneous . .	1,1	1,5	1,1	8
...	...	...	...	Famine . . .	...	...	..	5
8,4	6,7	7,9	7,2	Buildings and Roads .	20,2	34,9	30,8	21,3
9	7,7	3,4	1,0	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
92,9	95,0	87,8	85,6	TOTAL .	81,9	107,6	100,1	89,4
892,2	778,9	757,6	769,0	TOTAL BOTH .	859,1	964,2	917,1	888,5
...	...	...	...	Surplus + Deficit— .	+33,1	−185,3	−159,5	−119,5

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

Revenue 1885-86. Accounts.	Revenue 1886-87. Budget.	Revenue 1886-87. Revised.	Revenue 1886-87. Accounts.		Expenditure 1885-86. Accounts.	Expenditure 1886-87. Budget.	Expenditure 1886-87. Revised.	Expenditure 1886-87. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
810,9	852,0	874,4	944,3	Revenue	201,5	203,6	197,8	201,5
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,8	6,1	5,1	5,1
74,5	72,9	86,0	82,1	Civil Departments	512,6	510,4	586,3	587,4
3,4	3,0	4,2	4,1	Miscellaneous	36,9	39,8	42,6	40,7
233,6	260,0	285,0	291,7	Railways	286,7	284,3	284,3	282,6
3,8	3,1	3,4	2,9	Irrigation	36,9	31,0	22,0	19,8
4,7	4,6	4,6	4,4	Buildings and Roads	130,1	120,9	121,7	122,9
77,1	...	...	...	Grant-in-aid from Imperial to meet the deficiency in the Provincial balance	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—2,5	—6	—2,2	—2,3
1,208,0	1,195,6	1,257,6	1,329,5	TOTAL	1,208,0	1,195,5	1,257,6	1,257,7
				LOCAL—				
73,2	84,8	86,2	104,5	Revenue	4,0	4,7	4,5	5,4
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	6,3	7,7	6,5	6,7
2,8	2,8	2,9	3,1	Civil Departments	48,2	61,2	56,3	57,9
8,3	8,1	8,3	9,6	Miscellaneous	3,4	4,6	3,4	3,2
...	...	...	...	Railways	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Irrigtaion	3,1	2,8	2,0	3,6
5,6	5,2	4,6	4,7	Buildings and Roads	34,3	40,0	25,0	18,9
—2,5	—6	—2,2	—2,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
87,4	100,3	99,8	119,6	TOTAL	99,3	121,0	97,7	95,7
1,295,4	1,295,9	1,357,4	1,449,1	TOTAL BOTH	1,307,3	1,316,5	1,355,3	1,353,4
...	...	...	...	SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	—11,9	—20,6	+2,1	+95,7

Assam.

Revenue 1885-86. Accounts.	Revenue 1886-87. Budget.	Revenue 1886-87. Revised.	Revenue 1886-87. Accounts.		Expenditure 1885-86. Accounts.	Expenditure 1886-87. Budget.	Expenditure 1886-87. Revised.	Expenditure 1886-87. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
429,1	408,0	406,3	411,5	Revenue	91,5	97,5	94,4	93,7
1	1	1	1	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1	1	2	2
30,4	32,1	30,0	29,7	Civil Departments	212,5	226,0	211,3	212,0
3,7	3,2	3,6	3,9	Miscellaneous	13,3	14,7	13,8	13,5
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	30,2	4,8	20,1	21,8
3,6	8,6	4,5	4,1	Railways	14,3	19,0	17,9	18,2
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	...	...	...	...
7	6	6	7	Buildings and Roads	47,5	74,8	65,4	62,3
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	32,9	66,9	59,1	56,9
467,6	452,6	445,1	450,0	TOTAL	442,3	503,8	482,2	478,6

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Assam—*continued.*

Revenue 1885-86. Accounts.	Revenue 1886-87. Budget.	Revenue 1886-87. Revised.	Revenue 1886-87. Accounts.		Expenditure 1885-86. Accounts.	Expenditure 1886-87. Budget.	Expenditure 1886-87. Revised.	Expenditure 1886-87. Accounts.
				LOCAL—				
50,9	50,9	50,9	51,4	Revenue	6	5	6	6
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,9	3,5	3,4	3,2
5,2	4,9	4,5	4,8	Civil Department	21,5	24,1	22,9	23,2
1,6	1,7	1,7	1,8	Miscellaneous	4,8	4,4	2,9	3,2
...	...	...	...	Railways	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	...	...	...	...
12,6	10,5	12,0	12,0	Buildings and Roads	73,8	101,2	98,0	97,9
32,9	66,9	59,1	56,9	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
103,2	134,9	128,2	126,9	TOTAL	103,6	133,7	127,8	128,1
570,8	587,5	573,3	576,9	TOTAL BOTH	545,9	637,5	610,0	606,7
...	...	...	...	SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+24,9	—50,0	—36,7	—29,8

Bengal.

Revenue 1885-86. Accounts.	Revenue 1886-87. Budget.	Revenue 1886-87. Revised.	Revenue 1886-87. Accounts.		Expenditure 1885-86. Accounts.	Expenditure 1886-87. Budget.	Expenditure 1886-87. Revised.	Expenditure 1886-87. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,001,8	3,021,5	3,005,5	3,068,3	Revenue	494,2	520,8	506,9	515,0
...	...	...	...	Transfers for Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	...	...	...	...
7,3	6,8	7,3	8,3	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1	1	1	1
385,8	388,2	390,3	387,5	Civil Departments	2,202,6	2,185,9	2,207,8	2,188,2
85,4	99,0	90,8	95,1	Miscellaneous	280,5	281,2	266,1	268,4
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	12,4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	2,1	1,5	5	3
447,3	476,4	517,7	527,2	Railways	500.2	519,0	527,4	526,7
261,7	220,4	218,6	222,6	Irrigation	446,5	434,1	458,9	429,7
74,7	74,4	63,5	86,7	Buildings and Roads	278,5	330,6	341,2	396,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	20,0	20,0	20,0	18,3
4,264,0	4,286,7	4,293,8	4,395,8	TOTAL	4,237,1	4,293,2	4,328,9	4,342,9
				LOCAL—				
403,7	393,4	402,5	404,1	Revenue	22,5	21,2	20,8	19,8
5,5	5,0	5,1	6,1	Interest	...	...	...	...
1,2	1,9	1,3	1,3	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	33,0	34,2	34,2	34,4
2,9	2,1	2,2	6,6	Civil Departments	16,6	15,7	18,6	19,8
15,9	8,4	8,4	13,1	Miscellaneous	6,6	6,5	6,1	7,5
...	..	...	...	Railways	...	...	...	...
1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3	Irrigation	..	...	...	...
1	1	7	2,2	Buildings and Roads	336,3	421,9	409,0	371,9
20,0	20,0	20,0	18,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
450,8	432,3	441,6	453,0	TOTAL	415,0	499,5	488,7	453,4
4,714,8	4,719,0	4,735,4	4,848,8	TOTAL BOTH	4,652,1	4,792,7	4,817,6	4,796,3
...	...	...	...	SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+62,7	—73,7	—82,2	+52,5

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue. 1885-86. Accounts.	Revenue. 1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure. 1885-86. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,402,6	2,390,9	2,436,9	2,750,9	Revenue . . .	826,4	840,6	844,6	826,3
—77,9	...	...	—258,1	Reduction for Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue .	...	...	...	...
1,7	7	1,9	2,0	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
152,0	150,5	156,7	163,9	Civil Departments .	1,172,6	1,193,4	1,147,7	1,145,4
25,4	35,1	33,0	34,1	Miscellaneous . .	203,4	210,9	214,3	215,1
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . . .	99,7	102,9	167,3	160,9
109,0	118,2	144,4	146,6	Railways . . .	109,5	101,0	114,2	115,6
451,1	462,4	458,2	473,9	Irrigation . . .	486,0	512,4	502,4	493,4
107,1	90,0	93,9	90,9	Buildings and Roads .	303,5	286,3	292,8	286,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	150,0	186,6	191,5	173,7
3,171,0	3,247,8	3,325,0	3,404,2	TOTAL .	3,351,1	3,434,1	3,474,8	3,416,6
				LOCAL—				
493,5	497,0	497,1	500,7	Revenue . . .	2	4	3	2,2
2,6	2,7	2,6	2,6	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . . .	19,0	19,6	19,2	19,2
18,7	21,9	21,8	20,9	Civil Departments .	433,4	450,1	437,4	436,1
15,5	13,6	13,7	13,8	Miscellaneous . .	8	1,0	1,0	7
...	...	...	...	Railways . . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Irrigation . . .	..	...	...	...
7,7	7,3	7,6	6,9	Buildings and Roads .	249,9	272,0	266,5	258,2
150,0	186,6	191,5	173,7	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
688,0	729,1	734,3	718,6	TOTAL .	703,3	743,1	724,4	716,4
3,859,0	3,976,9	4,059,3	4,122,8	TOTAL BOTH .	4,054,4	4,177,2	4,199,2	4,133,0
...	...	...	...	Surplus + Deficit— .	—195,4	—200,3	—139,9	—10,2

Punjab.

Revenue. 1885-86. Accounts.	Revenue. 1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure. 1885-86. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,301,6	1,318,8	1,319,0	1,331,9	Revenue . . .	267,6	278,8	276,8	277,8
7	8	8	7	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
2,8	2,5	2,6	2,2	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	9,3	7,2	7,2	7,4
151,1	143,9	138,8	141,4	Civil Departments .	888,1	927,6	908,9	905,4
27,7	21,2	24,7	27,0	Miscellaneous . .	108,2	117,4	113,9	114,4
29,0	29,5	7,0	7,3	Railways . . .	44,0	44,0	19,9	17,6
3,8	4,4	4,2	4,6	Irrigation . . .	3,4	1,6	9,2	2,1
58,7	54,2	46,9	45,7	Buildings and Roads .	251,6	275,3	265,2	258,1
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	—39,2	—19,0	—29,7	—25,1
1,575,4	1,575,3	1,544,0	1,560,8	TOTAL .	1,533,0	1,632,9	1,571,4	1,557,7

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab—*continued.*

Revenue. 1885-86. Accounts.	Revenue. 1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure. 1885-86. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				LOCAL				
301,2	302,2	312,6	311,2	Revenue . . .	96,5	103,8	108,6	103,4
...	1,1	5	1,1	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	4,7	6,8	6,8	6,9
4	3,4	8,8	11,2	Civil Departments .	97,3	101,9	96,6	112,4
15,2	10,4	16,1	16,0	Miscellaneous . .	3,5	4,2	5,4	5,8
...	...	...	...	Railways . . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	Irrigation . . .	...	...	...	...
4	...	5,0	18,3	Buildings and Roads .	83,3	93,8	90,9	83,6
—39,2	—19,0	—29,7	—25,1	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
278,0	298,1	313,3	332,8	TOTAL .	285,3	310,5	308,3	312,1
1,853,4	1,873,4	1,857,3	1,893,6	TOTAL BOTH .	1,818,3	1,943,4	1,879,7	1,869,8
...	...	...	...	Surplus + Deficit— .	+35,1	—70,0	—22,4	+23,8

Madras.

Revenue. 1885-86. Accounts.	Revenue. 1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure. 1885-86. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,357,4	2,203,9	2,278,2	2,312,2	Revenue . . .	621,6	645,3	646,3	649,4
2	3	3	2	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,6
131,1	141,3	137,9	136,8	Civil Departments .	1,243,5	1,256,5	1,252,0	1,261,2
21,3	17,7	17,4	17,3	Miscellaneous . .	196,8	202,2	198,1	190,3
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	27,8	1,0	6	5
...	...	...	...	Railways . . .	3,9	8,5	4,1	3,9
5,9	5,4	5,4	7,5	Irrigation . . .	62,2	46,6	43,1	42,3
12,8	11,0	14,2	11,2	Buildings and Roads .	211,1	245,5	251,8	238,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	4,4	6,0	14,0	10,1
2,528,7	2,379,6	2,453,4	2,485,2	TOTAL .	2,382,0	2,422,3	2,420,7	2,406,5
				LOCAL—				
797,2	751,2	747,4	764,3	Revenue . . .	321,3	318,1	321,0	319,7
7,7	7,7	7,6	8,0	Interest . . .	1,0	1,2	1,0	1,0
13,2	12,7	12,3	13,1	Civil Departments .	131,2	131,9	131,2	129,5
52,0	42,8	44,1	50,0	Miscellaneous . .	51,1	48,0	47,6	49,5
73,0	69,1	74,0	80,4	Buildings and Roads .	376,8	418,0	378,6	360,8
4,4	6,0	14,0	10,1	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
947,5	889,5	899,4	925,9	TOTAL .	881,4	917,2	879,4	860,5
3,476,2	3,269,1	3,352,8	3,411,1	TOTAL BOTH .	3,263,4	3,339,5	3,300,1	3,267,0
...	...	...	...	Surplus + Deficit— .	+212,8	—70,4	+52,7	+144,1

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Bombay.

Revenue. 1885-86. Accounts.	Revenue. 1886-87. Budget.	Revenue. 1886-87. Revised.	Revenue. 1886-87. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1885-86. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1886-87. Budget.	Expenditure. 1886-87. Revised.	Expenditure. 1886-87. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,836,9	3,411,2	3,532,8	3,650,4	Revenue	1,803,6	1,719,3	1,787,3	1,857,0
5,4	5,7	5,4	5,3	Interest	...	...	...	...
5	6	4	4	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	11,1	11,4	11,1	11,2
167,4	172,3	136,4	132,9	Civil Departments	1,421,9	1,500,3	1,426,9	1,429,0
35,0	28,2	30,7	27,8	Miscellaneous	218,4	216,6	225,4	220,5
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Railways	1,0	3,6	1,9	1,7
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	...	...	...	...
127,2	75,3	75,6	76,0	Buildings and Roads	357,3	469,9	481,3	479,5
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	66,7	62,4	55,3	55,3
4,172,4	3,693,3	3,781,3	3,892,8	TOTAL	3,880,5	3,983,5	3,989,2	4,054,2
				LOCAL—				
262,4	260,2	269,3	280,4	Revenue	...	15,3	5,7	5,8
1,1	1,3	1,4	1,2	Interest	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7
42,9	37,8	62,1	61,7	Civil Departments	161,3	166,0	186,8	192,5
12,0	7,0	13,6	14,4	Miscellaneous	10,2	9,0	9,6	8,3
38,0	38,6	42,6	41,6	Buildings and Roads	182,2	228,5	223,1	206,3
66,7	62,4	55,3	55,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
423,1	407,3	444,3	454,6	TOTAL	355,5	420,5	426,9	414,6
4,595,5	4,100,6	4,225,6	4,347,4	TOTAL BOTH	4,236,0	4,404,0	4,416,1	4,468,8
...	...	...	...	Surplus+ Deficit—	+359,5	−303,4	−190,5	−121,4

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1885-86. Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
6,361,3	EXPENDITURE	10,713,0	11,022,2	10,585,0

262. The expenditure has exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 4,223,7 and has fallen short of the Budget by 128,0, the deviations under the several heads comprised in this group being as follows :—

	Better + worse − than Accounts, 1885-86.	Better + worse − than Budget, 1886-87.
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS—		
48. State Railways	*−410,3*	*−396,0*
49. Irrigation Works	+15,1	+152,6
50 CAPITAL CHARGES INVOLVED IN REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES	*−3,828,5*	*−70,3*

263. This group originally embraced the grant for Special Defence Works, which has now been transferred to a distinct group after L, Army Services. Another important change has been made by omitting exchange from the capital charge involved in the redemption of liabilities, as both receipts and payments occur in England, and this explains the discrepancy between the amount entered above as Budget and the corresponding figure in the Statements attached to the Financial Statement. The total outlay on State Railways in 1886-87 is actually 478,7 less than the previous year, but the actuals *under this head* show an increase of 410,3, as out of the total outlay incurred in 1885-86, 500,0 for Frontier Railways, 589,0 for Protective Railways, was provided from Revenue, whereas in 1886-87 only 200,0 have been so taken from the Protective Railway grant. In 1885-86 the expenditure was also reduced by a special refund of about 470,0 from the Indian Midland Company for outlay incurred by Government on certain lines taken over by them, but this may be set off against an increased expenditure in that year on stores which have been used only in 1886-87. The excess over the Budget under State Railways is due to outlay on the Burma and North-West Frontier Railways, including the Sutlej bridge. The saving in irrigation works has accrued from inability to spend the sanctioned grants. The large expenditure on capital charge in redemption of liabilities has reference to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway annuity.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

48.—State Railways.

1885-86. Accounts.			1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts
247,5	I.—INDIA	East Indian	200,0	150,0	158,9
130,2		Rajputana-Malwa	47,5	74,6	52,3
4,6		Holkar	2,5	*−3,6*	*−4,6*
4,8		Scindia	5,0	1,2	6
332,8		Stores (General / Protective)	174,0	*−363,7*	*−311,6*
...		Reserve	47,6	...	...
719,9			476,6	*−141,5*	*−104,4*
20,0	II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES	Wardha-Coal	27,9	28,4	27,3
45,3		Nagpur-Chattisgarh	63,1	68,3	67,
−5		Bilaspur-Etawah Survey	...	...	*−1*
293,1		Kutni-Umaria	52,1	84,5	85,3
16,2		Umaria Colliery	21,0	33,9	33,3
54,9		Nagpur Bengal	8,0	7,5	6,6
429,0			172,1	222,6	220,0
108,7	III.—BURMA	Burma Railway	5,3	9,0	15 0
		Tounghoo-Mandalay Extension	...	231,9	225,'6
108,7			5,3	240,9	240,6
238,2	IV.—BENGAL	Eastern Bengal	100,9	176,8	175,6
29,3		Northern Bengal	51,0	6,0	1,8
−49,0		Tirhoot	12,5	17,6	27,1
8,4		Patna-Gya	12,5	7,8	5,9
−4		Nalhati	*−5*	*−6*	*−1,1*
111,8		Dacca	38,1	33,7	29,2
1		Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	1,2	8	8
196,6		Assam-Behar (Tirhoot Section)	62,1	71,8	77,5
237,9		Assam-Behar (Assam-Behar Section)	41,3	168,7	165,5
772,9			319,1	482,6	482,3

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

1885-86. Accounts.			1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
—4	V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ghazipore-Dildarnagar	...	...	...
78,9		Cawnpore-Achnera	15,1	—19,3	—26,9
6,7		Bareilly-Pillibhit	1,5	1,5	1,1
—155,6		Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	...	...
—314,2		Jhansi-Manikpur	...	...	...
—384,6			16,6	—17,8	—25,8
374,5	VI.—Punjab	North-Western	740,6	466,0	466,1
5		Amritsar-Pathankot	4,5	4,0	1
44,4		Rewari-Ferozepore	30,0	5,5	5,2
1,684,9		Sind-Pishin, Sibi-Quetta	574,9	1,437,7	1,413,8
...		,, Killa-Abdulla	..	38,5	38,0
12,8		,, Bostan-Gulistan	239,0	360,8	375,9
47,4		,, Durwaza-Quetta	145,0	178,2	193,1
...		Frontier Railways—Stores	—25,0	...	...
656,2		Sind-Sagar—Western	871,5	1,043,7	1,029,1
107,1		,, Eastern	10,0	75,0	42,6
163,9		Sutlej Bridge	240,5	275,5	270,9
251,5		Bolan, Temporary Line	3,5	34,6	6,4
230,0		Kandahar Reserve	87,6	119,6	99,1
...		Reserve for Frontier Lines	520,0	...	...
3,573,2			3,442,1	4,039,1	3,940,3
158,7	VII.—Madras	Caddapah-Nellore	179,4	206,1	204,4
408,5		Bellary-Kistna	500,0	327,3	355,8
8,5		Dharmaveram Extension	3,4	2,9	2,7
6,8		Pakal-Villupuram	4,0	5,4	5,1
...		Bezvada to Hyderabad Frontier	100,0	1,0	...
582,5			786,8	542,7	568,0
2	VIII.—Bombay	Dhond and Manmad	8,5	2,9	2,1
5,801,8		GRAND TOTAL	5,227,1	5,371,5	5,323,1
589,0		*Deduct*—Famine, Relief and Insurance—Protective Railways	500,0	200,0	200,0
500,0		*Deduct*—Frontier Railways	...	...	...
4,712,8		Net Charge against State Railways—Construction not charged to Revenue	4,727,1	5,171,5	5,123,1
		Distributed as under—			
2,363,1		India	2,327,1	3,328,3	3,305,2
1,787,2		England	1,800,0	1,344,0	1,321,1
562,5		Exchange	600,0	499,2	496,8
4,712,8		Total, as above	4,727,1	5,171,5	5,123,1

RESULTS.

	Actuals. More.	Actuals. Less.
Outlay in India, including Exchange—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	876,4	...
,, Budget Estimate	874,9	...
,, Revised Estimate	...	25,5
Outlay in England—		
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	466,1
,, Budget Estimate	...	478,9
,, Revised Estimate	...	22,9

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

264. For the first time this year the outlay on each line includes the exchange chargeable to it, and the total addition on this account in the actuals is 496,8. For the purposes of this report it will be convenient to divide the outlay into two parts comprising respectively the expenditure in India and in England. As regards the expenditure in India the increase over the actuals of 1885-86 is owing chiefly to the vigorous prosecution of works on the Frontier Railways, including the Sutlej Bridge at Ferozepore and the Sind-Sagar Railway in view to the early completion of the several projects. It should also be noted that in 1885-86, a sum of fifty lakhs was deducted from this head and charged off to Frontier Railways under 37.—*Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)*. During the year under review no such allowance was provided for. Again, the charge in the previous year to 34.—*Construction of Protective Railways* by reduction from this head, was nearly thirty-nine lakhs in excess of the similar transfer in 1886-87. Against these additions may be set off a refund of about forty-seven lakhs by the Indian Midland Railway Company, credited to this head in 1885-86 on account of the Cawnpore-Kalpi and Jhansi-Manikpur Railways transferred to that undertaking.

265. The whole of the grants and outlay under Protective Railways, Frontier Railways and State Railways Capital are, as explained in last year's report, dealt with together in the above statement in the first instance. During the year under review, the total cost of Frontier lines was finally borne by this head, but 200,0 on account of Protective Railways was deducted from the total expenditure of the year and transferred to the head 34.—*Construction of Protective Railways.*

266. The Budget Estimate of 1886-87 was prepared for a total outlay of 5,227,1, made up as follows:—

Amount approved by the Secretary of State, in Finance Despatch No. 367 of the 10th December 1885	...	4,467,5
Addition approved by Finance Department on account of proposed short outlay on Special Defence Works	...	150,0
Contribution by the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh from surplus provincial balances, towards outlay on Railways in those Provinces, classed as *Productive Public Works*	...	16,6
Exchange on English Stores	645,0	
Deduct—Estimated Exchange on English Stores paid for in previous years, likely to be issued to Revenue in 1886-87	*52,0*	593,0
Total	...	5,227,1

267. This included 500,0 shewn under *Construction of Protective Railways*, originally provided from ordinary revenues.

268. The detailed distribution of the sum of 5,227,1 is given in the last page, but these arrangements were modified during the year according to the exigencies of the various undertakings. At the time the Revised Estimate was prepared, the grant for outlay stood at 5,470,4, as under—

Amount approved by the Secretary of State, in Finance Despatch No. 367, dated 10th December 1885, as above	4,467,5
Addition approved by the Finance Department on account of Estimated short outlay on Defence Works, as above	150,0
Additional grant sanctioned by Finance Department in letter No. 2469 dated 10th August 1886 (less 30,0 subsequently surrendered by the Public Works Department) for capital outlay on the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Sibi-Quetta Section	142,5
Additional grant sanctioned by the Finance Department, in letter No. 3834 of 22nd October 1886, for outlay on the Sind-Sagar State Railway, Western Section	100,0
Additional grant sanctioned by the Finance Department for outlay on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Extension	200,0
	5,060,0
Less—Outlay likely to be incurred on the railway from Bezvada to the Hyderabad Frontier during 1886-87, from funds advanced by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway, to be refunded to that Company in 1887-88. This amount was surrendered, as it was available for other purposes	*27,5*
Total grant from Imperial Funds excluding Exchange	5,032,5
Add—Estimated Exchange on English outlay during 1886-87	490,0
Carried over	5,522,5

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

Brought forward .	5,522,5
Deduct—Estimated Exchange on English stores paid for in previous years, likely to be issued to Revenue in 1886-87	*34,3*
Total grant from Imperial Funds (including Exchange) . . .	5,488,2
Owing to transfer of Rolling stock and plant from the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway, the transactions of the State Railways, in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, it was estimated would result in a *net credit which would revert to Provincial Funds of*	*—17,8*
Leaving the balance of the Grant under this head at	5,470,4

269. The Revised Estimate was cast at 5,371,5 or 98,9 less than the grant available, as it was considered that the full amount could not be expended during the year. Of this amount, 200,0 was shewn under 34—*Construction of Protective Railways*, and the balance, 5,171,5, under the head 47—*State Railways, Construction.* The grant of 5,171,5 was distributed afresh in the Revised Estimate as will be seen from the figures in page 114, and it is necessary now to explain the difference between the Actuals and the Revised. This difference is a net saving of 25,5 in the Indian outlay is not large including exchange, and the following are more important variations comprised in it.

	Accounts, less than Revised Estimate. India.	England.	Total.	Accounts, more than Revised Estimate. India.	England.	Total.
Rajputana-Malwa	22,3	...	22,3	...	...	...
North-Western	...	...	...	32,9	*—32,8*	1
Sind-Pishin, Darwaza-Quetta . . .	...	...	...	14,2	7	14,9
Sind-Sagar, Eastern Section . . .	12,5	19,9	32,4	...	...	...
Bolan	28,2	...	28,2	...	...	...
Sind-Pishin, Bostan-Gulistan . . .	...	...	...	20,7	*—5,6*	15,1

270. The lapse on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is owing chiefly to short expenditure on various sub-heads and works, owing to the progress of outlay having been overestimated. Under Rolling Stock there was a large lapse, due to the non-receipt from England of iron-work for Carriage and Wagon Stock, and to credits realized for transfer of stock to the Bolan and Tirhoot Railways, after the Revised Estimate had been passed. The excess on the North-Western Railway represents the value of Plant and Stores taken over from the Bolan Railway under orders of Government issued after the Revised Estimate had been disposed of, and larger payments for firewood than anticipated. The credits from Revenue for stores issued for renewals also fell short of expectations. The excess on the Darwaza-Quetta Section of the Sind-Pishin State Railway is owing to store charges brought to account, which were not foreseen when the Revised Estimate was framed, and to the rates for the carriage of permanent-way over the Bolan Railway having proved higher than anticipated. The lapse on the Sind-Sagar Railway, Eastern Section, is attributed to the charge for Exchange having fallen short of expectations, and to the provision for Land and Indian outlay on Rolling Stock not having been worked up. The lapse on the Bolan Railway is the result of a revision of allocation of expenditure between the Public Works and Military Departments, under which a considerable sum was credited to the former, and the transfer to the North-Western Railway of the stores and suspense balance under orders issued by Government after the Revised Estimate had been dealt with. The excess on the Bostan-Gulistan Section of the Sind-Pishin State Railway, is attributed chiefly to the higher rates charged for carriage of permanent-way over the Bolan Railway, and to a debit made against the grant, by credit to *Deposits*, of liabilities for work done by contractors. These liabilities are being cleared off during 1887-88 by cash payments to the contractors concerned and debit to *Deposits*.

171. The diminished outlay in England is due to the demands for Railway Stores being much smaller than was indicated when the estimate was framed.

48.—Irrigation Works.

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
	Beluchistan—			
...	Khushdil Khan reservoir	...	7,0	7,0
	Bengal—			
46,8	Orissa Canals	64,0	54,8	43,5
1,0	Midnapore Canal	3,0	1,2	5
16,1	Sone Canals	20,0	19,0	13,6
63,9	Carried over .	87,0	82,0	64,6

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

49.—Irrigation Works—*continued.*

1885-86. Accounts.		Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
63,9	Brought forward .	87,0	82,0	64,6
	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—			
2,3	Ganges Canal	24,6	12,4	3,6
87,5	Lower Ganges Canal	124,0	169,1	157,4
1,8	Agra Canal	8,2	8,5	8,7
3,6	Eastern Jumna Canal	6,9	5,1	1,1
	Punjab—			
18,9	Western Jumna Canal	28,2	27,1	25,1
11,9	Bari-Doab Canal	15,6	7,1	6,3
88,2	Sirhind Canal	84,2	96,5	94,5
55,2	Chenab Canal	60,4	41,0	37,0
32,9	Other Works	18,4	26,1	27,2
	Madras—			
30,9	Godavari Delta	33,6	23,5	15,1
36,2	Kistna	48,0	45,0	35,7
51,5	Sangam Anicut System	37,7	34,7	26,0
2,1	Kurnool Canal	...	...	*—4*
30,8	Other Projects	31,2	25,6	21,9
	Bombay—			
1,7	Desert Canal	6,4	4,4	3,4
4,3	Begari Canal	...	2,0	1,9
26,4	Eastern Nara Works	32,9	17,7	15,6
6,2	Mutha Canals	...	...	...
6,2	Other Projects	3,0	3,2	2,7
...	Reserve	49,7	...	...
562,5	Total Outlay .	700,0	631,0	547,4
	This includes—			
6,6	Outlay in England	...	4,0	2,0
2,0	Exchange	...	1,5	8

Results.	Actuals. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	...	15,1
,, Budget Estimate	...	152,6
,, Revised Estimate	...	83,6

272. The outlay in 1886-87 was 15,1 less than that in 1885-86, as the local authorities found it impossible to utilise the grants.

273. The Budget was framed for the fixed annual grant of 700,0, but, owing to inability to spend the money, the Revised Estimate reduced the probable expenditure by 69,0, but even the reduced estimate has proved to be in excess of requirements by 83,6.

Special Defence Works.

	1886-87. Budget.	Revised.
India	235,0	130,3
England	155,0	127,5
Exchange	51,7	47,4
Total .	441,7	305,2

See page 500.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*concluded.*

50.—Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

1885-86, Accounts.		1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—			
545,0	India 3½ per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of East Indian Railway annuity and debenture stock	...	2,9	2,9
	EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY—			
541,0	India 3½ per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per cent. debenture stock	...	...	...
	SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY—			
...	India 3½ per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway annuity	4,844,2	4,911,6	4,911,6
1,086,0	TOTAL	4,844,2	4,914,5	4,914,5

RESULTS.

	ACTUALS. More.	Less.
Actuals with Actuals of previous year	3,828,5	...
„ Budget Estimate	70,3	...
„ Revised Estimate	...	...

274. These figures were brought into the Estimates and Accounts from advices sent out by the Secretary of State. The large increase over the payments of the previous year is due to the redemption by the Secretary of State of a large portion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway annuity.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	1,201,0	1,201,5	1,208,9
Discharged	1,220,1	1,176,1	1,192,3
NET INDIA	—19,1	+25,4	+16,6
ENGLAND—			
Redemption of East Indian Railway Annuity	...	2,9	2,9
Redemption of Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway annuity	4,844,2	4,911,6	4,911,6
India 3 per cent.: Money raised by the issue	5,000,0	5,207,5	5,207,5
Total incurred	9,844,2	10.122,0	10,122,0
Discharged	409,7	409,7	411,0
NET ENGLAND	9,434,5	9,712,3	9,711,0
NET BOTH	+9,415,4	+9,737,7	+9,727,6

275. See paragraph 59 under B Interest on debt. In that paragraph against the India 3 per cent., the sum of ₹6,000,0 was entered, that being the amount of stock issued. Here 5,207,5 are stated as that is the actual amount received, the stock having been issued at a discount.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	1886-87. Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	1886-87. Accounts.
Special Loans	...	—2	—2
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+58,4	+50,6	+55,2
Savings Bank Deposits	+419,8	+660,2	+720,8
	+478,2	+710,6	+775,8

276. The—2 under Special Loans are the Capitalized values of certain small pensions under the 1st Oudh loan. There are now very few Treasury Notes, and the Service Fund Deposits refer mainly to the Bengal and Bombay Uncovenanted Funds, whose deposits during the year amounted to 51,0 and 5,4 respectively. The Estimate of *Savings Bank Deposits* was too low. During the year under review the net deposits in Railway Banks amounted to 7,1, in the Civil Engineer's Provident Fund to 19,9, in the Military Banks to 2,3, and in the Post Office Banks about 2,000,1 including transfers from the Presidency and the late District Savings Banks.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.			1886-87. Revised.			Accounts.		
INDIA—									
Provincial Balances (net)			−975,4			− 577,3			+ 35,7
Commission for the Reduction of Debt (Indian Account)	749,0	−5=	+ 748,5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds	596,4	−594,2=	+ 2,2	630,5	−666,9=	−36,4	678,8	−717,3=	− 38,5
Political, Railway and Military Prize Funds	54,9−	50,0=	+ 4,9	36,6	−46,4=	−9,8	41,5	−49,4=	− 7,9
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,043,9−	15,210,8=	− 166,9	14,472,8−	14,443,7=	+29,1	14,959,7−	14,915,1=	+ 44,6
Advances	7,699,2 −	7,818,6=	− 119,4	6,544,6−	6,686,9=	−142,3	6,913,4−	7,028,7=	− 115,3
Suspense Accounts	11,5	−20,1=	− 8,6	21,6	−72,6=	−51,0	148,3	−132,5=	+ 15,8
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	...	+ 1,247,5	1,380,2	... =	+ 1,380,2	1,362,4		+ 1,362,4
Miscellaneous	35,5	−34,8=	+ 7	70,7	−43,5=	+27,2	63,6	−62,5=	+ 1,1
ENGLAND	3,0	−3,0=		16,6	−8,1=	+8,5	13,6	−6,3=	+ 7,3
TOTAL			+ 733,5			+628,2			+ 1,305,2

277. The first two items have been explained in para. 261. The *Excluded Local Funds* are banking accounts and are not susceptible of detailed explanation. The operations of the *Political, Railway and Military Prize Funds* have turned out very much as was anticipated in the budget. The heads *Deposit, Advances and Suspense Accounts and Miscellaneous* are uncertain quantities which it is difficult to forecast. In this year they do not present any special features requiring notice. The particulars of the net credit under *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* are given below. The amount 7,3 entered against England includes an exceptional receipt, being unclaimed interest repaid by the Eastern Bengal and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Companies, and by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, consequent on the purchase of the several undertakings by the State.

Sterling Liabilities increased.	Sterling amount.	Exchange. Cr.	Dr.
Permanent debt	4,796,4	1,803,8	
Other debt heads	7,3	2,7	
Receipts from Railway Companies to be repaid hereafter.			
Guaranteed Railways	517,5	194,6	
Subsidized Railways	1,618,6	608,7	
Payments to Railway Companies for recovery hereafter —*Guaranteed Railways*	−34,9		13,1
Payments to Railway Companies against Receipts from them in previous years.			
Guaranteed Railways	−10,8		4,1
Subsidized Railways	−2,774,8		1,021,8
Increase in the English cash balance	−554,2		208,4
TOTAL		2,609,8	1,247,4
Net		1,362,4	

Section R.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c.

	Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
India	484,4—1,382,0	1,085,2—1,012,7	1,136,1—1,053,3
	—897,6	72,5	82,8

278. These figures represent transactions of great magnitude which it is difficult to estimate. The loans made amounted to 328,7 less than the estimate, and this difference is spread over all the Provinces, but is greatest in Bengal where the Calcutta Port Trust did not draw the full amount sanctioned for it. The loans repaid amounted to 651,7 more than was anticipated, and here the excess is mainly in India, Bengal and Madras. In India it represents the amount repaid by the Gwalior Durbar after the death of His Highness the Maharajah, in Bengal, large instalments on account of the Hughly Bridge, and in Madras, the sum realised from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in respect of the Mysore line, by which the debt of that State was liquidated:

	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.
Loans to Native States	16,0	907,3
Advances for Ceylon Cable	...	1,8
Loans to Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts	915,4	92,7
Do. Mofussil Municipalities	13,8	19,7
Do. Port Fund	4	...
Do. District and other Local Committees	85,1	4,5
Do. Landholders and other Notabilities	22,6	110,1
TOTAL	1,053,3	1,136,1

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1886-87.			England, 1886-87.			Total, 1886-87.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies.									
B. B. & C. I.	+32,1	+103,1	+122,6	−115,0	−160,2	−157,5	−82,9	−57,1	−34,9
G. I. P.	+275,0	+275,0	+317,9	−540,0	−1,121,7	−102,6	−265,0	−846,7	+215,3
M.	+289,7	+339,2	+355,7	−206,0	−323,2	−308,8	+89,7	+16,0	+46,9
O. & R.	−280,0	−240,0	−226,2	+474,0	−631,0	+352,0	+1940	−871,0	+125,8
S. P. & D.	...	...	...	...	−10,7	−10,8	...	−10,7	−10,8
S. I.	+24,0	+52,7	+50,4	+16,0	+67,7	+79,1	+40,0	+120,4	+129,5
	340,8	530,0	+620,4	−365,0	−2,179,1	−148,6	−24,2	−1,649,1	+471,8
Subsidized Companies.									
S. M.	−776,3	−1,593,3	−1,661,4	−278,1	−88,3	−67,8	−1,054,4	−1,681,6	−1,729,2
I. M.	−1,298,4	−783,4	−774,2	−785,0	−279,0	−271,4	−2,083,4	−1,062,4	−1,045,6
B. Central	...	...	+5,7	...	−1,8	...	...	−1,8	+5,7
B. Nagpur	...	...	−2,8	...	+750,0	+1,615,7	...	+750,0	+1,612,9
	−2,074,7	−2,376,7	−2,432,7	−1,063,1	+380,9	+1,276,5	−3,137,8	−1,995,8	−1,156,2
TOTAL	−1,733,9	−1,846,7	−1,812,3	−1,428,1	−1,798,2	+1,127,9	−3,162,0	−3,644,9	−684,4

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—*continued.*

279. The whole of these are net amounts. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them chiefly on account of stores used. The English figures represent the capital deposited by the companies with the Secretary of State less payments made therefrom. These amounts are subject to large fluctuations, and in the present year the accounts have turned out better than the estimate by 2,477,6. Of this sum 279,6 is better in the Indian account of guaranteed companies, about half being due to smaller advances and the rest to larger credits for Revenue stores. The difference is spread over all the Companies and does not call for special notice. 358,0 is worse than the estimate in the Indian account of subsidized Companies, the Southern Mahratta Company having drawn 885,1 more than was anticipated largely on account of the Mysore line, while the Indian Midland took 524,2 less as the works were not carried out to the extent expected. The difference of 2,556,0 in the English account is made up of the following amounts. The arrangements with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company were only concluded in February 1887, while the diminished payments in discharge of debentures is attributable to the renewal of certain debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway:—

Excess received on account of Subscribed Capital from—		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company		1,655,7
Indian Midland Railway Company		122,4
Southern Mahratta Railway Company		205,3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company		174,3
South Indian Railway Company		47,0
Rohilkund and Kumoon Railway Company		20,0
Excess received on account of transfer fees and miscellaneous refunds		4,4
Short payment on account of Debentures discharged		40,4
Short payment on account of stores, establishment charges, &c.		434,0
		2,703,5
Deduct short received on account of subscribed Capital from—		
Madras Railway Company	140,0	
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company	7,5	
		147,5
Net as above		2,556,0

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
Money Order (net)	...	...	+19,8
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	+9,9	+11,2
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	—9,1	+5	—12,2
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	—14,8
Telegraph	...	...	+3
Marine	...	...	+4,6
Military	...	...	+95,3
Public Works	...	+1,045,3	+113,2
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	—126,3	+22,6	+19,1
TOTAL	—135,4	+1,078,3	+236,5

280. The use of money orders is steadily increasing as shewn by the figures entered below and the small credit under the head represents unpaid orders at the close of the year. The figures under Accounts between Civil and other Departments and under Remittance account between England and India are satisfactory and shew that the outstandings are well looked after.

		Issued.	Paid.
1883-84	Money order transactions	7,313,4	7,289,0
1884-85		8,192,8	8,197,0
1885-86		9,312,4	9,298,4
1886-87		10,538,9	10,519,1

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	1886-87. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
Drawings	13,331,4	12,000,0	12,136,3
Payments	13,331,4	11,948,1	12,177,7

281. The following bills were drawn during the year by the Secretary of State:—

	£	Rx.	Rate in Pence.
On account of allotments in April 1886	1,179,1	1,585,0	17·85
" " May "	158,8	217,0	17·81
" " June "	409,4	562,4	17·73
" " July "	471,9	671,4	17·54
" " August "	1,201,7	1,766,8	17·09
" " September "	1,274,0	1,811,2	17·03
" " October "	672,7	929,9	17·07
" " November "	786,2	1,060,1	17·16
" " December "	1,355,5	1,836,3	17·26
" " January 1887	1,761,4	2,347,7	17·39
" " February "	1,127,5	1,511,3	17·45
" " March "	1,738,1	2,401,2	17·44
	12,136,3	16,700,3	17·54

282. During the year the demand for bills and transfers was less than had been expected, and as money in excess of the estimate was obtained from the Railway Companies, the sale was not pressed.

283. The payment account of the year may be stated as follows:—

	£	Rx.
Bills of 1885-86 outstanding on 1st April 1886	312,7	418,0
Bills drawn in 1886-87 as entered above	12,136,3	16,700,3
Total bills for payment	12,449,0	17,118,3
Bills paid in 1886-87	12,177,7	16,738,3
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1887	271,3	380,0

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
Balance on 1st April 1886	17,179,9	17,481,1	17,481,1
Balance on 31st March 1887	13,081,2	15,093,7	18,476,6
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1887	—4,098,7	—2,387,4	+995,5

284. This difference between the estimate and the accounts is distributed between India and England in the following proportions:—

	Budget.	1886-87. Revised.	Accounts.
India	—1,784,5	+262,1	+441,3
England	—2,314,2	—2,649,5	+554·2
TOTAL	—4,098,7	—2,387,4	+995,5

Budget Estimates . . . . . 1886-87.

Revised Estimates . . . . . 1886-87.

Accounts . . . . . 1886-87.

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General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 rupees in respect of transactions *in India* including those of "Exchange."]

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	Revised Estimate, 1886-87.	Accounts, 1886-87.
Revenue—		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	22,592,371	22,760,300	22,610,500	23,055,724
Opium	..	8,942,515	9,227,600	8,898,900	8,942,976
Salt	...	6,345,128	6,392,500	6,538,600	6,657,644
Stamps	...	3,663,174	3,694,400	3,721,100	3,751,280
Excise	...	4,152,136	4,134,800	4,265,600	4,375,174
Other Heads	A	6,747,001	7,715,500	7,631,000	7,699,333
TOTAL, PRINCIPAL HEADS	,,	52,442,325	53,925,100	53,665,700	54,482,131
Interest	,,	698,982	644,200	680,900	670,548
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,965,860	1,914,100	1,976,700	2,027,482
Receipts by Civil Departments	,,	1,427,406	1,433,800	1,454,200	1,461,658
Miscellaneous	,,	1,077,809	763,100	831,400	848,274
Railways	,,	13,684,084	13,975,000	14,266,900	14,477,759
Irrigation	,,	1,588,278	1,621,600	1,594,800	1,656,705
Buildings and Roads	,,	615,581	680,100	690,800	727,574
Receipts by Military Departments	,,	963,872	841,700	910,300	985,003
TOTAL REVENUE	...	74,464,197	75,798,700	76,071,700	77,337,134
Extraordinary Receipts—					
Assets of the Bengal Civil Fund	...	1,908,469			...
,, Madras Civil Fund	...	2,257,000			...
,, Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund	...	30,930			...
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	3,584,979	9,415,400	9,737,700	9,727,538
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	,,	...	478,200	710,600	775,845
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	3,392,767	733,500	628,200	1,305,177
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	,,	102,720	...	72,500	82,826
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	,,	4,150,924	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	,,	410,512	...	1,078,300	236,551
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	,,	10,292,692	13,331,400	12,000,000	12,136,279
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	100,595,190	99,757,200	100,299,000	101,601,350
Balance on 1st April—India	...	12,540,532	12,401,932	12,754,478	12,754,478
England £	...	2,249,378	4,777,978	4,726,585	4,726,585
GRAND TOTAL	...	115,385,100	116,937,110	117,780,063	119,082,413

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	Revised Estimate, 1886-87.	Accounts, 1886-87.
Expenditure—		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	9,805,278	9,675,200	9,786,000	9,746,191
Interest	,,	4,330,861	4,250,300	4,307,700	4,310,403
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	2,292,961	2,227,500	2,171,800	2,145,262
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	,,	12,243,689	12,354,900	12,650,100	12,698,516
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	,,	4,634,598	4,848,600	4,723,000	4,701,057
Famine Relief and Insurance	,,	1,500,000	1,361,300	311,900	309,020
Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	,,	632,055	109,200	187,900	183,077
Railway Revenue Account	,,	14,415,797	15,696,700	15,700,600	15,666,427
Irrigation	,,	2,303,747	2,352,900	2,396,400	2,310,654
Buildings and Roads	,,	4,485,276	5,449,300	5,342,500	5,201,767
Army Services	,,	20,097,779	18,266,000	19,070,600	19,525,042
Special Defence Works	,,	...	...	...	325,626
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	76,742,041	76,591,900	76,648,500	77,123,042
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	739,024	1,300	87,500	359,147
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	,,	—215,142	—976,700	—664,800	—323,482
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	77,265,923	75,616,500	76,071,200	77,158,707
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	End of B	5,275,364	5,427,100	5,802,500	5,670,484
Special Defence Works	...	...	441,700	305,200	...
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	End of B	1,086,045	4,844,200	4,914,500	4,914,546
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Unfunded Debt (net discharged)	C	3,283,959	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	...	...	...	...
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Payments)	,,	...	897,600	...	...
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	,,	...	3,162,000	3,644,900	684,373
Remittances (net)	,,	...	135,400	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	,,	10,992,746	13,331,400	11,948,100	12,177,689
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	97,904,037	103,855,900	102,686,400	100,605,799
Balance on 31st March—India	...	12,754,478	10,617,432	13,016,578	13,195,785
England £	...	4,726,585	2,463,778	2,077,085	5,280,829
GRAND TOTAL	...	115,385,100	116,937,110	117,780,063	119,082,413

Revenue	74,464,197	75,798,700	76,071,700	77,337,134
Expenditure chargeable thereon	77,265,923	75,616,500	76,071,200	77,158,707
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	—2,801,726	+182,200	+500	+178,427

Abstract A.—*Details of Revenue.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 rupees, in respect of transactions in India, including those of "Exchange."]
The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.						Revised Estimate, 1886-87.						Accounts, 1886-87.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—																		
I.—Land Revenue	14,254,800	8,363,300	142,200	...	...	22,760,300	13,964,600	8,520,700	125,200	...	...	22,610,500	14,106,066	8,819,108	130,550	...	...	23,055,724
II.—Opium	9,227,600	...	...	...	...	9,227,600	8,898,900	...	...	...	...	8,898,900	8,942,976	...	...			8,942,976
III.—Salt	6,354,600	37,900	...	...	...	6,392,500	6,505,000	33,600	...	...	...	6,538,600	6,621,128	36,516	...			6,657,644
IV.—Stamps	1,873,100	1,821,300	...	...	...	3,694,400	1,883,500	1,837,600	...	...	...	3,721,100	1,898,364	1,852,916	...			3,751,280
V.—Excise	2,101,600	2,030,000	3,200	...	...	4,134,800	2,164,900	2,097,300	3,400	...	...	4,265,600	2,225,101	2,147,009	3,064			4,375,174
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,100	643,900	2,263,100	...	...	2,909,100	1,300	639,500	2,302,800	...	...	2,943,600	1,376	649,340	2,349,145			2,999,861
VII.—Customs	1,006,300	166,900	...	...	...	1,173,200	1,043,700	168,200	...	...	...	1,211,900	1,072,817	173,476	...			1,246,293
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,200,600	257,500	...	...	...	1,458,100	1,095,000	253,100	...	...	...	1,348,100	1,103,300	251,435	...			1,354,735
IX.—Forest	562,700	590,600	...	...	...	1,153,300	525,500	613,100	...	...	...	1,138,600	501,518	602,452	...			1,103,970
X.—Registration	155,300	154,500	...	...	...	309,800	149,900	148,000	...	...	...	297,900	150,555	148,504	...			299,059
XI.—Tributes from Native States	712,000	...	...	...	...	712,000	690,900	...	...	...	...	690,900	695,415	...	...			695,415
TOTAL	37,450,700	14,065,900	2,408,500	...	...	**53,925,100**	36,923,200	14,311,100	2,431,400	...	...	**53,665,700**	37,318,616	14,680,756	2,482,759	...	...	**54,482,131**
B.—XII.—Interest	599,500	14,700	16,700	10,000	3,300	**644,200**	593,300	16,100	16,700	40,000	14,800	680,900	578,627	16,997	18,021	41,352	15,551	670,548
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—																		
XIII.—Post Office	1,151,400	2,700	3,000	...	...	1,157,100	1,161,700	2,800	1,800	...	...	1,166,300	1,149,565	2,322	2,420	...	...	1,154,307
XIV.—Telegraph	563,800	400	...	8,800	2,900	575,900	640,700	300	...	9,500	3,500	654,000	679,179	416	...	9,558	3,594	692,747
XV.—Mint	181,100	...	...	...	...	181,100	156,400	...	...	...	...	156,400	180,346	...	...	60	22	180,428
TOTAL	1,896,300	3,100	3,000	8,800	2,900	**1,914,100**	1,958,800	3,100	1,800	9,500	3,500	**1,976,700**	2,009,090	2,738	2,420	9,618	3,616	**2,027,482**
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—																		
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	22,300	273,600	100	...	...	296,000	20,300	281,700	100	...	...	302,100	56,249	530,866	81	...	...	587,196
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	36,500	243,500	...	...	...	280,000	45,900	256,200	...	...	...	302,100						
XVII.—Police	5,300	299,000	17,900	...	...	322,200	10,700	269,200	42,000	...	...	321,900	11,836	257,287	46,740	...	...	315,863
XVIII.—Marine	71,800	112,800	200	...	...	184,800	57,600	112,800	100	...	...	170,500	83,126	116,866	37	...	...	200,029
XIX.—Education	1,200	144,700	57,900	...	...	203,800	1,300	137,900	65,800	...	...	205,000	1,417	141,808	65,170	...	...	208,395
XX.—Medical	100	40,200	14,900	2,000	600	57,800	100	43,300	11,700	2,500	900	58,500	16	49,030	12,141	2,488	936	64,611
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	26,100	50,600	11,800	500	200	89,200	35,800	46,200	11,300	600	200	94,100	23,797	46,712	14,229	600	226	85,564
TOTAL	163,300	1,164,400	102,800	2,500	800	**1,433,800**	171,700	1,147,300	131,000	3,100	1,100	**1,454,200**	176,441	1,142,569	138,398	3,088	1,162	**1,461,658**
E.—Miscellaneous—																		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	235,200	29,300	100	96,400	32,100	393,100	231,300	32,700	100	102,600	38,100	404,800	223,735	34,429	80	102,769	38,648	399,661
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	31,600	39,900	...	...	...	71,500	53,900	44,000	...	...	...	97,900	49,545	47,271	...	...	...	96,816
XXIV.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	50,900	143,300	100,300	3,000	1,000	298,500	78,300	133,000	114,700	2,000	700	328,700	81,291	133,485	127,563	6,873	2,585	351,797
TOTAL	317,700	212,500	100,400	99,400	33,100	**763,100**	363,500	209,700	114,800	104,600	38,800	**831,400**	354,571	215,185	127,643	109,642	41,233	**848,274**
F.—Railways—																		
XXVI.—State Railways (gross Earnings)	9,798,500	1,042,700	...	200	100	10,841,500	9,627,000	1,087,100	...	200	100	10,714,400	9,720,058	1,108,653	...	230	86	10,829,027
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	3,133,500	...	...	...	...	3,133,500	3,552,500	...	...	...	...	3,552,500	3,647,116	...	...	...	...	3,647,116
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,584	32	...	...	...	1,616
TOTAL	12,932,000	1,042,700	...	200	100	**13,975,000**	13,179,500	1,087,100	...	200	100	**14,266,900**	13,368,758	1,108,685	...	230	86	**14,477,759**
G.—Irrigation—																		
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	339,800	581,500	...	...	...	921,300	313,700	577,400	...	...	...	891,100	313,367	596,457	...	...	...	909,824
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	555,700	...	...	...	...	555,700	558,300	...	...	...	...	558,300	597,469	...	...	...	...	597,469
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	29,000	114,200	1,400	...	...	144,600	31,600	112,400	1,400	...	...	145,400	32,936	115,007	1,469	...	...	149,412
TOTAL	924,500	695,700	1,400	...	...	1,621,600	903,600	689,800	1,400	...	...	1,594,800	943,772	711,464	1,469	...	...	1,656,705
H.—Buildings and Roads—																		
XXXI.—Military Works	188,100	...	...	...	...	188,100	188,800	...	...	...	...	188,800	188,384	...	...	...	...	188,384
XXXII.—Civil Works	7,900	315,800	139,600	21,500	7,200	492,000	9,500	305,800	156,500	22,000	8,200	502,000	9,588	323,464	175,478	22,281	8,379	539,190
TOTAL	196,000	315,800	139,600	21,500	7,200	680,100	198,300	305,800	156,500	22,000	8,200	**690,800**	197,972	323,464	175,478	22,281	8,379	**727,574**
I.—Receipts by Military Departments—																		
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	744,900	...	...	33,000	11,000	788,900	797,200	...	...	48,000	17,800	863,000	864,240	...	...	47,162	17,736	929,138
Non-Effective	48,100	...	...	2,500	1,200	52,800	41,500	...	...	4,200	1,600	47,300	49,978	...	...	4,278	1,609	55,865
TOTAL	793,000	...	...	35,500	12,200	841,700	838,700	...	...	52,200	19,400	910,300	914,218	...	...	51,440	19,345	985,003
TOTAL REVENUES	55,273,000	17,514,800	2,772,400	178,900	59,600	75,798,700	55,130,600	17,770,000	2,853,600	231,600	85,900	76,071,700	55,862,065	18,201,858	2,946,188	237,651	89,372	77,337,134

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average rate obtained, or estimated to be obtained, for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of Transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.						Revised Estimate, 1886-87.						Accounts, 1886-87.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.†	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.†	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.†	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	131,600	71,400	4,000	...	...	207,000	136,600	69,400	3,400	...	...	209,400	138,414	72,390	3,728	...	...	214,532
2.—Assignments and Compensations	560,700	740,300	...	...	...	1,301,000	559,200	813,300	...	...	...	1,372,500	542,282	904,655	...	..	...	1,446,937
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—																		
3.—Land Revenue	412,700	2,741,200	434,100	600	200	3,588,800	338,400	2,712,400	463,400	1,000	400	3,515,600	317,647	2,684,740	460,360	1,094	411	3,464,252
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,648,400	...	...	1,600	500	2,650,500	2,782,400	...	...	2,000	900	2,785,300	2,726,512	...	...	1,854	697	2,729,063
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	395,800	100,800	...	...	...	496,600	388,500	94,500	...	100	...	483,100	388,715	97,447	...	7	3	486,172
6.—Stamps	23,300	60,800	...	51,900	17,300	153,300	21,300	65,100	...	44,900	16,700	148,000	21,539	64,081	...	44,470	16,724	146,814
7.—Excise	52,900	52,000	900	...	...	105,800	38,600	57,900	800	200	100	117,600	58,244	57,595	669	161	61	116,730
8.—Provincial Rates	...	20,700	25,900	...	...	46,600	...	17,500	29,500	...	...	47,000	...	21,596	29,509	...	...	51,105
9.—Customs	...	133,400	...	...	...	133,400	...	133,400	...	...	...	133,400	...	135,818	...	...	...	135,818
10.—Assessed Taxes	52,200	6,500	...	...	...	58,700	46,200	6,500	...	...	...	52,700	44,066	6,092	...	...	...	50 158
11.—Forest	325,200	413,900	...	2,400	800	742,300	317,500	415,100	...	2,500	900	736,000	312,089	404,324	...	2,436	916	719,765
12.—Registration	96,000	95,200	...	...	...	191,200	93,200	92,200	...	...	...	185,400	92,729	92,116	...	...	...	184,845
TOTAL	4,698,800	4,436,200	464,900	56,500	18,800	9,675,200	4,741,900	4,477,300	497,100	50,700	19,000	9,786,000	4,642,237	4,540,854	494,266	50,022	18,812	9,746,191
B.—Interest—																		
13.—Interest on Debt* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works	415,400	...	...	2,603,000	867,700	3,886,100	381,700	...	...	2,597,200	964,700	3,943,600	375,388	...	...	2,596,975	976,633	3,948,996
14.—Interest on other Obligations	360,000	...	2,900	1,000	300	364,200	361,000	...	2,700	300	100	364,100	358,378	...	2,729	218	82	361,407
TOTAL	775,400	...	2,900	2,604,000	868,000	4,250,300	742,700	...	2,700	2,597,500	964,800	4,307,700	733,766	...	2,729	2,597,193	976,715	4,310,403
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—																		
15.—Post Office	1,090,300	39,700	71,900	114,100	38,000	1,354,000	1,079,500	39,200	70,200	118,200	43,900	1,351,000	1,079,312	39,369	70,439	117,125	44,047	1,350,292
16.—Telegraph	586,800	800	...	144,200	48,100	779,900	573,700	500	...	121,300	45,100	740,600	560,038	622	...	111,771	42,033	714,464
17.—Mint	84,500	...	...	6,800	2,300	93,600	70,300	...	...	7,200	2,700	80,200	71,306	...	...	6,686	2,514	80,506
TOTAL	1,761,600	40,500	71,900	265,100	88,400	2,227,500	1,723,500	39,700	70,200	246,700	91,700	2,171,800	1,710,656	39,991	70,439	235,582	88,594	2,145,262
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—																		
18.—General Administration	612,400	705,600	84,000	256,600	85,500	1,744,100	621,800	711,300	61,400	249,600	92,700	1,736,800	615,600	707,843	68,826	248,248	93,358	1,733,875
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	81,500	2,580,800	...	2,000	700	2,665,000	56,500	2,581,800	100	1,200	500	2,640,100	193,196	3,201,696	93	1,067	401	3,396,453
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	141,700	663,400	100	...	...	805,200	136,300	641,100	...	..	...	777,400						
20.—Police	224,000	2,502,100	291,800	...	...	3,017,900	417,700	2,519,200	314,600	...	...	3,251,500	442,526	2,527,030	315,541	...	...	3,285,097
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	250,500	122,700	2,400	212,500	70,800	658,900	374,500	124,900	3,900	229,600	85,300	818,200	404,773	122,695	3,470	230,502	80,684	848,124
22.—Education	15,500	855,400	455,300	200	100	1,326,500	15,200	840,800	435,700	400	100	1,292,200	15,844	841,783	447,105	440	165	1,305,337
23.—Ecclesiastical	172,400	...	...	300	100	172,800	160,600	...	...	300	100	161,000	158,576	...	...	300	113	158,989
24.—Medical	23,400	596,700	158,400	7,600	2,500	788,600	21,900	573,200	151,400	7,200	2,700	756,400	23,441	572,943	150,436	7,169	2,696	756,685
25.—Political	644,900	500	100	27,300	9,100	681,900	709,300	100	100	30,100	11,200	750,800	713,536	57	180	29,825	11,216	754,814
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	271,500	157,200	38,300	20,200	6,800	494,000	280,700	128,800	24,400	23,200	8,600	405,700	274,034	132,024	25,092	20,342	7,650	459,142
TOTAL	2,437,800	8,184,400	1,030,400	526,700	175,600	12,354,900	2,794,500	8,121,200	991,600	541,600	201,200	12,650,100	2,841,526	8,106,071	1,010,743	537,893	202,283	12,698,516
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—																		
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	644,800	...	...	22,100	7,400	674,300	634,500	...	...	18,400	6,900	659,800	622,524	...	...	18,287	6,877	647,688
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	6,300	...	...	220,000	73,300	299,600	4,100	...	...	189,000	70,200	263,300	1,787	...	...	187,742	70,603	260,132
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	95,500	597,800	1,500	1,608,000	536,000	2,838,800	93,300	598,000	1,500	1,587,000	589,500	2,869,300	91,276	599,583	1,624	1,575,929	592,653	2,861,065
30.—Stationery and Printing	36,200	387,400	4,200	96,300	32,100	556,200	47,100	377,600	4,000	90,700	33,500	552,900	73,899	357,831	3,941	91,826	34,533	562,030
31.—Exchange	137,700	...	...	...	...	137,700	48,000	...	...	...	...	48,000	26,302	...	...	...	...	26,302
32.—Miscellaneous	96,900	132,100	75,000	28,500	9,500	342,000	83,800	134,100	72,700	28,500	10,600	329,700	89,700	137,834	74,476	30,398	11,432	343,840
TOTAL	1,017,400	1,117,300	80,700	1,974,900	658,300	4,848,600	910,800	1,109,700	78,200	1,913,600	710,700	4,723,000	905,488	1,095,248	80,041	1,904,182	716,098	4,701,057
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—																		
33.—Famine Relief	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	600	...	...	...	600	...	518	523	...	...	1,041
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	500,000	...	...	...	...	500,000	200,000	...	...	...	...	200,000	200,000	...	...	...	...	200,000
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	111,300	...	...	...	...	111,300	111,300	...	...	...	...	111,300	107,979	...	...	...	...	107,979
36.—Reduction of Debt	749,000	...	...	...	...	749,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,360,300	1,000	...	...	...	1,361,300	311,300	600	...	...	...	311,900	307,979	518	523	...	...	309,020
Carried over	12,051,300	13,779,400	1,650,800	5,427,200	1,809,100	34,717,800	11,224,700	13,748,500	1,639,800	5,350,100	1,987,400	33,950,500	11,141,652	13,782,682	1,658,741	5,324,872	2,002,502	33,910,449

*The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—

	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.				Revised Estimate, 1886-87.				Accounts, 1886-87.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	415,400	2,603,000	867,700	3,886,100	381,700	2,597,200	964,700	3,943,600	375,388	2,596,975	976,633	3,948,996
Under Railway Revenue Account	2,409,100	517,900	172,600	3,099,600	2,413,000	566,000	210,200	3,189,200	2,423,448	566,049	212,871	3,202,368
Under Irrigation	997,800	...	...	997,800	994,300	...	...	994,300	992,591	...	...	992,591
TOTAL	3,822,300	3,120,900	1,040,300	7,983,500	3,789,000	3,163,200	1,174,900	8,127,100	3,791,427	3,163,024	1,189,504	8,143,955

† See foot-note to Abstract A, p. 116.

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure*—continued.

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 rupees in respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.						Revised Estimate, 1886-87.						Accounts, 1886-87.					
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	12,051,300	13,779,400	1,650,800	5,427,200	1,809,100	34,717,800	11,224,700	13,748,500	1,639,800	5,350,100	1,987,400	33,950,500	11,141,652	13,782,682	1,658,741	5,324,872	2,002,502	33,910,449
G.—37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	109,200	...	...	...	**109,200**	...	187,900	...	...	...	**187,900**	...	183,077	...	...	...	**183,077**
H.—Railway Revenue Account—																		
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	4,868,500	700,600	...	...	...	5,569,100	4,608,000	670,000	...	...	...	5,278,000	4,554,385	665,504	...	...	...	5,219,889
Interest on Debt	2,019,400	389,700	...	517,900	172,600	3,099,600	2,017,100	395,900	...	566,000	210,200	3,189,200	2,026,745	396,703	...	566,049	212,871	3,202,368
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,725,800	575,300	2,301,100	...	...	...	1,677,700	623,100	2,300,800	...	...	...	1,677,700	630,925	2,308,625
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	400	...	...	309,000	103,000	412,400	400	...	...	343,700	127,600	471,700	347	...	...	343,631	129,228	473,206
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	497,500	...	...	...	...	497,500	607,000	...	...	...	...	607,000	600,833	...	...	...	...	600,833
Interest	3,400	...	...	2,690,600	896,900	3,590,900	11,000	...	...	2,697,000	1,001,700	3,709,700	10,648	...	...	2,696,976	1,014,240	3,721,864
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	50,000	19,500	...	...	...	69,500	33,100	14,900	...	...	...	48,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	27,500	9,100	36,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,680	14,563	...	...	...	45,243
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	105,000	15,000	...	...	...	120,000	82,500	13,700	...	...	...	96,200	81,270	13,129	...	...	...	94,399
Total	7,544,200	1,124,800	...	5,270,800	1,756,900	**15,696,700**	7,359,100	1,094,500	...	5,284,400	1,962,600	**15,700,600**	7,304,908	1,089,899	...	5,284,356	1,987,264	**15,666,427**
J.—Irrigation—																		
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	272,300	339,400	...	...	...	611,700	287,400	355,200	...	...	...	642,600	279,893	346,880	...	...	...	626,773
Interest on Debt	509,700	488,100	...	...	...	997,800	507,400	486,900	...	...	...	994,300	506,574	486,017	...	...	...	992,591
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	539,600	198,200	2,800	2,100	700	743,400	561,500	193,500	2,000	1,800	700	759,500	531,288	154,388	3,693	1,396	525	691,290
Total	1,321,600	1,025,700	2,800	2,100	700	**2,352,900**	1,356,300	1,035,600	2,000	1,800	700	**2,396,400**	1,317,755	987,285	3,693	1,396	525	**2,310,654**
K.—Buildings and Roads—																		
44.—Military Works	1,152,300	...	...	2,300	800	1,155,400	1,127,700	...	...	2,200	800	1,130,700	1,059,013	...	...	1,908	717	1,061,638
45.—Civil Works	621,000	1,952,800	1,617,100	77,300	25,700	4,293,900	599,600	1,963,900	1,528,700	87,200	32,400	4,211,800	614,672	1,982,497	1,424,507	86,081	32,372	4,140,129
Total	1,773,300	1,952,800	1,617,100	79,600	26,500	**5,449,300**	1,727,300	1,963,900	1,528,700	89,400	33,200	**5,342,500**	1,673,685	1,982,497	1,424,507	87,989	33,089	**5,201,767**
L.—Army Services—																		
46.—Army: Effective	12,449,000	...	...	1,969,200	656,400	15,074,600	13,207,900	...	...	1,852,400	688,000	15,748,300	13,771,197	...	...	1,786,601	671,879	**16,229,677**
Non-Effective	839,400	...	...	1,764,000	588,000	3,191,400	860,800	...	...	1,794,900	666,600	3,322,300	849,319	...	...	1,777,565	668,481	**3,295,365**
Total	13,288,400	...	...	3,733,200	1,244,400	**18,266,000**	14,068,700	...	...	3,647,300	1,354,600	**19,070,600**	14,620,516	...	...	3,564,166	1,340,360	**19,525,042**
LL.—Special Defence Works—																		
47.—Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,110	...	...	147,170	55,346	**325,626**
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	35,978,800	17,991,900	3,270,700	14,512,900	4,837,600	**76,591,900**	35,736,100	18,030,400	3,170,500	14,373,000	5,338,500	76,648,500	36,181,626	18,025,440	3,086,941	14,409,949	5,419,086	77,123,042
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...	+330,000	−330,000	...	...	...	...	+311,400	−311,400	...	...	...	...	+287,978	−287,978			
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	+100	+1,200	...	...	−975,400	...	+32,700	+54,800	...	...	−577,300	...	+206,449	+152,698	...	...	+35,665
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	−807,200	−169,500				...	−604,500	−60,300				...	−318,009	−5,473			
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	35,978,800	17,514,800	2,772,400	14,512,900	4,837,600	**75,616,500**	35,736,100	17,770,000	2,853,600	14,373,000	5,338,500	**76,071,200**	36,181,626	18,201,858	2,946,188	14,409,949	5,419,086	**77,158,707**

	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.				Revised Estimate, 1886-87.				Accounts, 1886-87.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
N.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue—												
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works—												
48.—State Railways	2,327,100	1,800,000	600,000	4,727,100	3,328,300	1,344,000	499,200	5,171,500	3,305,221	1,321,074	496,810	5,123,105
49.—Irrigation Works	700,000	...	...	700,000	625,500	4,000	1,500	631,000	544,615	2,009	755	547,379
Total	3,027,100	1,800,000	600,000	**5,427,100**	3,953,800	1,348,000	500,700	**5,802,500**	3,849,836	1,323,083	497,565	**5,670,484**
Special Defence Works	235,000	155,000	51,700	441,700	130,300	127,500	47,400	305,200	...	...	...	...
50.—Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	4,844,200	...	**4,844,200**	...	4,914,500	...	**4,914,500**	...	4,914,546	...	4,914,546

* See foot-note to Abstract A., p 216.

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 rupees in respect of transactions *in India*, including those of "Exchange."]
The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.			Revised Estimate, 1886-87.			Accounts, 1886-87.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Revenue (from Abstract A)	75,560,200	178,900	75,739,100	75,754,200	231,600	75,985,800	77,010,111	237,651	77,247,762
Exchange added to Revenue	59,600	...	59,600	85,900	...	85,900	89,372	...	89,372
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	75,619,800	178,900	75,798,700	75,840,100	231,600	76,071,700	77,099,483	237,651	77,337,134
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 3½ p. c. Stock	...	...		...	4,914,500		...	4,914,546	
India 3 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	5,207,500		...	5,207,446	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	...	4,844,200		...	...		...	...	
Proposed Loan	...	5,000,000		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Rupee Loan	...	...		1,200,000	...		1,200,000	...	
Stock Notes	1,000	...		1,500	...		8,860	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...				
Proposed Loan	1,200,000	...		...	...				
Total	1,201,000	9,844,200	11,045,200	1,201,500	10,122,000	11,323,500			
Net	...	...	9,415,400	...	...	9,737,700	1,208,860	10,121,992	11,330,852 / 9,727,538
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes	...	...		800	...		450		
Deposits of Service Funds	121,800	...		123,300	...		127,009		
Savings Bank Deposits	3,643,900	...		5,309,500	...		5,353,975		
Total	3,765,700	...	3,765,700	5,433,600	...	5,433,600	5,481,434	...	5,481,434
Net	...	...	478,200	...	...	710,600			775,845
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	1,300	...		87,500	...		359,147		
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	749,000	...		...	...		...		
Excluded Local Funds	596,400	...		630,500	...		678,794		
Political and Railway Funds	54,900	...		36,600	...		41,520		
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,043,900	...		14,472,800	...		14,959,691		
Advances	7,699,200	3,000		6,544,600	6,800		6,913,427	3,768	
Suspense Accounts	11,500	...		21,600	...		148,280	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	1,247,500	...		1,380,200	...		1,362,389	...	
Miscellaneous	35,500	...		70,700	9,800		63,564	9,812	
Total	25,439,200	3,000	25,442,200	23,244,500	16,600	23,261,100	24,526,802	13,580	24,540,382
Net	...	...	733,500	...	...	628,200	...	...	1,305,177
Carried over	106,025,700	10,026,100		105,719,700	10,370,200		108,316,579	10,373,223	

	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.			Revised Estimate, 1886-87.			Accounts, 1886-87.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	57,241,400	14,512,900	71,754,300	56,937,000	14,373,000	71,310,000	57,294,007	14,409,949	71,703,956
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	4,837,600	...	4,837,600	5,338,500	...	5,338,500	5,419,086	...	5,419,086
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	+1,300	...	+1,300	+87,500	...	+87,500	359,147	...	359,147
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	—976,700	...	—976,700	—664,800	...	—664,800	—323,482	...	—323,482
Total	61,103,600	14,512,900	75,616,500	61,698,200	14,373,000	76,071,200	62,748,758	14,409,949	77,158,707
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	3,027,100	1,800,000		3,953,800	1,348,000		3,849,836	1,323,083	
Special-Defence Works	235,000	155,000		130,300	127,500		...	...	
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	4,844,200		...	4,914,500		...	4,914,546	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	651,700	...		548,100	...		497,565	...	
Total	3,913,800	6,799,200	10,713,000	4,632,200	6,390,000	11,022,200	4,347,401	6,237,629	10,585,030
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
East India bonds	...	...		...	...		...	320	
India 5 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Debentures	...	...		...	...		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
East Indian Railway Debentures	...	...		...	...		...	...	
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	...	...		...	...		...	1,000	
Eastern Bengal Railway Debentures	...	409,700		...	409,700		...	409,700	
Do. Debenture Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loan	...	...		...	...		...	...	
4 p. c. Loans	...	...		2,100	...		2,313	...	
Loans under discharge	1,219,100	...		1,130,800	...		1,147,112	...	
Provincial Debentures	...	...		43,200	...		36,535	...	
Stock Notes	1,000	...		...	...		6,334	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Total	1,220,100	409,700	1,629,800	1,176,100	409,700	1,585,800	1,192,294	411,020	1,603,314
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	...	...		200	...		220	...	
Treasury Notes	...	...		3,000	...		2,300	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	63,400	...		70,500	...		69,909	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,224,100	...		4,649,300	...		4,633,160	...	
Total	3,287,500	...	3,287,500	4,723,000	...	4,723,000	4,705,589	...	4,705,589
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	976,700	...		664,800	...		323,482	...	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	500	...		...	...		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds	594,200	...		666,900	...		717,372	...	
Political and Railway Funds	50,000	...		46,400	...		49,351	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	15,210,800	...		14,443,700	...		14,915,051	...	
Advances	7,818,600	3,000		6,686,900	8,100		7,028,718	6,280	
Suspense Accounts	20,100	...		72,600	...		132,473	...	
Miscellaneous	34,800	...		43,500	...		62,478	...	
Total	24,705,700	3,000	24,708,700	22,624,800	8,100	22,632,900	23,228,925	6,280	23,235,205
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Carried over	94,230,700	21,724,800		94,854,300	21,180,800		96,222,967	21,064,878	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure*—continued.

	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.			Revised Estimate, 1886-87.			Accounts, 1886-87.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Brought forward .	106,025,700	10,026,100		105,719,700	10,370,200		108,316,579	10,373,223	
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. .	484,400	...	484,400	1,085,200	...	1,085,200	1,136,086	...	1,136,086
Net .	...	...	0	...	...	72,500	...	...	82,826
S Capital Receipts from Railway Companies .									
On Account of Subscribed Capital .	2,300	2,058,200		600	1,293,600		700	4,135,372	
Repayments . .	1,684,700	...		1,768,900	4,500		1,828,137	4,439	
Total .	1,687,000	2,058,200	3,745,200	1,769,500	1,298,100	3,067,600	1,828,837	4,139,811	5,968,648
Net .	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
T Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders . .	8,250,000	...		10,186,800	...		10,538,909	...	
Other Local Remittances (net) .	...	...		9,900	...		11,175	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	485,300	...		582,200	...		143,178	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office .	489,900	...		2,193,200	...		2,122,428	...	
Guaranteed Railways . .	3,649,200	...		3,980,300	...		3,722,951	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph .	103,400	...		53,000	...		62,548	...	
Marine . .	207,100	...		349,000	...		382,986	...	
Military . .	12,156,000	..		12,701,800	...		13,012,338	..	
Public Works .	4,989,000	...		6,663,600	...		5,289,540	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . .	2,731,300	192,500		2,254,300	228,400		2,211,640	234,859	
Total .	33,061,200	192,500	33,253,700	38,975,000	228,400	39,203,400	37,497,693	234,859	37,732,552
Net .	...	...	0	...	...	1,078,300	...	...	236,551
U Secy. of State's Bills drawn .	...	13,331,400	13,331,400	...	12,000,000	12,000,000	...	12,136,279	12,136,279
Total Receipts .	141,258,300	25,608,200	...	147,549,400	23,896,700	...	148,779,195	26,884,172	
V Opening Balance	12,401,932	4,777,978	...	12,754,478	4,726,585	...	12,754,478	4,726,585	
Grand Total .	153,660,232	30,386,178	...	160,303,878	28,623,285	...	161,533,673	31,610,757	

	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.			Revised Estimate, 1886-87.			Accounts, 1886-87.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Brought forward .	94,230,700	21,724,800	...	94,854,300	21,180,800		96,222,967	21,064,878	
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. .	1,382,000	...	1,382,000	1,012,700	...	1,012,700	1,053,260	...	1,053,260
Net .	...	...	897,600	...	...	0	...	...	0
S Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debenture .	...	1,458,200		...	1,417,800		...	1,417,800	
For Expenditure . .	3,420,900	2,028,100		3,616,200	1,678,500		3,641,145	1,594,076	
Total .	3,420,900	3,486,300	6,907,200	3,616,200	3,096,300	6,712,500	3,641,145	3,011,876	6,653,021
Net .	...	...	3,162,000	...	...	3,644,900			6,84,373
T Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders . .	8,250,000	...		10,186,800	...		10,519,085	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	494,400	...		581,700	...		155,388	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office .	489,900	...		2,193,200	...		2,137,247	...	
Guaranteed Railways . .	3,649,200	...		3,980,300	...		3,722,951	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph .	103,400	...		53,000	...		62,234	...	
Marine . .	207,100	...		349,900	...		378,399	...	
Military . .	12,156,000	...		12,701,800	...		12,916,977	...	
Public Works .	4,989,000	...		5,618,300	...		5,176,278	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . .	338,800	2,711,300		191,000	2,269,100		174,268	2,253,174	
Total .	30,677,800	2,711,300	33,389,100	35,856,000	2,269,100	38,125,100	35,242,827	2,253,174	37,496,001
Net .	...	...	135,400	...	...	0			0
U Secy. of State's Bills paid . .	13,331,400	...	13,331,400	11,948,100	...	11,948,100	12,177,689	...	12,177,689
Total Disbursements . .	143,042,800	27,922,400		147,287,300	26,546,200		148,337,888	26,329,928	
V Closing Balance	10,617,432	2,463,778		13,016,578	2,077,085		13,195,785	5,280,829	
Grand Total .	153,660,232	30,386,178		160,303,878	28,623,285		161,533,673	31,610,757	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Balance at end of 1885-86 (by Revised Estimates, 1885-86)	...	303,437	...	84,184	167,604	386,275	160,117	273,423	643,871	2,018,911
Added in 1886-87	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Spent in 1886-87	...	172,700	...	51,200	6,500	186,300	57,600	42,700	290,200	807,200
Balance at end of 1886-87	...	130,737	100	32,984	161,104	199,975	102,517	230,723	353,671	1,211,811
Revised Estimate, 1886-87.										
Balance at end of 1885-86 (by Accounts)	...	311,715	...	96,983	146,981	446,214	170,463	355,016	710,347	2,237,719
Added in 1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,700	...	32,700
Spent in 1886-87	...	147,200	...	37,100	35,100	149,800	27,400	...	207,900	604,500
Balance at end of 1886-87	...	164,515	...	59,883	111,881	296,414	143,063	387,716	502,447	1,665,919
Accounts, 1886-87										
Balance at end of 1885-86	...	311,715	...	96,983	146,981	446,214	170,463	355,016	710,347	2,237,719
Added in 1886-87	...	...	71,743	...	52,911	...	3,106	78,689	...	206,449
Spent in 1886-87	...	115,656	...	28,576	...	12,408	...	...	161,369	318,009
Balance at end of 1886-87	...	196,059	71,743	68,407	199,892	433,806	173,569	433,705	548,978	2,126,159

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Budget Estimate, 1886-87.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Balance at end of 1885-86 (by Revised Estimates, 1885-86)	9,636	59,090	20,800	6,527	179,228	35,858	158,178	374,071	110,765	954,153
Added in 1886-87	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Spent in 1886-87	1,700	12,600	20,700	...	67,200	14,000	12,400	27,700	13,200	169,500
Balance at end of 1886-87	7,936	46,490	100	7,727	112,028	21,858	145,778	346,371	97,565	785,853
Revised Estimate, 1886-87.										
Balance at end of 1885-86 (by Accounts)	11,471	69,551	18,865	4,891	218,071	13,893	162,232	469,853	176,545	1,145,372
Added in 1886-87	...	...	2,100	400	...	9,900	5,000	20,000	17,400	54,800
Spent in 1886-87	900	12,300	...	...	47,100	...	...	...	...	60,300
Balance at end of 1886-87	10,571	57,251	20,965	5,291	170,971	23,793	167,232	489,853	193,945	1,139,872
Accounts, 1886-87.	(a)	(a)	(a)			(a)	(a)		(a)	(a)
Balance at end of 1885-86	11,470	69,552	18,863	4,891	218,071	13,894	162,233	469,853	176,546	1,145,373
Added in 1886-87	384	...	23,985	...	...	2,288	20,714	63,373	39,954	152,698
Spent in 1886-87	...	3,881	...	1,169	423	...	...	...	...	5,473
Balance at end of 1886-87	11,854	65,671	42,848	3,722	217,648	16,182	182,947	535,226	216,500	1,292,598

(a) The differences from last year's closing balance are fractional owing to conversion of Rupees into Rx.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Irrigation.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON PERENNIAL CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE KHARIF CROP OF 1887-88.

Statement No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1887-88 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.
Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.													
			Kharif, 1887.	Kharif, 1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
							1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Umba	1,644,849	951,800	2,116	1,888	228	...	...	...	...	2·34	1·91	5·60	23·23	26·89	16·73	11·73	8·50	3·63	50·37	50·19
Karnál	1,533,990	680,319	34,982	26,478	8,504	...	...	0·25	...	1·67	0·43	5·07	15·14	9·66	12·57	5·88	8·49	0·25	36·63	22·78
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	35,234	25,722	9,512	...	...	...	...	3·20	2·20	2·25	9·50	11·95	10·50	6·40	1·05	0·25	23·25	24·05
Delhi	804,933	525,676	30,209	23,996	6,213	...	...	...	...	1·60	1·60	10·90	11·20	9·10	15·70	4·80	3·80	1·10	32·30	26·40
Hissar	2,265,428	1,161,761	43,618	30,498	13,120	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·56	4·00	8·99	11·10	11·33	6·00	2·58	...	23·46	21·60
Jind State	...	...	32,560	23,328	9,232	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·56	2·60	9·46	10·00	8·70	4·50	4·90	...	23·56	17·90
Bíkanir State	...	...	238	390	...	152	...	...	...	0·80	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia State	...	...	1,059	978	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	7,408,550	4,225,668	180,016	133,278	46,890	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	20,784	17,648	3,136	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·7	5·0	9·1	10·5	14·8	3·9	1·4	2·6	26·0	24·1
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	76,437	60,420	16,017	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	8·8	1·7	11·0	11·5	1·5	1·0	0·2	15·6	21·7
Lahore	2,334,532	1,164,921	107,240	85,139*	22,101	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·7	3·1	2·2	12·4	8·6	2·2	1·6	...	13·1	18·5†
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	204,461‡	163,207	41,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	882,167	729,009	9,627	4,656	4,971	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·1	2·35	5·40	14·5	11·6	4·20	5·6	...	25·2	21·25
Ferozepore	1,761,280	1,344,000	74,578	29,025	45,553	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	6·30	...	5·3	7·1	1·2	1·2	...	9·1	13·00
Farídkot State	...	...	18,174	5,528	12,646	...	...	...	...	0·4	1·5	6·00	1·8	2·70	5·9	1·00	0·8	...	10·00	10·10
Nábha do.	...	...	4,420	625	3,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála do.	...	...	8,216	215	8,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jind do.	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia do.	...	...	1,009	...	1,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL	2,643,447	2,073,009	116,060	40,049	76,011	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·5	0·1	0·5	1·6	2·1	5·3	3·7	5·8	13·2	7·1
Gujránwála	1,637,495	599,270	4,872	...	4,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CHENAB CANAL	1,637,495	529,270	4,872	...	4,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar	2,602,560	905,600	39,993	14,906	25,087	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·7	0·7	...	1·5	...	0·8	3·3	2·4	2·3	1·8
TOTAL SWAT RIVER CANAL	1,602,560	905,600	39,993*	14,906	25,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	17,801,646	10,521,471	545,402	351,440	194,114	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This is the correct acreage and differs from that in the statement of Kharif crop of 1886.
† This is the correct rain-fall and ditto ditto
‡ This includes 6,150 approximate acreage of the Changa Manga plantation.

Area irrigated in Kharif of 1887	. .	545,402 acres.
1886	. .	351,440 "
Ditto		193,962 "
Net increase	.	193,962 "

LAHORE:
Dated 22nd February, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1887 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind State.	Bikanir State.	Kalsia State.	Gurdáspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore.	Faridkot State.	Nábha State.	Patiála State.	Gujránwála.	Peshawar.	Total.
Sugarcane . .	477	10,487	18,377	21,266	111	3,759	...	113	7,690	6,026	2,819	1,475	73	5	2	44	53	234	73,011
Rice . . .	1,581	11,127	1,654	1,076	11,762	6,607	...	922	10,000	27,234	15,076	5	66	2	2	...	2,393	836	90,343
Cotton . . .	6	6,224	3,483	2,122	17,351	7,813	145	261	1,126	7,309	25,280	1,338	8,464	2,143	534	451	95	5,867	90,012
Indigo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	104	...	...	...	...	30	300
Others . . .	52	7,144	11,720	5,745	14,394	14,417	93	772	1,968	35,868	63,899	6,809	65,871	16,024	3,882	7,721	2,331	33,026	291,736
Total Kharif, 1887	2,116	34,982	35,234	30,209	43,618	32,596	238	2,068	20,784	76,437	107,240	9,627	74,578	18,174	4,420	8,216	4,872	39,993	545,402
Total Kharif, 1886	1,888	26,478	25,722	23,996	30,498	23,328	390	978	17,648	60,420	85,139*	4,656	29,025	5,528	625	215	...	14,906	351,440

* This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the Statement of Kharif of 1886.

LAHORE:
Dated 22nd February, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1887 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal.				Bari Doab Canal.			Sirhind Canal.			Chenab Canal Division.	Swát River Canal Division.	Total.
	Karnál Division.	Hánsi Division.	Delhi Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.	†Ludhiána Division.	‡Ferozepore Division.	Total.			
Sugarcane	1,801	10,658	42,131	54,590	7,272	9,263	16,535	1,529	70	1,599	53	234	73,011
Rice	7,236	22,590	4,903	34,729	14,201	38,109	52,310	18	57	75	2,393	836	90,343
Cotton	179	30,785	6,175	37,139	6,908	26,807	33,715	2,879	10,317	13,196	95	5,867	90,012
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	166	166	...	104	104	...	30	300
Others	2,192	38,268	13,098	53,558	25,578	76,157	101,735	23,374	77,712	101,086	2,331	33,026	291,736
Total Kharif, 1887 .	11,408	102,301	66,307	180,016	53,959	150,502	204,461	27,800	88,260	116,060	4,872	39,993	545,402
Total Kharif, 1886 .	9,657	72,029	51,592	133,278	38,662	124,546*	163,207	* 6,514	* 33,535	40,049	...	14,906	351,440

* This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the Statement of Kharif of 1886.
† Late 3rd Division.
‡ „ 4th „

LAHORE:
The 22nd February, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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APPENDIX B.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR 1886-87.

ACCOUNT

OF

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS FOR 1886-87.

N.B.—The figures in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India are merely the Banking Accounts of such of these Funds as bank with the Government Treasuries. They are not in any way comparable with the figures shown in these Accounts.

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ACCOUNT of EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS for 1886-87.

(The details are given in the following Statements marked I to IV.)

Receipts.	I. Cantonment Funds.	II. Town and Bazar Funds.	III. Port Funds. Presidency Funds.	III. Port Funds. Other Funds.	IV. Miscellaneous Funds.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
LAND REVENUE—						
Income from land, the property of the Funds	18,184	3,021	189,044	52	24,536	234,837
STAMPS—						
Sale of Stamps	...	3,398	...	...	...	3,398
EXCISE—						
License Fees and Duties	1,880	21,563	38	...	...	23,481
PROVINCIAL RATES—						
Rates and Cesses on Lands	147	694	...	...	...	841
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	365	365
ASSESSED TAXES—						
Taxes upon Houses	4,204	33,711	...	...	...	37,915
Licenses on Trades and Professions	7,214	1,855	...	...	...	9,069
Chowkidari Tax	11,835	673	...	...	...	12,508
Octroi	39,908	2,597	...	...	...	42,505
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	1,001	1,586	...	...	63	2,650
REGISTRATION—						
Fees and Miscellaneous	...	229	392	...	...	621
POLICE—						
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	2,752	1,713	6	5	486	4,962
Unclaimed property	10	28	...	...	...	38
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)	1,767	564	...	...	2,326	4,657
MARINE—						
Hire of Vessels	...	...	4,648	496	979	6,123
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	...	...	326	1,561	...	1,887
Pilotage Receipts	...	...	18,359	22,877	...	41,236
Other Fees and Dues	...	...	243,427	170,722	8,890	423,039
EDUCATION—						
School-fees	31	581	...	...	15,058	15,670
Miscellaneous	...	67	...	...	2,845	2,912
MEDICAL—						
Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines)	50	327	...	...	...	377
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—						
Agriculture—						
Public Gardens	314	33	...	...	...	347
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	853	...	...	...	853
Sanitation—						
Conservancy Tax and Fees	11,447	76	...	...	...	11,523
Sales of Manure, &c.	5,280	553	1,058	...	...	6,891
Water-supply—						
Sale of Water	41	...	5,008	1,226	...	6,275
Other Receipts	403	...	...	...	...	403
INTEREST—						
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	90	1,373	9,476	307	11,477	22,723
SUPERANNUATIONS—						
Contributions towards pensions, &c.	...	52	...	...	...	52
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Sales of old Materials	119	28	350	169	19	685
Sales of Land and Houses	132	132	915	...	1,600	2,779
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	8,385	4,992	47,764	17,052	65,025	143,218
Rents of Houses	1,975	14,508	41,465	252	293	58,583
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	15,507	368	157	...	62	16,094
Miscellaneous	5,390	3,426	52,278	1,787	7,249	70,130
PUBLIC WORKS—						
Tolls and Ferries	...	523	216,391	...	54,323	271,237
Miscellaneous	11	273	33,971	11	5,461	39,727
	138,077	99,887	865,073	216,517	201,057	1,520,611
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—						
Loans from Government	...	...	821,836	65,426	...	887,262
Loans by Public Subscription	...	...	153,331	...	...	153,331
Sale-proceeds of Investments	...	...	5,563	...	...	5,563
Stock Accounts	...	...	22,998	987	...	23,985
Other Deposits and Advances	341	784	12,310	7,974	6,555	27,964
TOTAL RECEIPTS . Rx.	138,418	100,671	1,881,111	290,904	207,612	2,618,716
OPENING BALANCE* . Rx.	47,665	23,932	255,471	173,122	68,273	568,463
GRAND TOTAL . Rx.	186,083	124,603	2,136,582	464,026	275,885	3,187,179

* The differences between these and the corresponding closing balances of 1885-86 are explained in the detailed accounts.

Disbursements.	I. Cantonment Funds.	II. Town and Bazar Funds.	III. Port Funds. Presidency Funds.	III. Port Funds. Other Funds.	IV. Miscellaneous Funds.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
INTEREST—						
Interest upon debt	674	...	225,365	7,962	4,394	238,395
REFUNDS—						
Refunds of Taxes	691	439	...	386	...	1,516
Miscellaneous Refunds	108	573	80	348	556	1,665
CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—						
Excise Establishments	44	...	...	...	269	313
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	236	2,314	...	9,372	...	11,922
Other Collecting Establishments	998	883	78,826	...	6,596	87,303
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—						
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	12,164	3,225	215,087	4,487	3,422	238,385
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	75	1,692	150	358	207	2,482
LAW AND JUSTICE—						
Criminal Courts	...	4,675	...	...	...	4,675
Jails	...	803	...	...	...	803
POLICE—						
Executive Force	19,674	19,898	5,056	2,225	41,223	88,076
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds)	780	1,508	...	51	7,219	9,558
MARINE—						
Dockyard and Port Establishments	...	...	111,877	37,390	3,533	152,800
Pilotage Establishments	...	...	13,772	18,960	...	32,732
Ship and Boat Establishments	...	...	35,383	11,792	2,924	50,099
Light-houses and Light-ships	...	...	21,170	6,126	...	27,296
Building, purchase, and repair of Ships	...	...	21,107	20,805	241	42,153
Miscellaneous	...	...	58,508	16,667	767	75,942
EDUCATION—						
Inspection	...	38	...	...	33	71
Colleges and Schools	227	4,711	...	...	19,781	24,719
Scholarships and Prizes	...	911	...	...	1,642	2,553
Grants-in-aid	115	3,533	...	...	110	3,758
MEDICAL—						
Professional Establishment	184	20	2,427	1,136	...	3,767
Hospitals and Dispensaries	8,251	4,859	4,050	78	5,791	23,029
Vaccination	1,086	1,611	...	...	24	2,721
Medical Schools	...	575	...	...	...	575
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—						
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	6,030	1,692	...	...	...	7,722
Cemeteries (Establishment and other Charges)	607	14	...	...	...	621
Public Fairs and Exhibitions	...	504	...	...	...	504
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	45,079	16,894	4,177	...	888	67,038
Water-supply (Establishment and other Charges)	1,527	1,414	2,380	...	...	5,321
Statistical Establishments	...	231			600	831
SUPERANNUATIONS—						
Pensions and Gratuities	...	499	1,510	664	92	2,765
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	35	8	157,823	...	382	158,248
Petty Establishments	218	2,983	...	...	...	3,201
Miscellaneous	13,605	3,758	68,940	3,916	27,313	117,532
PUBLIC WORKS—						
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	407	570	12,676	5,536	229	19,418
Stock not chargeable to any particular work	...	...	4,662	...	...	4,662
Original Works—						
Buildings	12,542	3,535	63,711	1,845	15,998	430,464
Roads		1,851	2,242	261	1,121	
Port Appliances		...	3,432	80,524	...	
Other Works		1,086	212,847	28,868	661	
Maintenance and Repairs—						
Buildings	15,333	1,661	5,380	1,442	122	76,782
Roads		2,702	1,322	1,010	26	
Port Appliances		55	11,814	3,123	...	
Other Works		855	12,837	3,707	5,007	
Petty Construction and Repairs		6,753	2,235	566	832	
	140,690	99,333	1,360,846	269,545	152,003	2,022,417
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—						
Repayment of loans from Government	...	...	17,081	...	33,096	50,177
Repayment of loans from the public	...	385	182,132	...	7,549	190,066
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	317	319	127,896	1,360	44,637	174,529
Stock Account	...	...	9,082	...	...	9,082
Other Deposits and Advances	2,012	637	30,386	3,347	3,137	39,519
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . Rx.	143,019	100,674	1,727,423	274,252	240,422	2,485,790
CLOSING BALANCE . Rx.	43,064	23,929	409,159	189,774	35,463	701,389
GRAND TOTAL . Rx.	186,083	124,603	2,136,582	464,026	275,885	3,187,179

I.—Account of CANTONMENT FUNDS for 1886-87.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
LAND REVENUE—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	2,422	1,542	61	...	278	6,021	6,393	5	1,462	18,184
EXCISE—										
License Fees and Duties	1,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1,880
PROVINCIAL RATES—										
Rates and Cesses on Lands	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	147
ASSESSED TAXES—										
Taxes upon Houses	...	...	664	160	...	...	...	...	3,380	4,204
Licenses on Trades and Professions	903	...	...	...	929	3,545	977	...	860	7,214
Chowkidari Tax	1,918	58	...	...	1,562	3,269	5,023	...	5	11,835
Octroi	6,632	7,436	...	...	...	4,545	14,548	...	6,747	39,908
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	6	12	62	37	161	220	249	...	254	1,001
POLICE—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	187	4	307	3	146	553	1,040	58	454	2,752
Unclaimed property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)	139	215	152	126	187	452	238	74	184	1,767
EDUCATION—										
School-fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
MEDICAL—										
Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines)	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	50
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Agriculture—										
Public Gardens	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	314
Sanitation—										
Conservancy Tax and Fees	742	1,381	489	26	228	3,760	510	48	4,263	11,447
Sales of Manure, &c.	128	170	...	...	...	424	1,307	41	3,210	5,280
Water-supply—										
Sale of Water	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	17	...	386	...	...	403
INTEREST—										
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	90
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Sales of old Materials	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	119
Sales of Land and Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	132
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	2,262	1,422	1,502	258	301	639	514	1,007	480	8,385
Rents of Houses	79	544	201	...	...	...	...	...	1,151	1,975
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	243	1,009	1,076	63	827	6,177	4,401	236	1,475	15,507
Miscellaneous	894	227	490	11	38	1,427	1,467	18	818	5,390
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Other Deposits and Advances	27	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	341
TOTAL RECEIPTS . Rx.	18,696	14,355	5,004	684	4,674	31,032	37,053	1,487	25,433	138,418
OPENING BALANCE . Rx.	*4,746	3,168	1,063	167	2,194	15,785	†9,020	146	11,376	47,665
GRAND TOTAL . Rx.	23,442	17,523	6,067	851	6,868	46,817	46,073	1,633	36,809	186,083

* This balance exceeds the closing balance of last year's account by Rx. 117 owing to subsequent adjustments.
† The difference of Rx. 7 between this and the closing balance of 1885-86 is due to subsequent corrections.

Disbursements.										
INTEREST—										
Interest upon debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	674
REFUNDS—										
Refunds of Taxes	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	691
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	108
CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—										
Excise Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	236
Other Collecting Establishments	12	673	160	...	...	...	...	...	153	998
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	1,617	602	295	31	618	2,775	4,889	127	1,210	12,164
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	75
POLICE—										
Executive Force	3,668	1,216	...	...	...	5,165	8,070	...	1,555	19,674
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds)	136	147	31	...	...	412	...	19	35	780
EDUCATION—										
Colleges and Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	227
Grants-in-aid	60	55	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
MEDICAL—										
Professional Establishment	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Hospitals and Dispensaries	662	645	12	...	620	2,247	1,525	1	2,539	8,251
Vaccination	183	47	...	...	120	258	390	...	88	1,086
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	388	540	154	...	65	2,121	2,472	3	287	6,030
Cemeteries (Establishment and other Charges)	49	60	...	...	...	290	208	...	...	607
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	5,180	4,671	2,549	548	1,725	9,360	9,637	919	10,490	45,079
Water-supply (Establishment and other Charges)	149	426	...	...	296	...	336	...	320	1,527
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35
Petty Establishments	16	58	...	25	...	...	...	...	119	218
Miscellaneous	3,778	263	394	27	607	3,436	2,817	205	2,078	13,605
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	72	196	...	...	...	...	...	24	115	407
Original Works—										
Buildings	...	418	90	...	...	2,884	1,743	83	5,652	12,542
Roads	200	101	...	...	...			...	123	
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
Other Works	249	285	...	63	...	...		27	624	
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings	103	483	13	...	...	3,863	4,886	...	118	15,333
Roads	1,241	1,555	839	60	954			37	194	
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
Other Works	476	80	24	...	...	...		12	152	
Petty Construction and Repairs	25	1	...	...	57	...		10	150	
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Other Deposits and Advances	135	245	...	6	...	...	...	...	1,626	2,012
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . Rx.	18,998	13,452	4,561	760	5,062	32,811	36,973	1,467	28,935	143,019
CLOSING BALANCE . Rx.	4,444	4,071	1,506	91	1,806	14,006	9,100	166	7,874	43,064
GRAND TOTAL . Rx.	23,442	17,523	6,067	851	6,868	46,817	46,073	1,633	36,809	186,083

II.—Account of TOWN and BAZAR FUNDS for 1886-87.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
LAND REVENUE—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	225	...	1,441	...	1,157	...	103	...	95	3,021
STAMPS—										
Sale of Stamps	3,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,398
EXCISE—										
License Fees and Duties	17,378	...	4,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,563
PROVINCIAL RATES—										
Rates and Cesses on Lands	210	...	...	...	484	...	...	...	...	694
ASSESSED TAXES—										
Taxes upon Houses	238	...	3,994	...	...	29,240	101	...	138	33,711
Licenses on Trades and Professions	129	...	...	...	...	1,707	17	...	2	1,855
Chowkidari Tax	528	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	673
Octroi	2,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,597
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	81	...	1,268	2	...	...	6	...	229	1,586
REGISTRATION—				...						
Fees and Miscellaneous	229	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	229
POLICE—				...						
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	1,317	...	394		...	...	...	...	2	1,713
Unclaimed property	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)	13	...	541	...	...	...	...	...	10	564
EDUCATION—										
School-fees	6	...	571	...	...	4	...	...	...	581
Miscellaneous	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
MEDICAL—										
Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines)	...	...	316	...	...	3	...	...	8	327
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Agriculture—										
Public Gardens	24	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	....	33
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	...	...	...	...	853	...	...	...	853
Sanitation—										
Conservancy Tax and Fees	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	7	76
Sales of Manure, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	528	23	...	1	553
INTEREST—										
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	1,331	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	5	1,373
SUPERANNUATIONS—										
Contributions towards pensions, &c.	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Sales of old Materials	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Sales of Land and Houses	...	...	46	6	...	...	...	...	80	132
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	50	...	2,375	957	...	...	25	...	1,585	4,992
Rents of Houses	148	...	13,381	243	...	485	13	...	328	14,598
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	14	...	105	...	...	38	29	...	182	368
Miscellaneous	342	...	39	32	189	1,151	...	...	1,673	3,426
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Tolls and Ferries	...	...	247	...	90	...	...	...	186	523
Miscellaneous	...	...	60	...	160	...	53	...	...	273
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Other Deposits and Advances	651	...	20	...	...	2	41	...	70	784
TOTAL RECEIPTS . Rx.	28,998	...	29,139	1,240	2,080	34,049	564	...	4,601	100,671
OPENING BALANCE . Rx.	3,295	...	*10,635	144	1,110	6,312	661	...	1,775	23,932
GRAND TOTAL . Rx	32,293	...	39,774	1,384	3,190	40,361	1,225	...	6,376	124,603

* This balance is less than the corresponding closing balance of 1885-86 by Rx. 2,492 owing to the exclusion of four Town Funds since converted into Municipalities.

Disbursements.										
REFUNDS—										
Refunds of Taxes	427	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	439
Miscellaneous Refunds	457	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	573
CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—										
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	3	...	...	...	...	2,302	...	...	9	2,314
Other Collecting Establishments	229	...	530	...	40	70	...	...	14	883
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	1,159	...	939	40	...	414	63	...	610	3,225
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	1,477	...	196	...	11	...	...	...	8	1,692
LAW AND JUSTICE—										
Criminal Courts	4,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,675
Jails	803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803
POLICE—										
Executive Force	4,094	...	...	...	...	15,730	42	...	32	19,898
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds)	806	...	215	...	...	425	62	...	...	1,508
EDUCATION—										
Inspection	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Colleges and Schools	50	...	4,624	...	...	1	...	...	36	4,711
Scholarships and Prizes	...	...	911	...	...	...	...	...	...	911
Grants-in-aid	479	...	2,965	40	...	24	...	...	25	3,533
MEDICAL—										
Professional Establishment	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hospitals and Dispensaries	742	...	3,331	2	158	310	75	...	241	4,859
Vaccination	575	...	345	...	...	691	...	...	...	1,611
Medical Schools	575	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	575
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	850	...	34	...	706	51	21	...	30	1,692
Cemeteries (Establishment and other Charges)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14
Public Fairs and Exhibitions	...	...	...	...	...	504	...	...	...	504
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	4,889	...	3,993	304	102	7,350	124	...	132	16,894
Water-supply (Establishment and other Charges)	1,402	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1,414
Statistical Establishments	...	...	208	...	...	23	...	...	...	231
SUPERANNUATIONS—										
Pensions and Gratuities	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	499
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Rents, Rates and Taxes	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Petty Establishments	149	...	2,593	...	76	46	2	...	117	2,983
Miscellaneous	2,309	...	533	105	162	412	59	...	178	3,758
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	35	...	531	...	...	...	...	...	4	570
Original Works—										
Buildings	117	...	3,251	134	...	...	16	...	17	3,535
Roads	...	...	1,811	...	...	...	...	...	40	1,851
Other Works	96	...	778	153	...	...	...	...	59	1,086
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings	101	...	1,187	...	...	...	...	...	373	1,661
Roads	632	...	1,527	405	...	...	...	...	138	2,702
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	55
Other Works	50	...	345	46	350	...	...	...	64	855
Petty Construction and Repairs	232	...	575	...	260	5,686	...	...	...	6,753
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Repayment of loans from Public	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	385
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	202	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	319
Other Deposits and Advances	437	...	27	...	...	4	99	...	70	637
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . Rx.	28,619	...	31,450	1,241	1,865	34,287	618	...	2,594	100,674
CLOSING BALANCE . Rx.	*3,674	...	8,324	143	1,325	6,074	607	...	3,782	23,929
GRAND TOTAL . Rx.	32,293	...	39,774	1,384	3,190	40,361	1,225	...	6,376	124,603

* Of this Rx. 378 represents the balance of the Secunderabad Local Fund since transferred to the books of the Comptroller, Hyderabad.

III.—Account of PORT FUNDS for 1886-87.

	Presidency Funds.			Total.	Other Funds.				Total.
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.		Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts.									
LAND REVENUE—									
Income from land, the property of the Funds	17,091	...	171,953	189,044	...	...	...	52	52
EXCISE—									
License Fees and Duties	...	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...
REGISTRATION—									
Fees and Miscellaneous	...	...	392	392	...	...	...	...	...
POLICE—									
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	5	5
MARINE—									
Hire of Vessels	2,195	...	2,453	4,648	323	15	...	158	496
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	...	288	38	326	1,167	29	364	1	1,561
Pilotage Receipts	...	...	18,359	18,359	14,365	...	1,093	7,419	22,877
Other Fees and Dues	187,522	24,193	31,712	243,427	71,252	5,530	19,981	73,959	170,722
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—									
Sanitation—									
Sale of Manure, &c.	...	...	1,058	1,058	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply—									
Sale of Water	...	...	5,008	5,008	...	341	...	885	1,226
INTEREST—									
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	3,634	...	5,842	9,476	...	78	...	229	307
MISCELLANEOUS—									
Sales of old Materials	350	...	...	350	11	...	...	158	169
Sales of Land and Houses	105	...	810	915	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	47,764	...	...	47,764	1,552	...	...	15,500	17,052
Rents of Houses	475	...	40,990	41,465	...	...	...	252	252
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	...	...	157	157	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,359	...	50,919	52,278	...	74	...	1,713	1,787
PUBLIC WORKS—									
Tolls and Ferries	...	...	216,391	216,391	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	17,083	...	16,888	33,971	...	...	11	...	11
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—									
Loans from Government	310,000	...	511,836	821,836	426	...	...	65,000	65,426
Loans by Public Subscription	70,131	...	83,200	153,331	...	...	...	...	...
Sale-proceeds of Investments	...	...	5,563	5,563	...	...	...	...	...
Stock Account	10,511	...	12,487	22,998	987	...	...	...	987
Other Deposits and Advances	162	...	12,148	12,310	486	...	...	7,488	7,974
TOTAL RECEIPTS . Rx.	668,382	24,481	1,188,248	1,881,111	90,569	6,067	21,449	172,819	290,904
OPENING BALANCE . Rx.	*26,694	66,306	162,471	255,471	13,946	*2,484	76,960	79,732	173,122
GRAND TOTAL . Rx.	695,076	90,787	1,350,719	2,136,582	104,515	8,551	98,409	252,551	464,026

* The differences with the closing balances of the previous account are owing to subsequent adjustments in the accounts of 1885-86.

Disbursements.									
INTEREST—									
Interest upon Debt	53,640	...	171,725	225,365	498	...	...	7,464	7,962
REFUNDS—									
Refunds of Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	386
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	80	80	18	303	...	27	348
CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—									
Rates and Cess Collecting Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,372	9,372
Other Collecting Establishments	31,255	...	47,571	78,826	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—									
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	11,630	...	203,457	215,087	2,859	...	...	1,628	4,487
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	...	...	150	150	278	...	...	80	358
POLICE—									
Executive Force	3,522	...	1,534	5,056	1,570	120	...	535	2,225*
Miscellaneous (Cattle-pounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51
MARINE—									
Dockyard and Port Establishments	32,351	69,627	9,899	111,877	21,993	1,762	7,377	6,258	37,390
Pilotage Establishments	...	...	13,772	13,772	14,573	...	...	4,385	18,960
Ship and Boat Establishments	14,756	778	19,889	35,383	4,851	470	1,238	5,233	11,792
Light-houses and Light-ships	16,763	958	3,449	21,170	...	610	1,623	3,893	6,126
Building, purchase, and repair of Ships	12,831	...	8,276	21,107	15,814	2,323	...	2,668	20,805
Miscellaneous	2,725	202	56,281	58,508	4,208	...	2,459	10,000	16,667
MEDICAL—									
Professional Establishment	...	...	2,427	2,427	512	...	...	624	1,136
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	...	4,050	4,050	...	78	...	...	78
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—									
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	281	...	3,896	4,177	...	...	...	...	...
Water-supply (Establishment and other Charges)	...	...	2,380	2,380	...	...	...	...	...
SUPERANNUATIONS—									
Pensions and Gratuities	470	258	782	1,510	226	77	69	292	664
MISCELLANEOUS—									
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	10,111	...	147,712	157,823	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	46,500	...	22,440	68,940	3,115	694	...	107	3,916
PUBLIC WORKS—									
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	...	13	12,663	12,676	2,363	81	990	2,102	5,536
Stock not chargeable to any particular work	...	...	4,662	4,662	...	...	...	...	...
Original Works—									
Buildings	63,319	54	338	63,711	425	...	...	1,420	1,845
Roads	1,886	...	356	2,242	261	...	...	...	261
Port Appliances	3,267	...	165	3,432	...	329	722	79,473	80,524
Other Works	204,379	...	8,568	212,847	9,801	...	12,087	6,920	28,808
Maintenance and Repairs—									
Buildings	...	...	5,380	5,380	780	...	108	554	1,442
Roads	1,322	...	...	1,322	1,010	...	...	...	1,010
Port Appliances	8,634	...	3,180	11,814	...	...	...	3,123	3,123
Other Works	3,622	...	9,215	12,837	3,532	...	175	...	3,707
Petty Construction and Repairs	115	...	2,120	2,235	...	...	341	225	566
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—									
Repayment of loans from Government	11,239	...	5,842	17,081	...	...	...	...	...
Repayment of loans from the Public	62,132	...	120,000	182,132	...	...	...	...	...
Investment in Government Securities	5,000	...	122,896	127,896	...	...	...	1,360	1,360
Stock account	9,082	...	...	9,082	...	...	...	...	...
Other Deposits and Advances	...	...	30,386	30,386	495	...	...	2,852	3,347
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . Rx.	609,992	71,890	1,045,541	1,727,423	89,184	6,847	27,189	151,032	274,252
CLOSING BALANCE . Rx.	85,084	18,897	305,178	409,159	15,331	1,704	71,220	101,519	189,774
GRAND TOTAL . Rx.	695,076	90,787	1,350,719	2,136,582	104,515	8,551	98,409	252,551	464,026

IV.—Account of MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS for 1886-87.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
LAND REVENUE—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	...	...	17,299	...	6,188	...	1,049	...	...	24,536
PROVINCIAL RATES—										
Miscellaneous	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365
ASSESSED TAXES—										
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63
POLICE—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	...	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	486
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)	156	...	...	...	...	...	927	...	1,243	2,326
MARINE—										
Hire of Vessels	...	...	...	...	979	...	...	...	...	979
Other Fees and Dues	...	...	...	...	7,702	..	...	...	1,188	8,890
EDUCATION—										
School-fees	62	...	324	...	242	...	...	14,429	1	15,058
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,322	...	5	...	...	1,518	...	2,845
INTEREST—										
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	159	...	25	401	9,352	95	771	120	554	11,477
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Sales of old Materials	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	19
Sales of Land and Houses	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	...	...	6,420	...	...	1,871	...	...	56,734	65,025
Rents of Houses	240	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	293
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	7	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Miscellaneous	...	...	149	...	3,813	799	2,306	...	82	7,249
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Tolls and Ferries	...	...	...	...	54,323	...	..	...	...	54,323
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,461	...	...	5,461
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Other Deposits and Advances	...	...	2,238	...	5	92	...	...	4,220	6,555
TOTAL RECEIPTS . Rx.	989	426	29,432	401	82,681	2,857	10,514	16,067	64,245	207,612
OPENING BALANCE . Rx.	172	422	1,769	329	54,830	2,365	6,136	2,194	*56	68,273
GRAND TOTAL . Rx.	1,161	848	31,201	730	137,511	5,222	16,650	18,261	64,301	275,885

Disbursements.										
INTEREST—										
Interest upon Debt	...	...	...	...	4,394	...	...	...	...	4,394
REFUNDS—										
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	...	...	51	505	...	...	...	556
CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—										
Excise Establishments	...	...	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Other Collecting Establishments	...	...	2,603	...	2,761	...	1,232	...	...	6,596
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	...	...	590	...	1,984	...	...	843	...	3,422
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	...	...	128	...	12	...	...	...	67	207
POLICE—										
Executive Force	...	...	...	...	138	2,590	...	...	38,495	41,223
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds)	160	500	...	...	...	...	898	...	5,661	7,2 9
MARINE—										
Dockyard and Port Establishments	...	...	...	...	2,420	...	...	...	1,113	3,533
Ship and Boat Establishments	...	...	...	...	2,924	...	...	...	...	2,924
Buildings, Purchase, and Repair of Ships	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	241
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	767	...	...	...	...	767
EDUCATION—										
Inspection	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33
Colleges and Schools	564	...	6,536	10	4,570	...	...	8,070	31	19,781
Scholarships and Prizes	10	...	...	108	1,521	...	...	...	3	1,642
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110
MEDICAL—										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	5,791	...	...	...	...	5,791
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Conservancy (Establishment and other charges)	...	...	...	...	883	...	...	...	5	888
Statistical Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	600
SUPERANNUATION—										
Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	92
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	270	24	382
Miscellaneous	...	...	15,345	...	5,912	...	2,434	2,722	900	27,313
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Surpervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	229
Original Works—										
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,466	861	8,671	15,998
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,121	1,121
Other Works	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	11	...	661
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	122
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
Other Works	...	...	...	...	5,007	...	...	...	...	5,007
Petty Construction and Repairs	...	...	...	72	288	...	...	...	472	832
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Repayment of loans from Government	...	...	...	...	33,096	...	...	...	...	33,096
Repayment of loans from the Public	...	...	...	...	7,549	...	...	...	...	7,549
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	197	...	...	...	41,162	...	750	1,992	536	44,637
Other Deposit and Advances	...	...	1,384	...	...	...	...	...	1,753	3,137
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . Rx.	973	500	26,855	300	122,301	3,095	11,780	15,083	59,535	240,422
CLOSING BALANCE . Rx.	188	348	4,346	430	15,210	2,127	4,870	3,178	4,766	35,463
GRAND TOTAL . Rx.	1,161	848	31,201	730	137,511	5,222	16,650	18,261	64,301	275,885

* This is less than the closing balance of the previous account by Rx. 1,072, representing the debit balances of the Kathiwar, Mahikanta, Rewakanta and Palampur Police Funds included in this statement for the first time.

APPENDIX C.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR 1886-87.

ACCOUNT

OF

MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1886-87.

N.B.—The figures in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India are merely the Banking Accounts of such of these Municipalities as bank with the Government Treasuries. They are not in any way comparable with the figures shown in these Accounts.

ACCOUNT of MUNICIPALITIES for 1886-87.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.		Bombay.		Total.
					Presidency Corporation.	District Municipalities.			Presidency Corporation.	District Municipalities.	Presidency Corporation.	District Municipalities.	
Receipts.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
By Balance in hand at the close of last year—(a)													
On account of Deposits payable on demand	5,366	...	1,435	...	4,224	3,496	265	42,150	19,706	9,361	...	17,458	103,461
On account of Municipal Balance	6,642	42,282	26,855	2,231	78,853	36,066	43,570	101,553	13,623	28,836	1,217	119,896	501,644
TOTAL CASH BALANCE	12,008	42,282	28,290	2,231	83,077	39,562	43,835	143,703	33,329	38,217	1,217	137,354	605,105
A.—MUNICIPAL TAXES.													
1.—Octroi	21,412	49,492	...	...	...	...	186,704	230,375	...	...	129,134	154,307	771,424
2.—Assessed Taxes—													
(*e.g.*, Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, &c., in the following details.)													
Arrear collections for the previous year	287	44	346	...	688	3,369	1,878	...	519	1,460	709	4,733	14,033
Collections for the current year	999	1,327	13,975	...	22,525	36,904	26,011	777	6,910	14,050	48,901	22,875	195,254
Penalties	63	6	...	...	805	357	42	...	29	83	...	70	1,455
3.—Tax on Houses and Lands	749	2,122	34,214	2,926	179,666	132,864	2,733	9,993	36,536	45,819	148,887	27,268	623,777
4.—Tax on Vehicles	35	180	7,055	147	8,936	14,643	1,392	293	4,549	7,834	33,453	6,386	84,903
5.—Tax on Animals	15	...	...	58	4,552	2,320	60	622	2,659	5,613	...	1,716	17,615
6.—Other Taxes, Tolls, &c.	9	187	2,578	1,790	...	13,815	2,183	1,647	10,058	31,672	1,576	16,667	82,182
7.—Water Rate	57	1,997	10,328	194	63,638	2,940	...	100	14,196	...	77,465	6,852	177,767
B.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.													
1.—Realizations under special Acts	73	3,465	3,600	1,673	2,202	11,401	7,152	307	...	1,259	...	3,727	34,859
2.—Proceeds of Land, &c.	1,785	85	30	669	1,938	1,956	303	760	397	429	168	7,583	16,103
3.—Income derived from Markets, &c.—													
(Rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	2,268	6,520	39,049	1,238	18,326	4,162	5,089	6,923	1,843	7,987	18,397	12,263	124,065
4.—Conservancy and Road cleaning—													
(Fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	191	259	427	119	3,794	521	6,040	8,891	2,344	1,823	470	8,452	33,331
5.—Municipal Fines	420	338	967	131	975	2,562	2,330	994	1,449	1,628	812	1,400	14,006
6.—Sundries—													
(Rents of Municipal Lands, Government Grants, Receipts from Public Gardens, &c.)	6,403	16,341	105,470	2,089	22,802	35,262	42,451	65,150	31,756	38,655	30,007	55,610	452,086
TOTAL REVENUE	34,766	82,363	218,039	11,034	330,847	263,076	284,368	326,832	113,245	158,312	490,069	329,909	2,642,860
C.—DEBT.													
1.—Loans	...	...	...	...	242,040	7,480	4,174	22,800	...	4,243	170,000	1,514	452,251
2.—Deposits—													
(Contractors' salaries unpaid, &c.)	28	157	3,259	149	15,456	4,282	28	139	13,021	13,217	272,706	13,198	335,640
3.—Advances	1,179	5,982	26,896	192	27,775	9,148	15	228	6,168	424	1,566,020	2,976	1,647,003
TOTAL RECEIPTS Rx.	35,973	88,502	248,194	11,375	616,118	283,986	288,585	349,999	132,434	176,196	2,498,795	347,597	5,077,754
GRAND TOTAL Rx.	47,981	130,784	276,484	13,606	699,195	323,548	332,420	493,702	165,763	214,413	2,500,012	484,951	5,682,859

(a) The differences between these and the corresponding closing balances of 1885-86 arise chiefly from the conversion into Municipalities of four Town Funds in Burma and one in the North-Western Provinces, and also to adjustments made in the accounts of 1885-86.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.		Bombay.		Total.
					Presidency Corporation.	District Municipalities.			Presidency Corporation.	District Municipalities.	Presidency Corporation.	District Municipalities.	
Disbursements.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
A.—GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.													
1.—Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	1,238	3,931	13,479	656	16,962	19,284	8,936	15,795	5,864	9,511	18,989	18,596	133,241
2.—Collection of Municipal Taxes (Establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money boxes, repair to outposts, &c.)	4,481	8,105	4,328	982	7,478	12,488	25,452	27,566	4,580	3,629	21,713	17,389	138,191
B.—PUBLIC SAFETY.													
1.—Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, &c.)	4	88	2,764	5	2,766	4,184	10	364	175	49	7,091	3,034	19,834
2.—Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	457	887	6,296	164	27,928	14,464	8,166	4,516	2,810	7,274	29,592	16,123	118,677
3.—Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.)	3,203	1,900	294	993	26,236	5,102	39,734	47,705	...	...	26,264	3,134	153,665
C.—PUBLIC HEALTH.													
1.—Buildings and other works—													
(Erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	940	1,890	4,494	225	2,202	6,288	18,177	3,326	1,447	3,815	6,702	15,925	65,431
2.—Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.)	144	3,492	5,174	224	1,814	2,970	4,619	4,551	1,593	1,964	1,326	2,428	30,299
3.—Maintenance of Medical Institutions—													
(Dispensary Establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	1,039	5,567	13,899	374	3,751	20,274	6,795	23,238	3,436	18,165	6,875	11,752	115,169
4.—Vaccination (Establishment)	71	111	1,064	70	847	1,555	1,404	2,282	1,252	1,346	1,346	1,340	12,738
5.—Water-Works (Establishment, repairs)	4,102	5,110	5,923	649	87,901	5,210	1,203	4,055	7,936	1,820	155,185	16,828	295,922
6.—Road-watering (Establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	278	208	3,316	43	3,259	5,388	4,829	5,382	817	129	7,327	8,164	39,140
7.—Road-cleaning (Establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.)	215	4,626	12,875	283	12,813	10,694	14,331	6,464	...	6,053	89,880	22,449	476,920
8.—Conservancy (Establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.)	2,967	16,342	7,524	1,988	45,234	52,120	41,082	32,852	30,151	32,200		33,777	
Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessment	1,216	30	2	24	...	434	90	72	...	...	...	90	1,958
Remissions of Cess	...	3	322	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	1,226	1,560
9.—Drainage Works (Establishment, repairs)	23	1,158	2,050	559	15,566	7,941	2,488	9,908	20,347	1,527	48,175	2,593	112,335
10.—Other Measures—													
(*a*) Markets and Slaughter-houses (Establishment, Contingencies)	3	150	5,550	8	2,842	4,078	273	507	479	772	8,588	2,381	56,237
(*b*) Public Garden (Establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)	1,592	655	2,321	46	574		4,367	10,972	1,897	429	3,833	3,928	
11.—Contributions	1,467	100	...	...	...	163	...	1,510	473	5,032	...	...	8,745
D.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
Contributions to Schools	1,373	8,826	23,467	524	...	9,708	9,431	44,695	1,065	22,258	3,260	48,902	173,509
E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.													
1.—Public Works (Establishment)	193	978	7,402	378	...	11,407	2,928	2,840	1,745	2,471	9,750	2,285	42,467
New Works	3,959	2,801	34,465	2,753	8,680	3,278	49,327	51,001	451	5,519	...	17,602	179,836
Repairs	2,356	11,571	14,778	324	24,033	35,177	4,966	23,657	8,622	17,012	46,117	23,876	213,089
2.—Survey of land	...	3	236	24	...	111	171	154	...	143	...	1,619	2,461
3.—Otherscharges (Printing, rewards, &c.)	129	607	1,316	406	...	7,317	1,098	1,413	410	4,020	17,411	10,090	44,217
4.—Contributions	50	905	20,835	61	...	2,126	18,242	1,460	...	...	...	5,107	48,786
F.—MISCELLANEOUS	1,499	1,368	...	306	5,392	22,764	7,857	24,326	1,787	10,502	...	14,870	90,671
TOTAL EXPENDITURE Rx.	32,999	80,512	194,174	12,069	296,178	264,615	275,977	350,611	97,337	155,644	509,424	305,558	2,575,008
Carried over Rx.	32,999	80,512	194,174	12,069	296,178	264,615	275,977	350,611	97,337	155,644	509,424	305,558	2,575,098

ACCOUNT of MUNICIPALITIES for 1886-87 —*concluded.*

DISBURSEMENTS—*contd.*	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal. Presidency Corporation.	Bengal. District Municipalities.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras. Presidency Corporation.	Madras. District Municipalities.	Bombay. Presidency Corporation.	Bombay. District Municipalities.	Total.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought over	32,999	80,512	194,174	12,069	296,178	264,615	275,977	350,611	97,337	155,644	509,424	305,558	2,575,098
G.—Debt.													
1.—Loans (instalments payable during the year)	1,145	1,300	9,704	52	111,900	1,136	2,965	3,254	4,796	753	21,237	8,863	359,493
Interest (Last year		344	962	...	...	37	560	...	...	25	2,250	166	
Interest (Current year		2,175	7,662	73	81,693	967	383	12,226	10,507	469	65,868	6,621	
2.—Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.)	111	97	3,173	48	14,739	3,597	...	104	11,800	11,454	279,051	13,208	338,282
3.—Advances (on account of Departmental Works, &c.)	56	5,661	24,804	82	47,823	11,946	214	258	...	407	1,619,253	5,686	1,716,190
Total Disbursements	34,311	90,089	239,879	12,324	552,333	282,298	280,099	366,453	124,440	168,752	2,497,983	340,102	4,989,063
Closing Balance—													
On account of Deposits payable on demand	5,261	...	1,521	....	4,941	4,119	374	45,600	20,926	11,123	...	24,166	118,031
On account of Municipal Balance	8,409	40,695	35,084	1,282	141,921	37,131	51,947	81,649	20,397	34,538	2,029	120,683	575,765
GRAND TOTAL *Rx.*	47,981	130,784	276,484	13,606	699,195	323,548	332,420	493,702	165,763	214,413	2,500,012	484,951	5,682,859
Memorandum of Liabilities and Claims.													
Liabilities—													
Balance of Loans	11,929	89,023	129,417	1,531	1,691,206	23,155	16,974	270,825	181,111	12,857	1,673,463	91,617	4,193,108
Deposits to be adjusted	...	15	1,520	211	4,941	4,119	221	...	1,030	17,875	16,346	9,206	55,484
	11,929	89,038	130,937	1,742	1,696,147	27,274	17,195	270,825	182,141	30,732	1,689,809	100,823	4,248,592
Claims—													
Advances recoverable	365	716	13,249	...	36,987	11,947	320	42	39,791	2,187	93,329	3,022	201,955
Net Amount of Debt *Rx.*	11,564	88,322	117,688	1,742	1,659,160	15,327	16,875	270,783	142,350	28,545	1,596,480	97,801	4,046,637

Table I.—*Miscellaneous.*

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88. Revised Estimate.	1888-89. Budget.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Recovery of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure	4,547,279	7,700,644	728,696	3,943,265	2,604,533	5,542,633	8,077,090	5,687,402	5,993,500	4,742,500
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	3,364,330	3,656,505	3,311,423	4,649,898	3,992,029	5,392,898	5,275,364	5,670,484	2,976,800	4,014,500
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—										
Surplus	.....	.....	2,582,727	706,633	1,387,496	.....	.....	...	3,016,700	...
Deficits	1,182,949	4,044,139	.....	.....	.....	149,735	2,801,726	16,918	.....	698,000
Net Public Debt incurred	5,105,160 (a)	5,679,815	—466,636	2,509,150	3,062,953	1,193,924	3,584,979	9,727 538	5,434,000	2,998,500
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies	5,756,708	5,337,444	—773,867	4,105,769	2,219,364	801,966	7,735,903	9,043,165	4,717,100	—144,900
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	67,212,000	74,581,000	81,968,000	83,485,000	88,176,000	83,255,000	83,881,000	88,470,000		
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	41,166,000	53,117,000	49,113,000	52,096,000	55,279,000	55,703,000	55,656,000	61,777,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver	26,046,000	21,464,000	32,855,000	31,389,000	32,897,000	27,552,000	28,225,000	26,693,000		
Net Imports of Gold	1,750,000	3,655,000	4,844,000	4,931,000	5,463,000	4,672,000	2,763,000	2,177,000		
Ditto of Silver	7,870,000	3,893,000	5,379,000	7,480,000	6,405,000	7,246,000	11,607,000	7,156,000		
Total Net Imports of Gold and Silver	9,620,000	7,548,000	10,223,000	12,411,000	11,868,000	11,918,000	14,370,000	9,333,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	16,426,000	13,916,000	22,632,000	18,978,000	21,029,000	15,634,000	13,855,000	17,360,000		
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	122,069,000	138,126,000	143,504,000	150,076,000	157,344,000	154,817,000	156,123,000	163,021,000		
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees) *R*	18,95,71,000	18,32,77,000	22,21,03,350	18,56,56,593	21,62,15,862	17,10,22,119	13,53,25,369	16,70,03,150		
Sterling Equivalent received *£*	15,749,000 (b)	15,239,677	18,412,429 (c)	15,120,521	17,589,895	13,758,909	10,932,892	12,136,279		
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	10,257,093	4,249,676	2,186,275	6,508,457	3,663,400	5,794,200	10,285,566	4,616,537		
Gold coined in Germany	1,509,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...			
Silver coined in Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Maximum price of an oz. troy standard Silver in London	53⅛ (Nov.)	52⅛ (July)	52½	52 7/16 (June)	51 1/16 (Feb.)	51 (Apl.)	50 15/16 (May)	47⅛ (Jan.)	45⅛ (Dec.)	
Minimum ditto	49⅛ (April)	51 (Jan.)	50⅞ (July)	50 (Dec.)	50 1/16 (May and June)	48¼ (Feb.)	46 7/16 (Jan.)	42 (Aug.)	43⅛ (Apl.)	
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta *R*	12 11 (May)	12 6	12-6-4							
Minimum ditto ditto „	11 15 (Jan.)	(throughout the year).	(throughout).							
Average exchange upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee *£*	1s 7·94d.	1s. 7·956d.	1s. 7·895d.	1s. 7·525d.	1s. 7·536d.	1s. 7·308d.	1s. 6·2541241d.	1s. 5·440d.		
Fixed rate of exchange for the Adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 7⅛d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7⅛d.	1s. 7⅛d.	1s. 7⅛d.	1s. 6⅛d.	1s. 4·9d.	1s. 4·9d.
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	9 (April)	7 (April)	9 (Feb.)	10 (Apl.)	9 (March)	11 (April & May)	9 (May)	8 June Jul. Feb. & Mar.	9 (Apl. & May.)	
Minimum ditto	3 (Jan.)	3 (Nov. to Jan.)	4 (June)	4 (Sep.)	5	3 (Nov. & Dec.)	4 (From July to Jan.)	5 (Nov. Dec. & Jan.)	3 (Oct. to Dec)	
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	3 (April to Oct.)	3 (April)	6 (Feb.)	5 (Sep.)	4	5 (Nov., Dec. & Jan.)	4 (Dec.)	5 Dec. & Jan.	4 (Sep. to Jan.)	
Minimum ditto	2 (Nov. to Feb)	2½	2½ (throughout first half-year.)	3 (March	3	2 (June. to Sept.)	2 (May to Nov.)	2 April & May.	2 (Apl. to Aug.)	
Maximum money balances of the three Presidency Banks	7,733,500 (Feb)	7,472,500 (Feb.)	6,097,600 (July)	6,712,200 (Oct.)	5,556,700 (Aug.)	5,731,200 (Nov.)	6,486,800 (Dec.)	4,594,600 (June)	3,556,300 (June.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	4,150,400 (April)	4,442,700 (Mar.)	3,546,700 (Dec.)	3,428,200 (Apl.)	3,167,100 (Jan.)	2,991,900 (May)	3,638,800 (May)	3,296,500 (Sept.)	2,861,600 (Dec.)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. four per cent. rupee Securities	95⅛ (July)	102⅛ (March)	106 6 (July)	1.02 4 (Feb.)	101-1 (Apl.)	101,12 (June)	99-14 (July)	98—2 (Sept.)	100 Oct.	
Minimum ditto ditto	91⅛ (May)	93-10 (May)	99 8 (Aug.)	99 (Oct.)	94-8 (Feb.)	94-12 (March)	91-12 (May)	95—0 (Feb.)	95—4 (Apl.)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of Rupee Securities enfaced for Interest drafts	19,431,239 (Mar.)	19,739,473 (June)	21,525,400 (Feb.)	21,420,700 (Feb.)	21,405,500 (May)	21,008,000 (May)	20,562,400 (Apl.)	19,710,300 (Oct.)	20,711,200 (Feb.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	15,908,182 (May.)	18,719,445 (Jan.)	19,013,600 (Apl.)	21,059,000 (Aug.)	20,626,200 (Aug.)	20,594,300 (Feb.)	19,179,300 (Jan.)	19,056,200 (Mar.)	18,919,500 (Oct.)	
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. Securities (in Gold)	80⅛ (Oct.)	84¼ (Feb.)	87 (July)	85 7/16 (May.)	81¼ (Apl.)	82½ (May)	79¼ (July)	73⅛ (Nov.)	70⅞ (Sept.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	71⅛ (May)	78 (May)	82⅛ (Sept.)	79⅛ (Dec.)	77⅛ (Jan.)	74 (March)	71⅛ (Jan.)	65½ (Aug.)	67 (Apl.)	
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's Four per cent. Sterling Bonds	105¼	105⅛ (Jan.)	106⅛ (July)	105 (Jan.)	103⅞ (Jan.)	104⅛ (Aug.)	103⅛ (Feb.)	103 (Aug.)		
Minimum ditto ditto	100⅛	101 (Sep.)	103⅛ (Sept.)	102⅛ (Oct.)	101¼ (Sept.)	98 (March)	97⅛ (April)	100⅛ (Mar.)		
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding	14,329,700 (Jan.)	14,513,100 (Dec.)	14,422,600 (Sept.)	16,412,200 (Dec.)	14,517,800 (Nov.)	15,762,700 (Nov.)	15,713,500 (Oct.)	14,678,200 (Nov.)	18,610,300 (Nov.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	11,113,800 (June)	12,528,400 (Apl.)	12,632,200 (Apl.)	13,586,700 (Apl.)	12,023,300 (Feb.)	12,342,500 (Apl.)	13,017,980 (April)	13,779,400 (Apl.)	13,479,600 (Apl.)	
Number of Savings Banks	371	388	372	249	354	360	364	6,230		
Number of depositors in Savings Banks	91,268	107,778	114,942	109,349	119,053	120,438	107,874 (d)	289,277		
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	2,282,823	3,213,671	3,272,649	3,356,247	3,273,242	3,358,203	2,796,859	5,795,249 (e)		
Average of each deposit	25	29	28	30	27	28	26	20		
Net addition to deposits	376,422	930,848	58,978	83,598	−83,005	80,996	−559,544	+2,996,590		
Cash Reserve at the Bank of France in December of each year—										
in 000's of Francs	1,979,017	1,786,873	1,837,166							
Silver ditto ditto ditto ditto	1,220,561	1,222,604	1,161,467							
Percentage of Silver on the Total Reserve	62	68	63							

(a) Exclusive of £9,730,962, Debt incurred for the purchase of the East Indian Railway.
(b) Includes £486,947, Gold remittances from India.
(c) Includes £85,000 Hong-Kong Bills. Includes £250,000 Hong-Kong Bills.
(d) Excludes Post Office Banks and Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.
(e) Includes Post Office Banks, Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, &c.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

No.	EXPORTS.		1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
1	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	6,168,278	5,979,494	5,066,057	4,189,718	5,432,648
	Value	£	10,049,017	14,383,728	13,280,307	10,777,204	13,468,429
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 3 9	As. 3 5	As. 3 9	As. 3 8	As. 3 6
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		4·58	4·17	4·53	4·18	3·81
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	45,378,040	49,876,600	65,897,183	78,241,771	91,804,244
	Value	£	1,810,818	1,920,162	2,441,101	2,755,252	3,330,861
	Average declared value per lb.	Annas	As. 6 5	As. 6 2	As. 5 11	As. 5 8	As. 5 10
	Other manufactures—Value	£	761,564	927,008	896,929	880,258	945,644
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached	Annas	As. 1 10	As. 1 9	As. 1 9	As. 1 9	As. 1 10
	Average declared value per yard— Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	As. 4 10	As. 4 7	As. 4 10	As. 3 9	As. 4 7
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		13·84	16·55	20·08	25·22	24·13
2	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests	91,798	91,963	86,578	87,056	95,839
	Value	£	11,481,370	11,294,460	10,882,600	10,735,518	11,077,669
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees	₹	1,251	1,228	1,257	1,221	1,156
3	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	13,139,206	17,355,588	18,250,688	17,280,147	15,866,604
	Value	£	7,200,336	10,083,758	10,715,203	9,948,350	9,198,500
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Rupees		5 3 10	5 5 10	5 9 10	5 13 1	5 15 9
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·52	8·73	9·05	8·85	8·70
4	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	31,258,288	27,030,850	22,051,532	28,222,595	26,879,272
	Value	£	8,476,327	8,362,080	7,192,198	9,247,126	8,836,827
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees		2 11 6	3 1 8	3 4 6	3 4 9	3 5 0
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		4·42	5·05	5·28	5·01	4·81
5	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	14,144,407	20,956,495	15,830,754	21,060,519	22,263,320
	Value	£	6,068,934	8,877,501	6,309,140	8,002,350	8,625,864
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		4 4 8	4 3 9	3 15 9	3 12 9	3 14 0
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		6·98	6·89	6·41	5·78	5·63
6	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	7,334,757	5,026,786	6,205,238	5,486,171	6,021,672
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt.— Rupees		5 10 5	6 8 8	5 9 1	5 9 6	5 13 10
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		9·10	10·65	8·98	8·50	8·52
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		20·28	22·51	24·88	20·01	19·13
7	HIDES AND SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	26,534,068	28,153,063	29,164,677	32,376,309	31,860,787
	Value	£	4,443,770	4,003,730	4,934,340	5,334,002	5,140,218
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value		49·97	47·90	42·07	43·91	45·40
8	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	57,766,225	59,011,703	64,162,055	68,784,240	78,702,857
	Value	£	3,690,490	4,083,880	4,044,750	4,306,133	4,727,992
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 10 3	As. 10 11	As. 10 1	As. 10 0	As. 9 7
	Average declared value per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		1·04	1·11	1·01	·95	·87
9	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	141,041	168 590	154,620	132,405	138,396
	Value	£	3,912,997	4,040,991	4,068,900	3,783,100	3,691,677
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		277 7 0	275 4 0	263 2 3	285 8 6	266 11 11
	Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange	£	22·57	22·40	21·17	2 72	19·38
10	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	353,324	340,025	328,317	371,027	370,458
	Value	£	1,392,204	1,438,803	1,245,500	1,348,395	1,562,251
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		39 6 5	42 5 1	37 15 0	30 5 6	40 8 10
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		64·11	68·87	61·05	55 28	58·94
11	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	948,755	876,541	831,919	953,069	985,484
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Annas		As. 5 10	As. 6 0	As. 6 0	As. 6 0	As. 6 2
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		7·12	7·32	7·24	6·85	6·72
12	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	820,719	913,345	792,354	661,835	802,443
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Rupees		4 0 1	3 14	2 15 4	2 4 11	3 0 11
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		6·52	6 37	4·76	3·51	4·44
13	LAC—						
	Value	£	699,016	556,739	599,399	588,286	520,169
14	SUGAR—						
	Value	£	808,776	943,218	546,069	525,412	504,803
15	OILS—						
	Value	£	416,277	495,977	534,041	395,563	458,812
16	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	399,565	491,668	451,917	402,174	397,572
	Value	£	388,766	464,410	425,000	370,200	376,091
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		9 11 8	9 7 2	9 6 6	9 3 3	9 7 4
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		15·83	15·38	15·14	14·00	13·75
17	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons	59,187	46,471	47,556	50,076	23,946
	Value	£	611,260	525,447	532,129	550,515	223,154
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees		103 4 5	113 1 1	111 14 4	109 15 0	93 3 1
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange	£	8·40	9·20	9·00	8·36	6·77

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year*—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.		1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	44,859,383	45,379,516	45,801,397	45,916,126	49,014,194
	Value	£	3,378,220	3,465,908	3,360,540	3,172,178	3,318.404
	Average declared value per lb. Annas		12·05	12·22	11·74	11·05	10·83
	Average declared value per lb. Pence, at average exchange		Is. 2·70d.	Is. 2·92d.	Is. 2·17d.	Is. 0·60d.	0s. 11·80d.
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	21,442,372	21,651,392	21,207,106	21,124,848	25,853,827
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports	£	24,820,592	25,117,360	24,567,646	24,297,026	29,172,231
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	862,913	1,344,396	958,419	1,082,610	1,319,248
	Value	£	57,645	86,857	65,516	66,303	81,146
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	1,331,582	1,399,010	1,183,088	1,368,715	1,496,700
	Total Re-exports	£	1,389,227	1,485,867	1,248,604	1,435,618	1,571,846
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports	£	23,431,365	23,631,493	23,319,042	22,862,008	27,600,385
2	METALS	Value £	4,831,492	5,380,181	4,978,577	4,986,307	4,845,736
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	,, ,,	2,028,349	2,870,942	2,830,082	4,317,565	3,327,832
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)	,, ,,	2,051,923	2,170,923	2,020,917	1,830,960	2,177,111
5	SUGAR	,, ,,	1,086,961	1,148,370	2,140,838	1,458,097	2,080,540
6	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	,, ,,	1,076,388	1,372,403	1,326,669	1,463,023	1,660,905
7	LIQUORS	,, ,,	1,473,742	1,554,819	1,360,280	1,387,143	1,474,643
8	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	,, ,,	1,391,660	1,839,816	1,570,824	1,057,833	1,429,764
9	OILS	,, ,,	1,050,897	654,228	1,229,497	961,130	1,408,430
10	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)						
	Quantity	Tons	638,304	681,244	713,972	770,517	740,155
	Value	£	1,012,208	1,104,788	1,199,739	1,249,710	1,258,793
	Average declared value per ton Rupees		15·86	16·22	16·80	16·22	17·01
	Average declared value per ton Shillings, at average exchange		25·81	26·40	27·03	24·67	24·72
11	PROVISIONS	Value £	1,087,186	1,033,932	1,103,321	1,191,881	1,179,474
12	APPAREL	,, ,,	796,633	909,084	890,923	956,097	1,001,848
13	SALT—						
	Quantity	Tons.	338,065	383,090	412,839	363,088	416,592
	Value	£	515,184	623,011	649,233	596,048	768,987
	Average declared value per ton Rupees		15·24	16·26	15·73	16·42	18·46
	Average declared value per ton Shillings, at average exchange		24·80	26·46	25·31	24·97	26·83
14	SPICES	Value £	510,854	557,109	602,165	718,678	663,845

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Eleven Months of the Year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver	79,484,318	74,457,959	74,386,030	79,157,402	81,366,621
Value of commodities Imported, excluding gold and silver	50,723,026	50,852,346	50,404,072	56,029,666	58,542,221
EXCESS EXPORTS	28,760,692	23,605,613	23,975,258	23,127,736	22,824,400
Net Imports of silver	4,675,347	6,441,677	10,180,734	6,158,858	8,051,227
Net Imports of gold	5,039,566	4,596,926	2,369,208	1,730,585	2,948,402
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	9,714,913	11,038,603	12,549,942	7,889,443	10,999,629
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	141,899,000	140,001,659	139,521,800	146,442,972	153,807,697

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Eleven Months of the Year*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.		Eleven months, 1st April to the end of February. 1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
1	COTTON, RAW	Quantity Cwt.	5,259,746	4,503,678	3,387,909	4,536,417	4,657,300
		Value £	12,570,048	11,812,042	8,780,171	11,226,193	12,330,655
		Average value per lb. ₹	0-3-5	0-3-9	0-3-8	0-3-6	0-3-9
	„ MANUFACTURES—						
	TWIST AND YARN	Quantity Lbs.	45,091,679	61,006,927	69,489,658	82,676,694	103,311,654
		Value £	1,739,922	2,260,719	2,445,421	3,018,559	3,717,997
		Average value per lb. ₹	0-6-2	0-5-11	0-5-8	0-5-10	0-5-9
	Other manufactures—value £		838,673	791,859	805,155	865,600	1,043,891
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) £		15,148,643	14,865,220	12,036,747	15,110,352	17,092,543
2	OPIUM	Quantity Chests.	83,798	79,247	80,382	88,070	82,683
		Value £	10,270,513	9,977,646	9,822,278	10,191,881	9,236,340
		Average value per chest ₹	1,225-10-0	1,259-0-11	1,221-15-2	1,157-4-0	1,117-1-3
3	SEEDS	Quantity Cwt.	15,878,495	16,239,624	15,760,875	14,849,048	15,086,850
		Value £	9,188,373	9,543,640	9,029,893	8,590,881	8,795,577
		Average value per cwt. ₹	5-12-7	5-14-0	5-11-8	5-12-7	5-13-3
4	RICE AND PADDY	Quantity Cwt.	21,793,368	16,630,191	21,408,823	20,587,925	22,411,009
		Value £	6,713,779	5,637,598	7,133,649	6,968,866	7,409,029
		Average value per cwt. ₹	3-1-3	3-6-3	3-5-4	3-6-2	3-4-11
5	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value £		5,481,951	5,889,800	5,016,489	5,430,353	7,255,494
6	WHEAT	Quantity Cwt.	20,190,474	14,263,914	20,216,118	21,659,241	13,031,438
		Value £	8,530,489	5,721,098	7,685,963	8,373,563	5,348,319
		Average value per cwt. ₹	4-3-7	4-0-2	3-12-10	3-13-10	4-1-8
7	TEA	Quantity Lbs.	58,624,439	62,413,413	67,827,916	77,543,424	86,830,946
		Value £	4,005,938	3,934,628	4,245,219	4,605,307	5,137,597
		Average value per lb. ₹	0-10-11	0-10-1	0-10-0	0-9-8	0-9-6
8	HIDES AND SKINS	Quantity Cwt.	811,783	870,298	963,103	875,558	770,304
		Value £	4,149,595	4,279,517	4,659,631	4,561,806	4,291,842
		Average value per cwt. ₹	51-1-10	49-2-9	48-6-1	52-1-8	55-11-6
9	INDIGO	Quantity Cwt.	159,143	144,722	126,044	128,902	129,401
		Value £	4,425,507	3,835,117	3,629,759	3,472,657	3,645,235
		Average value per cwt. ₹	278-1-4	265-0-0	287-15-7	269-6-5	281-11-3
10	COFFEE	Quantity Cwt.	251,770	257,116	273,609	294,071	210,227
		Value £	1,058,649	951,191	975,846	1,125,480	1,184,277
		Average value per cwt. ₹	42-0-9	36-15-11	35-10-8	38-4-4	56-3-3
11	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value £		817,347	758,953	853,955	917,475	992,611
12	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value £		849,468	715,962	602,728	702,303	763,784
13	LAC £		500,481	534,028	529,711	458,583	458,526
14	SUGAR £		901,727	538,358	463,269	470,272	424,377
15	OILS £		414,807	446,279	352,454	406,925	416,674
16	SALTPETRE	Quantity Cwt.	445,892	392,503	370,623	350,257	349,288
		Value £	422,959	369,646	340,199	329,148	329,522
		Average value per cwt. ₹	9-7-9	9-6-8	9-2-10	9-6-4	9-6-11
17	TEAK	Quantity Cubic tons	41,460	43,795	47,480	21,607	36,489
		Value £	471,799	490,654	524,417	200,158	323,894
		Average value per cubic ton ₹	113-12-9	112-0-7	110-7-2	92-10-2	88,12-3

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Eleven Months of the Year*—concluded.

No.	IMPORTS.		ELEVEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO THE END OF FEBRUARY. 1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
1	COTTON— Twist and yarn	Quantity lbs.	41,770,268	42,652,756	41,038,974	43,504,229	46,098,925
		Value £	3,185,202	3,139,078	2,852,513	2,960,518	3,189,488
		Average value per lb. ₹	0-12-2	0-11-9	0-11-1	0-10-11	0-11-1
		Ditto in sterling at average exchange £	1s. 2¾d. 20,175,001	1s. 2¼d. 19,292,548	1s. 0⅛d. 18,973,701	1s. 23,578,344	0s. 11¾d. 21,593,457
	Other manufactures—Value £		2,360,203	2,431,626	2,826,214	2,958,862	3,189,488
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports £		23,360,203	22,431,626	21,826,214	26,538,862	24,782,945
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and yarn	*Quantity lbs.*	1,216,716	862,546	1,008,115	1,252,289	910,759
		Value £	76,606	58,158	61,632	76,695	58,846
		Average value per lb. ₹	0-10-1	0-10-9	0-9-9	0-9-10	0-10-4
	Other manufactures—Value £		1,305,070	1,075,055	1,267,783	1,351,181	1,482,548
	Total Re-exports £		1,381,676	1,133,213	1,329,415	1,427,876	1,541,394
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports £		21,978,527	21,298,413	20,496,799	25,110,986	23,241,551
2	METALS	Value £	4,843,119	4,546,007	4,502,923	4,262,191	4,952,884
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	„ „	2,540,881	2,574,066	3,854,058	3,117,919	3,322,911
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)	„ „	2,000,128	1,896,309	1,732,387	2,000,998	2,688,344
5	SUGAR	„ „	1,025,982	1,926,411	1,379,888	1,959,382	1,848,830
6	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	„ „	1,291,864	1,250,370	1,380,889	1,581,179	1,719,106
7	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	„ „	1,660,467	1,441,243	979,235	1,252,302	1,649,872
8	PROVISIONS	„ „	961,194	1,016,958	1,104,391	1,081,645	1,388,538
9	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)—	Quantity Tons.	572,553	588,173	679,475	648,651	708,579
		Value £	924,534	985,394	1,097,144	1,076,688	1,367,429
		Average value per ton ₹	16-2-4	16-12-1	16-2-4	16-9-7	19-4-9
10	LIQUORS	Value £	1,409,154	1,227,760	1,264,426	1,317,005	1,348,435
11	OILS	„ „	608,551	1,127,285	821,644	1,235,681	1,337,627
12	APPAREL	„ „	837,680	823,997	871,117	909,646	1,055,792
13	SPICES	„ „	517,381	539,636	659,516	608,298	845,128
14	SALT	Quantity Tons	346,778	385,543	332,291	379,617	410,722
		Value £	563,596	601,761	542,266	695,295	760,252
		Average value per ton ₹	16-4-0	15-9-9	16-5-1	18-5-1	18-8-2

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale Prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December in each Year.*

(*Prices of March 1873=100*).

	MEASURED IN GOLD.								MEASURED IN SILVER.*							
IN LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST.)	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants)	43	44	41	36	36	35	37	37	50	51	49	42	43	45	48	49
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	52	51	54	54	53	51	51	49	60	59	65	63	62	66	67	66
Copper, Chili Bars	68	79	73	65	54	45	43	95	78	91	87	76	64	58	56	127
Straits Tin	63	76	64	58	52	64	69	115	73	88	76	68	62	81	89	153
Wheat	77	80	74	70	57	55	61	56	89	92	88	82	68	69	80	74
Flour, town-made	81	91	71	67	54	53	56	54	93	105	85	78	65	68	71	73
Beef, inferior	100	97	97	97	98	75	75	75	116	112	116	113	117	95	97	100
Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist	75	77	70	69	70	64	60	62	87	89	84	81	83	82	77	84
Wool, Southdown Hogs	76	68	59	61	52	51	59	55	87	78	71	71	63	65	76	73
Sugar Foreign Muscovado	80	71	62	64	44	60	42	56	92	82	74	75	52	77	55	75
Coffee	71	64	74	83	66	65	86	102	81	74	88	97	79	83	111	136
Saltpetre	102	105	90	87	81	78	77	77	118	121	108	102	97	100	99	103
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	115	119	117	119	127	130	134
Silver	86	87	84	85	84	79	77	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA (*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT).																
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lbs.)									80	78	75	74	76	80	81	79
Mule Twist, White, good, No. 40									83	81	73	75	72	71	62	72
„ „ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.)									69	69	55	65	58	57	58	58
„ „ Orange, No. 40—60									88	85	80	82	78	73	75	86
Copper, Sheathing									80	87	79	77	65	58	65	90
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square									56	65	60	62	54	50	53	59
Spelter, hard									95	96	125	79	84	97	109	128
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered									93	88	87	72	71	77	80	69
Indigo, good									105	113	101	116	103	110	72	82
Jute, picked									148	140	96	164	110	118	131	153
Lacdye, fine									49	36	27	...	...	...	...	...
Shell Lac, fine orange									122	93	80	98	56	59	56	68
Linseed, fine bold clean									104	93	86	95	95	101	98	94
Rice, Ballam									103	97	109	138	139	176	106	118
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar									80	86	78	66	60	73	89	64
Tea, good, Souchong									64	82	59	64	55	64	55	50
Wheat, Doodiah									92	92	84	85	66	72	81	76
Gold									112	112	115	112	119	122	123	131

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table VI.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88. Budget Estimate.	1887-88. Revised Estimate.	1888-89. Budget Estimate.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Open mileage at end of official year	4,611	4,636	4,528	(a) 3,921	3,896	3,910½	3,910	3,910
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Gross traffic receipts	7,813,497	7,836,035	7,606,685	7,809,537	7,289,512	7,110,000	7,154,000	6,985,000
Working expenses	4,231,451	4,147,892	4,128,385	4,084,462	3,633,397	3,595,000	3,620,000	3,580,000
Percentage of working expenses on receipts	54·15	52·86	54·27	52·30	49·91	50·56	50·60	51·25
Net traffic receipts	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,478,300	3,725,075	3,647,116	3,515,000	3,534,000	3,405,000
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills	...	...	1,036	...	...	...		
Total Revenue	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,479,336	3,725,075	3,647,116	3,515,000	3,534,000	3,405,000
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	8,038	12,521	29,650	49,767	10,648	29,400	29,900	8,500
Ditto in London* £	3,309,834	3,284,241	3,217,240	3,180,735	2,696,976	2,700,000	2,695,000	2,722,000
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year)	4,077,125	4,047,246	4,028,654	4,231,707	3,721,864	3,732,300	3,856,800	3,873,700
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	486,590	569,946	431,495	397,129	534,598	508,000	663,000	470,000
Land and Supervision	72,182	67,326	61,457	79,553	66,235	65,000	58,000	57,500
Interest on Revenue balances	1,647	1,872	1,865	1,419	1,827	2,500	2,400	3,000
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	66,305	86,675	...	48,006	115,343	10,000	75,800	93,200
Total Expenditure	4,703,849	4,773,065	4,523,471	4,757,814	4,439,867	4,317,800	4,656,000	4,497,400
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury	1,121,803	1,084,922	1,044,135	1,032,739	792,751	802,800	1,122,000	1,092,400
Net Revenue	...	...	...		...	...		

* With the exception of the figures in this line which are true sterling figures, all the amounts in this table have been converted into English currency at the rate of Rs. 10=1£.

(a) The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, 691 miles, was purchased by the State on 1st January 1886, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1886-87, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1887-88 and 1888-89, and to end of 1888-89.

Railways.	Accounts, 1886-87.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
OPEN LINES.						
East Indian	161,783	70,000	65 000	14,273,448	14,273,448	...
Rajputana-Malwa	52,337	170,900	—11,000	9,286,267	9,286,267	...
Holkar	—4,548	1,200	3,000	1,299,911	1,299,911	...
Rewari-Ferozepore	5,196	—9,400	6,300	1,271,182	1,271,182	...
Sindia	637	350	...	921,136	921,136	...
Bhopal	...	...	...	131,057	131,057	...
Wardha Coal	27,323	—13,860	100	711,639	711,639	...
Katni-Umaria	85,349	11,010	—2,900	482,697	482,697	...
Umaria Colliery	33,264	17,631	15,275	91,769	91,769	...
Burma	15,053	18,900	37,600	2,925,255	2,925,255	...
Jorhat	10,252	5,880	2,490	72,037	72,037	...
Cherra-Companygunj	11,567	10,100	3,600	77,880	77,880	...
Eastern Bengal	175,606	243,500	22,300	3,524,746	3,524,746	...
Northern Bengal	1,813	—23,200	42,400	2,298,234	2,298,234	...
Tirhoot	27,040	38,400	14,300	1,696,810	1,606,810	...
Patna-Gya	5,900	3,500	5,000	432,572	432,572	...
Nalhati	—1,084	—30	—300	34,075	34,075	...
Dacca	29,215	—7,350	6,000	659,522	659,522	...
Kaunia-Dhurla	336	—300	500	96,613	96,613	...
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	—6	...	...	70,305	70,305	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	—26,940	—2,700	5,000	1,160,533	1,160,533	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	1,134	2,000	1,250	153,442	153,442	...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	160,922	66,000	37,200	408,842	512,690	103,848
North-Western	5,377,694	780,500	111,000	23,296,608	23,296,608	...
Sind-Sagar—Eastern Section	42,609	46,700		217,673	217,673	...
Sind-Pishin—Durwaza-Quetta ,,	193,061	32,220	...	272,674	272,674	...
Bolan (temporary line)	6,439	8,100	...	266,072	266,072	...
Amritsar-Pathankot	87	...	...	560,827	560,827	...
Cuddapah-Nellore	204,389	85,679	7,700	634,190	614,848	—19,342 (a)
Dhond and Manmad	2,078	2,000	4,000	1,100,227	1,100,227	...
Total	6,598,506	1,557,730	375,815	68,338,243	68,422,749	103,848 —19,342
LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
Tounghoo-Mandalay Extension	225,561	1,053,800	738,200	2,017,561	2 044 434†	26,873
Assam-Behar	243,605	229,750	308,000	1,550,521	1,621,211‡	70,690
Sind-Sagar—Western Section	1,029,103	237,050	250,500	2,190,878	2,509,867	318,989
Chenab Bridge	...	10,600	181,000	191,600	500,000	308,400
Sind-Pishin—Sibi-Quetta Section	1,413,809	182,250	301,560	4,905,487	4,905,487	...
,, Bostan-Gulistan ,,	375,888	35,000				
,, Killa-Abdulla Branch	38,009	18,800				
Chaman Extension	...	138,800	536,600	675,400	1,311,197	635,797
Bolan (high level line)	...	194,730	64,500	159,230	155,176	—4,054
Sutlej Bridge (Ferozepore)	270,947	77,170	20,000	543,297	561,033	17,826
Sialkote-Jummoo	...	...	32,500	32,500	32,500	...
Kandahar Reserve Material	99,078	42,652	—12,400	359,368	359,368†	...
Bellary-Kistna	355,790	405.000	25.000	1,663,333	1,880,000	216,667
Bezwada to Hyderabad Frontier	...	115,400	52,000	167,400	183,736†	16,336
Total	4,051,190	2,736,002	2,497,460	14,456,485	16,064,009	1,611,578 —4,054
Carried forward	10,649,696	4,293,732	2,873,275	82,794,728	84,486,758	1,715,426 —23,396

† Approximate Estimates.

‡ Includes exchange amounting to £100,000.

(a) It is estimated that stores to the value of £20,000 will be in hand at the end of 1888-89.

APPENDIX—*continued.*

TABLE VI.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1886-87, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1887-88 and 1888-89, and to end of 1888-89—*contd.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1886-87.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought over	10,649,696	4,293,732	2,873,275	82,794,728	84,486,758	{ 1,715,426 / —23,396
LINES UNDER SURVEY.						
Bilaspur-Etawah	—146	—10,400	...	7,542	7,542	...
Dharmaveram Extension Survey	2,648	1,200	1,900	19,444	19,444	...
Hindupur Extension Survey	50	600	1,000	5,102	5,102	...
Pakal-Villupuram Survey	5,130	1,600	2,300	18,049	18,049	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur	...	...	...	24,504	24,504	...
Total	7,682	—7,000	5,200	74,641	74,641	...
LINES IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES.						
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	67,639	—1,210,300	...	...	...	...
Nagpur-Bengal	6,549	—169,700	...	...	...	...
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	810	...	80	30,255	30,255	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	52,707*	52,707	...
Total	74,998	—1,380,000	80	82,962	82,962	...
Stores and Reserve	—311,649	—351,052	409,685	435,435	435,435	...
Metre gauge Rolling Stock, Plant and Machinery to be taken back from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	...	200,000	200,000	200,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	10,420,727	2,455,680	3,488,240	83,587,766	85,279,796	{ 1,715,426 / —23,396
Distributed as under:—						
Capital expenditure on Public Works (not charged against Revenue)—						
State Railways—Construction	10,037,650	2,374,000	3,444,450	74,730,014	...	...
Famine Relief and Insurance—						
Protective Railways	200,000	...	...	2,933,979	...	...
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	183,077	81,680	43,790	5,923,773	...	...
Total as above	10,420,727	2,455,680	3,488,240	83,587,766	...	...

* Represents depreciation on works and stores allowed by Government on transfer to the Company.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VII.—Capital expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1886-87, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1887-88, 1888-89 and to the end of 1888-89, &c.

	Accounts, 1886-87.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.	Total to end of 1888-89.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
IRRIGATION WORKS.						
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.						
Orissa canals	43,475	57,300	65,000	2,373,074	3,110,213	737,139
Midnapore canal	489	1,200	...	827,399	824,900	...
Tidal canal	...	...	...	179,549	177,270	...
Sone canals	13,672	17,500	12,000	2,529,307	2,788,870	259,563
Ganges canal	3,592	13,550	12,005	2,672,432	2,923,442	251,010
Lower Ganges canal	157,403	134,540	154,495	3,079,495	2,772,451	...
Agra canal	8,704	7,020	3,800	843,660	871,670	28,010
Eastern Jumna canal	1,100	2,930	8,000	303,831	344,191	40,360
Western Jumna canal	25,127	28,220	31,000	1,065,264	1,079,050	13,786
Bari Doab canal	6,324	2,030	10,400	1,563,183	1,579,860	16,677
Sirhind canal (State outlay)	97,720	83,860	10,600	2,223,690	2,226,440	2,750
Chenab canal	36,972	74,350	63,000	310,250	293,559	...
Godavari Delta System	15,139	18,400	18,340	1,083,875	1,108,869	24,994
Kistna „ „	35,659	47,609	49,600	837,305	1,389,978	552,673
Sangam Anicut „	26,009	12,766	11,500	296,099	289,644	...
Desert canal	3,441	8,586	2,800	123,349	126,684	3,335
Begari canal	1,860	630	...	162,581	162,885	304
Eastern Nara Works	15,592	11,315	17,060	507,060	527,670	20,610
Mutha canals	5,014	7,565	6,820	605,409	605,323	...
Other projects	59,563	80,580	133,242	3,407,993	...	...
	556,855	609,951	609,662	24,994,805	...	
Deduct—Outlay incurred from ordinary funds	9,476	7,151	9,662	5,447,374	...	
TOTAL	547,379	602,800	600,000	19,547,431	...	
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.						
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.						
Betwa canal	11,969	7,380	2,700	391,808	425,141	33,333
Swat River canal	9,877	8,500	7,000	340,544	354,581	14,037
Rushikulya project	22,232	23,620	20,000	98,640	260,139	161,499
Nira canal	32,910	38,817	40,000	434,542	397,736	
Other projects (including grants-in-aid)	30,990	14,183	3,000	415,047	...	
	107,979	92,500	72,700	1,680,581	...	
Deduct—Outlay incurred from ordinary funds	...	...	...	285,434	...	
TOTAL	107,979	92,500	72,700	1,395,147	...	
GRAND TOTAL	655,358	695,300	672,700	20,942,578	...	

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VIII.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1886-87, with Revised Estimates for 1887-88 and Budget Estimates for 1888-89.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Open mileage at beginning of year	4,616	4,611	4,636	4,528	3,921*	3,896†	3,910
Gross receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Eastern Bengal	642,330	488,951	82,325	...	...	...	...
Madras	682,571	691,041	716,965	760,952	794,264	822,500	830,000
South Indian	376,278	400,362	423,774	450,440	512,196	511,500	515,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,075,381	1,211,703	1,221,595	1,318,202	1,343,613	1,210,000	1,300,000
Great Indian Peninsula	3,508,897	3,342,851	3,514,397	3,654,192	3,971,652	3,920,000	3,800,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	479,388	578,858	517,633	571,517	658,787	690,000	540,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,048,652	1,122,269	1,129,996	1,054,234	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,813,497	7,836,035	7,606,685	7,809,537	7,280,512	7,154,000	6,985,000
Working expenses.							
Eastern Bengal	266,345	262,305	85,153	...	...	...	...
Madras	433,274	404,655	424,121	439,380	504,611	510,000	510,000
South Indian	240,198	252,836	281,515	297,325	346,207	360,000	370,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	553,808	497,646	550,449	543,498	562,972	530,000	550,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,737,136	1,751,373	1,779,690	1,850,110	1,857,344	1,860,000	1,840,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	324,210	303,145	307,793	367,053	362,263	360,000	310,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676,480	675,932	699,664	587,096	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,231,451	4,147,892	4,128,385	4,084,462	3,633,397	3,620,000	3,580,000
Net traffic receipts.							
Eastern Bengal	375,985	226,646	—2,828	...	...	...	...
Madras	249,297	286,386	292,844	321,572	289,653	312,500	320,000
South Indian	136,080	147,526	142,259	153,115	165,989	151,500	145,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	521,573	714,057	671,146	774,704	780,641	680,000	750,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,771,761	1,591,478	1,734,707	1,804,082	2,114,309	2,060,000	1,960,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	155,178	275,713	209,840	204,464	296,524	330,000	230,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	372,172	446,337	430,332	467,138	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,478,300	3,725,075	3,647,116	3,534,000	3,405,000

* The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, 601 miles, was purchased by the State on 1st January 1886, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.
† The Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway, 33 miles in length, having been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway, the mileage is shown under State Railways.

APPENDIX—*continued.*

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.		
STATE RAILWAYS. Open mileage at beginning of year	M. 4,821	M. 5,153	M 5,632	M. (*a*) 6,966	M. (*b*) 7,227	M. (*b*) 8,081	M. (*b*) 9,035
Gross receipts.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	4,601,341	4,999,462	4,310,425	4,703,587	4,707,202	4,630,300	4,700,300
Rajputana-Malwa	1,113,335	1,319,710	1,306,991	1,665,023	1,688,259	1,680,000	1,780,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	45,140	92,601				
Sindia	32,030	25,155	36,833	39,408	39,183	45,700	45,500
Bhopal	1,438	2,557	1,281	2,643	3,505	5,000	5,700
Wardha Coal	67,287	76,529	67,822	64,820	74,742	75,000	80,000
Bengal-Nagpur	85,890	129,565	136,239	147,349	131,760	132,500	175,000
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	3,326	8,200	11,000
Umaria Colliery	...	...	1,572	2,224	6,873	11,500	15,000
Burma	158,688	167,717	216,640	233,585	291,663	335,000	340,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Jorhat	...	...	383	3,624	3,911	4,900	5,200
Cherra-Companygunj	...	...	...	...	226	1,200	1,500
EASTERN BENGAL. Eastern Bengal	...	...	453,881	455,588	537,136		
EASTERN BENGAL. Calcutta and South-Eastern	22,007	31,806	9,465	...	...		
EASTERN BENGAL. Northern Bengal	227,991	213,274	216,628	233,920	262,401	967,500	980,000
EASTERN BENGAL. Assam-Behar	...	...	...	...	...		
EASTERN BENGAL. Kaunia-Dhurla	10,627	14,080	15,676	12,981	14,543		
EASTERN BENGAL. Dacca	...	...	2,559	12,723	27,997		
Tirhoot	70,981	98,167	124,972	128,026	159,921	184,000	190,000
Nalhati	7,406	8,063	7,638	7,880	8,654	9,500	9,000
Patna-Gya	39,834	47,019	51,793	51,750	53,645	52,800	53,000
Bengal Central	...	...	...	54,129	34,575	74,500	70,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	...	...	...	...	...	...	190,000
Benares Branch	...	...	...	...	...	175	700
Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	9,234	32,000	100,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	4,847	3,480	4,673	4,650	4,738	4,800	4,800
Cawnpore-Achnera	54,333	57,736	92,930	95,819	130,092	...	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	899	8,393	10,126	9,800	10,500
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	...	...	1,656	18,000	25,000
NORTH WESTERN. Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	304,758	319,015	336,908	1,808,224	2,373,245	2,160,000	2,400,000
NORTH WESTERN. Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	567,669	691,048	789,493				
Amritsar-Pathankot	...	...	19,958	28,985	7,320†	7,300†	8,700†
Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	22,500
Bellary-Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	...
Dhond and Manmad*	15,998	19,165	20,427	22,062	23,376	22,500	23,500
Southern Mahratta	...	77	33,244	102,818	182,317	318,500	410,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	37,401	51,000	54,000
TOTAL	7,386,460	8,268,765	8,351,931	9,890,211	10,829,027	10,851,475	11,740,900
Working expenses.							
East Indian	2,069,398	1,996,842	1,829,235	1,882,269	1,721,762	1,650,000	1,760,000
Rajputana-Malwa	588,661	697,384	708,222	897,238	899,303	900,000	910,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	31,326	63,947				
Sindia	23,830	11,361	19,572	19,440	19,472	21,000	21,000
Bhopal	1,976	2,984	1,746	3,731	2,556	4,000	4,300
Wardha Coal	45,442	21,620	47,603	51,594	59,627	65,000	64,500
Bengal-Nagpur	49,134	64,572	80,480	94,705	80,370	82,500	95,000
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	2,588	9,000	10,500
Umaria Colliery	...	...	1,379	9,265	8,149	3,500	13,000
Burma	98,816	102,117	134,468	174,769	173,250	176,000	180,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Jorhat	...	...	725	4,229	5,376	6,100	5,000
Cherra-Companygunj	...	...	...	...	2,361	3,600	3,200
EASTERN BENGAL. Eastern Bengal	...	...	188,662	298,637	326,752		
EASTERN BENGAL. Calcutta and South-Eastern	11,623	19,513	8,600	...	...		
EASTERN BENGAL. Northern Bengal	107,153	123,543	152,031	149,034	141,174	465,000	475,000
EASTERN BENGAL. Assam-Behar	...	...	...	...	...		
EASTERN BENGAL. Kaunia-Dhurla	9,039	10,075	11,980	11,019	11,229		
EASTERN BENGAL. Dacca	...	...	707	18,458	28,699		
Carried over	3,005,072	3,081,337	3,249,357	3,614,388	3,482,668	3,385,700	3,571,500

* The working of this line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.
† Net Receipts.
(*a*) Includes one-fifth the length of the Bhopal Railway and the whole length of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(*b*) Includes one-fifth the length of the Bhopal Railway.

APPENDIX—*concluded.*

	Accounts. 1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
Working expenses—continued.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	3,005,072	3,081,337	3,249,357	3,614,338	3,482,668	3,385,700	3,571,500
Tirhoot	44,052	67,863	96,847	91 558	98,583	105,000	107,500
Nalhati	5,059	5,632	7,213	6,678	6,711	6,500	7,000
Patna-Gya	27,100	23,356	29,825	27,179	27,898	24,300	24,900
Bengal Central	...	...	...	54,713	43,351	64,500	62,500
Oudh and Rohilkhund	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,000
Benares Branch	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	8,199	23,000	77,500
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	4,169	1,222	2,727	2,436	2,461	2,200	2,200
Cawnpore-Achnera	36,578	36,802	68,492	79,222	80,728	...	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	1,385	6,113	7,675	7,800	8,000
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	...	...	1,207	14,500	18,500
North Western. Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	261,124	252,260	235,918	} 845,651	1,316,886	1,550,000	1,670,000
North Western. Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	370,542	391,727	364,337				
Amritsar-Pathankot	...	...	17,535	24,171	—2,218	...	...
Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	8,600	20,000
Bellary-Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	5,700	...
Dhond and Manmad*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	...	172	33,183	81,302	125,596	220,000	290,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	20,144	42,800	42,500
Exchange	14,618	29,752	38,795	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,768,314	3,890,123	4,145,614	4,833,411	5,219,889	5,460,700	5,982,200
Net Traffic receipts.							
East Indian	2,531,943	3,002,620	2,481,190	2,821,318	2,985,440	2,980,300	2,940,300
Rajputana-Malwa	524,674	622,326	598,769	} 767,785	788,956	780,000	870,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	13,814	28,654				
Sindia	8,200	13,794	17,261	19,968	19,711	24 700	24,500
Bhopal	—538	—427	—465	—1,088	949	1,000	1,400
Wardha Coal	21,845	54,909	20,219	13,226	15,115	10,000	15,500
Bengal-Nagpur	36,756	64,993	55,759	52,644	51,390	50,000	80,000
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	738	—800	500
Umaria Colliery	...	...	193	—7,041	—1,276	8,000	2,000
Burma	59,872	65,600	82,172	58,816	118,413	159,000	160,000
Tounghoo-Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhat	...	...	—342	—605	—1,465	—1,200	200
Cherra-Companygunj	...	...	...	...	—2,135	—2,400	—1,700
Eastern Bengal. Eastern Bengal	...	...	265,219	156,951	210,384		
Eastern Bengal. Calcutta and South-Eastern	10,384	12,293	865	...	...		
Eastern Bengal. Northern Bengal	120,838	89,731	64,597	84,886	121,227	} 502,500	505,000
Eastern Bengal. Assam-Behar	...	...	...	...	...		
Eastern Bengal. Kaunia-Dhurla	1,588	4,005	3,696	1,962	3,314		
Eastern Bengal. Dacca	...	...	1,852	—5,735	—702		
Tirhoot	26,929	30,304	28,125	36,468	61,338	79,000	82,500
Nalhati	2,347	2,431	425	1,202	1,943	3,000	2,000
Patna-Gya	12,734	23,663	21,968	24,571	25,747	28,500	28,100
Bengal Central	...	...	...	—584	—8,776	10,000	7,500
Oudh and Rohilkhund	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,000
Benares Branch	...	...	...	...	...	75	600
Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	1,035	9,000	22,500
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	678	2,258	1,946	2,214	2,277	2,600	2,600
Cawnpore-Achnera	17,755	20,934	24,438	16,597	49,364	...	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	—486	2,280	2,451	2,000	2,500
Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau	...	...	...	...	449	3,500	6,500
North Western. Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	43,634	66,755	100,990	} 962,573	1,056,359	610,000	730,000
North Western. Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	197,127	299,321	425,156				
Amritsar-Pathankot	...	...	2,423	4,814	9,538	7,300	8,700
Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	—5,000	2,500
Bellary-Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Dhond and Manmad*	15,998	19,165	20,427	22,062	23,376	22,500	23,500
Southern Mahratta	...	—95	61	21,516	56,721	98,500	120,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	17,257	8,200	11,500
Exchange	—14,618	—29,752	—38,795	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,618,146	4,378,642	4,206,317	5,056,800	5,609,138	5,390,775	5,758,700

* The working of this line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE IX.—Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1886-87, with Revised Estimate for 1887-88, and Budget Estimate for 1888-89.

	Actuals. 1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
DIRECT RECEIPTS—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Orissa canals	32,001	23,787	14,358	20,735	17,961	21,600	21,600
Midnapore canal	26,801	26,457	25,796	26,249	23,419	24,000	24,000
Tidal canal	4,503	6,359	4,351	5,245	5,440	4,900	4,900
Sone canals	68,468	60,381	86,247	106,264	91,843	85,300	85,300
Ganges canal	234,125	242,697	291,662	194,967	220,926	199,700	200,000
Lower Ganges canal	157,833	151,441	169,434	135,688	105,666	107,100	111,600
Agra canal	52,793	54,373	79,190	46,689	61,338	50,300	50,000
Eastern Jumna canal	83,545	76,452	79,374	61,034	69,864	68,900	70,000
Betwa canal	...	...	...	...	2,070	2,900	5,000
Western Jumna canal	115,949	139,249	160,237	82,635	83,898	135,200	114,700
Chenab canal	...	...	..	...	...	100	2,100
Bari Doab canal	109,429	100,354	105,421	118,887	129,138	123,500	124,300
Sirhind canal	...	22	3,249	13,467	35,491	68,700	93,200
Swat River canal	...	...	...	25	2,672	10,200	30,000
Godavari Delta System	7,675	7,560	9,601	10,738	10,601	10,200	10,600
Kistna „ „	4,973	3,356	3,300	3,522	3,791	3,545	3,687
Desert canal	1,566	1,519	2,865	2,158	3,735	4,307	3,837
Begari canal	3,531	3,117	3,456	3,131	4,544	3,432	3,448
Eastern Nara Works	2,057	2,193	1,804	1,872	1,772	2,372	1,999
Mutha canals	12,461	15,834	14,069	15,055	18,340	16,170	16,620
Nira canal	...	...	...	24	274	826	1,355
Other projects	13,272	11,439	20,612	16,388	17,041	31,270	35,836
Total	930,982	936,581	1,075,026	864,773	909,824	974,522	1,014,082
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Ganges canal	44,302	44,301	44,301	44,301	44,301	44,301	44,301
Lower Ganges canal	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783
Eastern Jumna canal	22,153	22,154	22,154	22,153	22,153	22,153	22,153
Western Jumna canal	5,836	6,265	5,832	5,833	5,832	5,500	5,500
Bari Doab canal	27,997	66,189	27,557	34,250	60,497	36,500	37,000
Godavari Delta System	146,845	153,262	160,678	173,695	178,140	173,850	173,850
Kistna „ „	81,761	94,929	101,609	110,592	113,667	113,810	115,425
Sangam Anicut System	...	...	...	3,970	5,824	7,125	7,125
Desert canal	8,645	8,534	10,834	9,389	6,072	6,100	7,920
Begari canal	14,140	15,163	20,386	23,651	19,377	21,364	26,134
Eastern Nara Works	10,515	14,236	17,880	19,039	22,753	29,416	32,428
Mutha canals	...	...	...	—345	—476	...	...
Nira canal	...	...	...	...	—6	...	...
Other projects	85,804	88,310	33,804	95,296	98,552	97,499	97,717
Total	469,081	534,126	465,818	562,607	597,469	578,401	590,336
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	32,001	23,787	14,358	20,735	17,961	21,600	21,600
Midnapore canal	26,801	26,457	25,796	26,249	23,419	24,000	24,000
Tidal canal	4,503	6,359	4,351	5,245	5,440	4,900	4,900
Sone canals	68,468	60,381	86,247	106,264	91,843	85,300	85,300
Ganges canal	278,427	286,998	335,963	239,268	265,227	244,001	244,301
Lower Ganges canal	178,616	172,224	190,217	156,471	126,449	127,883	132,383
Agra canal	52,793	64,373	79,190	46,689	61,338	50,300	50,000
Eastern Jumna canal	105,698	98,606	101,528	83,187	92,017	91,053	92,153
Betwa canal	...	...	...	...	2,070	2,900	5,000
Western Jumna canal	121,785	145,505	166,069	88,468	89,730	140,700	120,200
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	...	100	2,100
Bari Doab canal	137,426	166,543	132,978	153,137	189,635	160,000	161,300
Sirhind canal	...	22	3,249	13,467	35,491	68,700	93,200
Swat River canal	...	...	...	25	2,672	10,200	30,000
Godavari Delta System	154,520	160,822	170,279	184,433	188,741	184,050	184,450
Kistna „ „	86,734	98,285	104,909	114,114	117,458	117,355	119,112
Sangam Anicut System	...	...	...	3,970	5,824	7,125	7,125
Desert canal	10,211	10,053	13,699	11,547	9,807	10,407	11,757
Begari canal	17,971	18,280	23,842	26,782	23,921	24,796	29,582
Eastern Nara Works	12,572	16,429	19,684	20,911	24,525	31,788	34,427
Mutha canals	12,461	15,834	13,752	14,710	17,864	16,170	16,620
Nira canal	...	...	...	24	268	826	1,355
Other projects	99,076	99,749	54,733	111,684	115,593	128,769	133,553
Total	1,400,063	1,470,707	1,540,844	1,427,380	1,507,293	1,552,923	1,604,418

APPENDIX—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table IX.—Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1886-87, with Revised Estimate for 1887-88, and Budget Estimate for 1888-89—*contd.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Orissa canals	34,154	29,313	31,573	34,258	50,193	55,200	42,500
Midnapore canal	23,808	21,565	22,317	20,985	22,637	25,300	23,000
Tidal canal	4,057	4,658	3,689	4,862	2,284	5,000	6,500
Sone canals	52,984	51,447	60,396	55,237	58,146	67,000	68,000
Ganges canal	82,949	86,198	92,609	86,026	85,535	87,840	88,308
Lower Ganges canal	63,215	64,751	82,154	81,327	79,186	86,024	84,397
Agra canal	21,761	23,859	26,565	26,313	28,337	26,090	26,760
Eastern Jumna canal	19,917	19,564	19,164	18,128	20,562	19,510	20,912
Betwa canal	...	...	...	208	6,995	9,920	11,300
Western Jumna canal	44,655	44,284	44,177	47,834	48,869	54,100	39,850
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	...	6,320	6,500
Bari Doab canal	51,897	52,960	47,289	52,014	55,781	52,650	45,900
Sirhind canal	...	1,653	14,022	21,276	23,071	32,580	45,800
Swat River canal	...	...	...	2,372	5,243	8,530	10,300
Godavari Delta System	31,583	38,243	50,476	56,486	48,594	50,853	45,500
Kistna ,, ,,	27,217	27,922	27,691	29,413	32,514	31,127	32,000
Sangam Anicut System	...	...	...	468	2,577	4,054	3,150
Desert canal	1,173	2,040	3,149	2,848	4,075	4,044	2,820
Begari canal	7,066	5,549	5,835	5,042	5,300	5,853	6,320
Eastern Nara Works	5,602	5,903	6,488	6,467	6,443	5,749	6,900
Mutha canals	5,795	5,961	6,831	6,120	6,838	5,887	6,600
Nira canal	...	...	...	1,256	1,822	2,106	3,020
Other projects	24,103	28,967	26,998	34,210	31,771	36,913	44,440
Total	501,936	514,837	571,423	593,150	626,773	682,650	670,777
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	—2,153	—5,526	—17,215	—13,523	—32,232	—33,600	—20,900
Midnapore canal	2,993	4,892	3,479	5,264	782	—1,300	1,000
Tidal canal	446	1,701	662	383	3,156	—100	—1,600
Sone canals	15,484	8,934	25,851	51,027	33,697	18,300	17,300
Ganges canal	195,478	200,800	243,354	153,242	179,692	156,161	155,993
Lower Ganges canal	115,401	107,473	108,063	75,144	47,263	41,859	47,986
Agra canal	31,032	40,514	52,625	20,376	33,001	24,210	23,240
Eastern Jumna canal	85,781	79,042	82,364	65,059	71,455	71,543	71,241
Betwa canal	...	...	...	—208	—4,925	—7,020	—6,300
Western Jumna canal	77,130	101,221	121,892	40,634	40,861	86,600	80,350
Chenab canal	...	...	...	...	...	—6,220	—4,400
Bari Doab canal	85,529	113,583	85,689	101,123	133,854	107,350	115,400
Sirhind canal	...	—1,631	—10,773	—7,809	12,420	36,120	47,400
Swat River canal	...	...	...	—2,347	—2,571	1,670	19,700
Godavari Delta System	122,937	122,579	119,803	127,947	140,147	133,197	138,950
Kistna ,, ,,	59,517	70,363	77,218	84,701	84,944	86,228	87,112
Sangam Anicut System	...	...	...	3,502	3,247	3,071	3,975
Desert canal	9,038	8,013	10,550	8,699	5,732	6,363	8,937
Begari canal	10,905	12,731	18,007	21,740	18,621	18,943	23,262
Eastern Nara Works	6,970	10,526	13,196	14,444	18,082	26,039	27,527
Mutha canals	6,666	9,873	6,921	8,590	11,026	10,283	10,020
Nira canal	...	...	...	—1,232	—1,554	—1,280	—1,665
Other projects	74,973	70,782	27,735	77,474	83,822	91,856	89,113
Total	898,127	955,870	969,421	834,230	880,520	870,273	933,641

APPENDIX.

Capital Account of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways.

Table X.—Abstract of Budget Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, 1887-88 and 1888-89.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.			Amount of Exchange.			Amount in Pounds Sterling.		
	1887-88.		Budget, 1888-89.	1887-88.		Budget, 1888-89.	1887-88.		Budget, 1888-89.
	Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.									
Madras	20,00,000	22,50,000	22,50,000	1,66,000	1,88,000	1,88,000	133,400	206,200	206,200
South Indian	15,50,000	17,20,000	18,75,000	64,000	72,000	78,000	148,600	164,800	179,700
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	26,00,000	22,50,000	23,00,000	2,17,000	1,88,000	1,92,000	238,300	206,200	210,800
Great Indian Peninsula	71,00,000	69,00,000	70,00,000	5,92,000	5,75,000	5,83,000	650,800	632,500	641,700
Oudh and Rohilkhund	17,50,000	18,00,000	14,50,000	...	...	...	175,000	180,000	145,000
TOTAL	1,50,00,000	1,49,20,000	1,48,75,000	10,39,000	10,23,000	10,41,000	1,396,100	1,389,700	1,383,400
ADVANCES.									
Madras	19,00,000	23,00,000	16,25,000	1,58,000	1,92,000	1,36,000	174,200	210,800	148,900
South Indian	13,50,000	10,50,000	12,00,000	56,000	44,000	50,000	129,400	100,600	115,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	22,00,000	14,00,000	15,00,000	1,83,000	1,17,000	1,25,000	201,700	128,300	137,500
Great Indian Peninsula	50,00,000	41,00,000	48,00,000	4,17,000	3,42,000	4,00,000	458,300	375,800	440,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	33,50,000	24,00,000	14,85,000		...	...	335,000	240,000	148,500
TOTAL	1,38,00,000	1,12,50,000	1,06,10,000	8,14,000	6,95,000	7,11,000	1,298,600	1,055,500	989,900
NET RECEIPTS.									
Madras	—50,000	—50,000	6,25,000	8,000	—4,000	52,000	9,200	—4,600	57,300
South Indian	2,00,000	6,70,000	6,75,000	8,000	28,000	28,000	19,200	64,200	64,700
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	4,00,000	8,50,000	8,00,000	34,000	71,000	67,000	36,600	77,900	73,300
Great Indian Peninsula	21,00,000	28,00,000	22,00,000	1,75,000	2,33,000	1,83,000	192,500	256,700	201,700
Oudh and Rohilkhund	—16,00,000	—6,00,000	—35,000	...	...	...	—160,000	—60,000	—3,500
TOTAL	12,00,000	36,70,000	42,65,000	2,25,000	3,28,000	3,30,000	97,500	334,200	393,500
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.									
Capital received in India — Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capital received in India — Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gain on remittances to India — Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	4,94,000	3,42,000	4,25,000	—49,400*	—34,200	—42,500
Gain on remittances to India — Indian Midland	...	...	...	7,88,000	13,46,000	8,64,000	—78,800	—134,600	—86,400
Gain on remittances to India — Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gain on remittances to India — Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	30,000	4,89,000	8,05,000	—3,000	—48,900	—80,500
TOTAL	...	...	...	13,12,000	21,77,000	20,94,000	—131,200	—217,700	—209,400
WITHDRAWALS.									
Southern Mahratta	44,80,000	60,50,000	14,88,000	7,47,000	10,08,000	2,48,000	373,300	504,200	124,000
Mysore	21,45,000	13,00,000	38,00,000	5,81,500	3,25,000	9,50,000	156,450	97,500	285,000
Bellary-Kistna	...	5,50,000	43,00,000	...	1,57,000	12,29,000	...	39,300	307,100
Indian Midland	1,10,25,000	1,39,37,000	1,50,00,000	22,05,000	27,87,000	30,00,000	882,000	1,115,000	1,200,000
Bengal Central	...	1,90,000	1,40,000	...	54,000	40,000	...	13,600	10,000
Bengal-Nagpur	47,86,000	1,96,55,000	1,50,00,000	11,96,500	45,36,000	34,61,000	358,950	1,511,900	1,153,900
Total	2,24,36,000	4,16,82,000	3,97,28,000	47,30,000	88,67,000	89,28,000	1,770,700	3,281,500	3,080,000
Net Withdrawals	2,24,36,000	4,16,82,000	3,97,28,000	34,18,000	66,90,000†	68,34,000	1,901,900	3,499,200	3,289,400
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS. Net Withdrawals	2,12,36,000	3,80,12,000	3,54,63,000	31,93,000	63,62,000	65,04,000	1,804,400	3,165,000	2,895,900

* Includes Mysore Railway.

† Includes refund to Government of past outlay, amounting to R1,39,52,416.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1887.

No. 379 R. T., dated Calcutta, the 23rd March 1888.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 270 R. T., dated the 15th March 1887.
Ditto ditto No. 1531 R. T., dated the 30th December 1887.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No. 116 T., dated the 20th February 1888, forwarding the Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railways in India for the quarter ending 30th September 1887.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c., shows an increase of 31* or 4·57 per cent. against an increase of 1,424 miles or 11·58 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and a decrease of 522,149 miles, or 4·84 per cent. in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the more important fluctuations occurred :—

Railways.	Accidents.				Train mileage.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase	Percentage of decrease
Rajputana-Malwa	...	33	...	32·35	...	28·81
Southern Mahratta	26	...	371·43	...	103·34	...
North Western	...	12	...	7·79	...	9·69
Great Indian Peninsula	...	12	...	34·28	...	4·89
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	14	..	58·33	...	...	9·41
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	19	...	40·43	...	12 49
Dibru-Sadiya	48	...	150·00	...	16·69	...

2. The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is due chiefly to a diminution in the number of cattle accidents (40 against 53) and to the total absence of accidents under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" against 12 accidents recorded under this head in the corresponding previous quarter.

3. On the Southern Mahratta Railway there is no noticeable increase under any head, except that of "Trains running over cattle on the line," which shows an increase of 9 accidents.

4. The largest variations on the North Western Railway were under "Trains running over cattle on the line" and "Failures of Machinery, Springs, &c., of Engines," the former showing an increase, and the latter a decrease, of 12 accidents. Under "Fire in trains" there was also a decrease of 10 accidents.

5. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there was no important difference under any head.

* The returns for the Cherra-Companyganj, Darjeeling-Himalayan and Mysore Railways for the 3rd quarter of 1886 were received too late for inclusion in the general returns. The numbers of accidents returned by these lines for the quarter under review are *nil*, 11 and 3 respectively.

6. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the number of "Trains running over cattle on the line" increased from 1 to 11, and that of accidents classified as "Other accidents", from 17 to 24.

7. The decrease on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was entirely under the head "Trains running over cattle on the line."

8. On the Dibru-Sadiya Railway the number of "Failures of couplings" exhibits an unusual increase, there being 55 cases against 6 in the corresponding quarter of 1886.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers and others, 3 killed and 9 injured, against 9 injured, and among servants 6 killed and 14 injured against 1 killed and 2 injured. Of the total casualties, 3 passengers were killed and 6 injured on the North Western Railway by the derailment, on the 19th September, of No. 4 Down Calcutta mail train at mileage 164 between Sarái Banjára and Rajpura stations owing to the settlement of the embankment from floods and heavy rain.

On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway there were 2 servants killed and 4 injured in the accident to the up goods on the 31st August. The train was passing over Bandi Bridge near Asalpur when it ran into a herd of cattle straying on the line, and the whole train, consisting of an Engine and forty-one vehicles, was precipitated into the river. The damage done to rolling stock by this accident is estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

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	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	9	...	1	1	3	1	4
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	20	3	6	1	2	4	8
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, Engines, &c., leaving the rails	83	...	...	...	2	...	2
Trains or Engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	249	...	...	2	4	2	4
Trains running over obstructions on the line	14	...	2	...	1	...	3
Trains running through gates at level-crossings	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of tubes, &c., of Engines	24	...	...	...	1	...	1
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of Engines	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of tyres	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of wheels	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of axles	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of couplings	86	...	...	1	...	1	...
Broken rails	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	57	...	...	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	709	3	9	6	14	9	23

11. The number of "collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" shows a large decrease, being only 6 against 18.

12. The cattle accidents, which number 249 against 274, were most numerous on the Rajputana-Malwa, and North Western, Railways. The numbers returned by these lines were 49 and 37 respectively.

13. The cases of the "Bursting of tubes, &c., of Engines" chiefly occurred on the North Western and South Indian Railways. Out of a total of 24 accidents, 11 were on the former line and 9 on the latter.

14. The numbers of "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" were very large on the North Western Railway and Eastern Bengal State Railway system, being 19 and 10 respectively out of a total of 41. As compared with the corresponding previous period, there was, however, as already noticed in para. 4, a decrease on the former line of 12 accidents under this head.

15. Under "Failure of couplings" the number has risen from 36 to 86, owing to there being 55 cases against 6 on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

16. The number of cases of "Fire in trains" was very nearly the same as previously, *viz.*, 21 against 20. There were 9 accidents under this head on the South Indian Railway and 6 on the Madras Railway.

17. Out of 57 accidents classed as "Other accidents," 24 occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

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

Cause of accident.	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	...	1
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	...	3
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	...
By closing of carriage doors	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	7	6
Other accidents	2	5
Total	10	16

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:—

Cause of accident.	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	7	9
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	2	12
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	1	1
Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c, standing in adjoining lines	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	1	8
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	5	4
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	2	2
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	...	1
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line	10	11
Whilst passing between vehicles	...	3
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	...	1
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	...	3
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	2	3
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	9
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	5
Miscellaneous	5	28
Total	37	101

20. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 5 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 43 were killed and 15 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide; and 5 were killed and 1 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 1886:—

	3rd quarter, 1886.		3rd quarter, 1887.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	1	10	5	8
From misconduct or want of caution	7	36	8	17
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	3	18	8	20
From misconduct or want of caution	41	115	35	95
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	2	2	5	1
Trespassers, including suicides	55	17	52	15
Other persons	2	4	5	1
Total	111	202	118	157
Total open mileage	12,292½		13,716½	
Total train mileage	10,782,892		10,260,743	

22. In addition to the above, 13 persons are reported to have been killed and 38 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 93 persons to have met death in carriages, and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India is pleased to notice the decrease in the number of accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, but requests that the attention of the officers concerned may be invited to the increased number of "trains running over cattle on the line" on the North Western, Southern Mahratta, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways; and to the increased number of "Failures of couplings" on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
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 Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.

Ordered also that copies be forwarded 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*.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported *during the* Third Quarter of 1887, **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.																							
(a) 1,723 / 1,727	East Indian	1886	...	2	...	13	...	15	...	8	8	25	8	33	...	...	20	1	1	...	21	1	29	49
		1887	...	...	2	3	2	3	4	7	7	31	11	38	4	...	10	3	2	...	16	3	29	44
(b) 1,664½ / 1,685½	Rajputana-Malwa	1886	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	...	6	9	6	9	...	...	7	1	...	...	7	1	15	16
		1887	...	...	1	6	1	6	2	4	4	6	6	10	...	...	7	5	...	...	7	5	14	21
(c) 815½ / 753½	Southern Mahratta	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	5
(f) 139½	Mysore	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) 1,885 / 2,299½	North-Western	1886	...	6	1	7	1	13	1	4	3	15	4	19	...	...	7	3	1	3	8	6	13	38
		1887	3	6	4	4	7	10	...	3	8	10	8	13	...	...	8	2	...	...	8	2	23	25
45 / 45	Wardha Coal	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... / 37	Bilaspur-Etáwa	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149 / 149	*Bengal-Nágpur*	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																							
... / 82	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
(e) 731 / 770	Eastern Bengal State Railway System	1886	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	11	1	11	...	...	7	3	...	...	7	3	8	16
		1887	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	3	7	4	9	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	8	11
27½ / 27½	Nalháti	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
246 / 246	Tirhoot	1886	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	2
		1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
461 / 461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1886	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	8
		1887	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	6
679½ / 689	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	4	10	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	7	11
		1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	3
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
(f) 51	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4½ / 4½	Deoghur	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303 / 376	Bengal and North-Western	1886	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	2
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	10	...
91 / 91	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
8 / 8	Thâton-Duyinzáik	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78 / 78	Dibru-Sadiya	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	NATIVE STATES.																							
59 / 59	H. H. the Gaekwar's	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
208 / 208	H. H. the Nizam's	1886	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	6	2	1	4	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	9
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
193½ / 193	Bhávnagar-Gondal	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64 / 124	Jodhpore	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 / 68	Morvi	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) 12,292½ / 13,716½	TOTAL	1886	1	10	7	36	8	46	3	18	41	115	44	133	2	2	55	17	2	4	* 59	23	111	202
		1887	5	8	8	17	13	25	8	20	35	95	43	115	5	1	52	15	5	1	62	17	118	157

(a) Includes Branch lines worked.
(b) Includes Cawnpore-Achnera and H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar Railways.
(c) Includes Bellary-Kistna Railway.
(d) Includes Amritsar-Pathankót and Rajpura-Patiala Railways.
(e) Includes Northern Bengal, Kaunia-Dharila, Dacca, Assam-Behar and Bengal Central Railways.
(f) Return not received.
(g) Excludes Pondicherry Railway.
(h) Includes Patri branch.
(i) Exclusive of the mileages for the Cherra-Company Ganj, Darjeeling-Himalayan, and Mysore Railways (see note (f)).

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Third Quarter of 1887, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying as far as practicable the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

No. 2.

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																														SER			
	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From Causes other than Accidents to Trains, &c.																												From			
			1.—From falling between carriages and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at Stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		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.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.																																		
East Indian	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	2	3	3	3	.	2	1	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	..	1	6	1	6	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	4	4	7	10	1	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur-Etáwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																																		
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal State Railway System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nalhátí	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Company Ganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																		
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																		
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thâton-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																																		
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1887	3	9	...	1	..	3	1	...	1	7	6	2	5	10	16	13	25	6	14	7	9	2	12	1	1	...	1	1	8	5	4			
TOTAL 1886	...	8	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	4	24	1	10	8	38	8	48	1	2	5	19	6	12	...	...	...	1	3	7	2	13			

RAILWAYS.	SERVANTS.																														OTHERS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
	Causes other than Accidents to Trains, &c.																														Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		Total Others.			
	7.—Whilst braking, springing, 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 to the way-home, or to work.		11.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12.—Whilst passing between vehicles.		13.—Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16.—Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17.—By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19.—Miscellaneous.		Total.		Total Servants.											
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	7	...	...	2	19	11	36	11	38	4	...	8	3	2	...	2	...	16	3	29	44
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	5	6	10	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	7	5	14	21
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	11	8	13	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	8	2	23	25
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	...
	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	15	4	15	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	8	18
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	...	...
	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	3	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	..	6	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	2	...	1	10	11	..	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	3	1	9	1	5	5	28	37	101	43	115	5	1	43	15	9	...	5	1	62	17	118	157
	...	1	...	1	6	2	3	13	6	1	...	...	5	...	1	2	1	2	10	...	10	1	8	5	28	43	131	44	133	2	2	49	17	6	...	2	4	80	23	211	...

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1887, 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.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	2	4	2	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	27	..	...	...	2	...	2	69	...	...	3	5	3	5	33	...	1	...	2	...	3
Number of Passenger miles	225,256,756							99,885,789							20,515,569						
„ of Servants employed	24,480							12,837							5,956						
Train mileage of all descriptions	1,982,471							1,033,709							346,879						

	MYSORE.							NORTH-WESTERN.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	3	6
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	3	6	1	2	4	8
Number of Passenger miles	3,676,010							113,723,332						
„ of Servants employed	836							17,399						
Train mileage of all descriptions	44,224							1,366,015						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1887, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE IMPERIAL—*concld.*

	WARDHA COAL.							BILASPUR-ETÁWA.							BENGAL-NAGPUR.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	685,999 (a)							162,044							3,575,564						
„ of Servants employed	463							184							2,987						
Train mileage of all descriptions	18,930							10,848							54,773						

STATE PROVINCIAL.

	LUCKNOW-SITAPUR-SIHRAMAU.							EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	1	2
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	1	2	1	2
Number of Passenger miles	2,321,375							44,640,838						
„ of Servants employed	598							8,983						
Train mileage of all descriptions	34,061							623,840						

(a) Includes 22 servants employed on colliery.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1887, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE PROVINCIAL—*concld.*

	NALHATI.							TIRHOOT.							BURMA.							JOBHAT.							CHERRA-COMPANY GANJ.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			860,085						15,453,634							20,926,823							48,720							7,928					
„ of Servants employed			139						2,640							2,795							160							92					
Train mileage of all descriptions			10,628						141,997							191,348							6,438							3,236					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1887, &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	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	44	...	...	1	...	1	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			74,500,323						60,680,074(a)							93,988,586							49,173,426							46,118,842					
„ of Servants employed			6,095						8,323(a)							25,489							6,302							6,416					
Train mileage of all descriptions			579,675						505,959(a)							1,877,472							438,482							499,266					

(a) Excludes Pondicherry Railway.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1887, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

	DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.							DOOOHUR.							BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.							ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN (INCLUDING BAREILLY-PILIBHEET).							TIRHOOT-DUYINZAIK.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	11	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	219,178							244,170							14,812,212							1,870,750							30,664						
„ of Servants employed	479							52							2,900							934							62						
Train mileage of all descriptions	26,391							3,348							188,570							19,728							2,384						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1887, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES—*contd.* | NATIVE STATES.

	DIBRU-SADIYA.							H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S.							H. H. THE NIZAM'S.							BHÁVNAGAR-GONDAL.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		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	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	371,329							1,137,060							9,067,304							6,708,690						
„ of Servants employed	752							209							1,710							633						
Train mileage of all descriptions	26,312							14,399							104,543							58,325						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1887, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*														TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	JODHPORE.							MORVI.													
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	1	3	1	4
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	6	1	2	4	8
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	2	...	2
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	...	2	4	2	4
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	1	...	3
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	1
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	1	...	1	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges, or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	1	1	1	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	3	9	6	14	9	23
Number of Passenger miles			2,685,210						1,000,035							214,348,319					
„ of Servants employed			572						428							141,905					
Train mileage of all descriptions			23,591						27,901							10,260,743					

TABLE

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

No. 4.

Third Quarter of 1887, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, VANTS, KILLED OR INJURED thereby.

RAILWAYS.	1.—Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2.—Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing out 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.
STATE IMPERIAL.																					
East Indian	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	3
Southern Mahratta	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western	1	2	2	...	3	24	6	...	37	1	1	...	11	19	...	1	...	...	6	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur-Etáwa	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																					
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eastern Bengal State Railway System	...	2	...	...	5	4	8	...	25	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	..	3	...	1
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	..	...		4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Burma	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	1	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Company Ganj	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																					
Madras	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	14	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	..	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	28	...	2	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																					
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	..	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Thâton-Duyinzáik	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	4	13	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	55	...	1
NATIVE STATES.																					
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bháynagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1887	1	9	6	...	20	88	16	1	249	14	6	...	24	41	6	2	4	...	86	...	11
TOTAL 1886	...	15	18	1	21	84	13	1	274	11	13	...	19	61	1	...	4	3	36	...	2

(a) Of this, 7 miles were open for Coaching Traffic.

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. Killed.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS. Injured.	NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Killed.	NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN. Number of Passengers carried.	PER MILE OPEN. Train mileage of all descriptions.	PER MILE OPEN. Passenger mileage.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Killed.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Injured.	PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Killed.	PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Injured.
1	2	...	...	3	27	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,727	3,758,709	1,982,471	225,256,756	2,176	1,148	130,432	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	1	2	69	...	..	3	5	3	5	1,685¼	1,976,141	1,033,709	99,885,789	1,172	613	59,262	...	...	...	...
4	...	3	1	...	33	..	1	...	2	...	3	753¾	460,354	346,879	20,515,569	611	460	27,218	...	2·172	...	0·048
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	139¾	119,391	44,224	3,676,010	854	316	26,304	...	...	...	...
13	..	3	1	11	142	3	6	1	2	4	8	2,299¼	2,273,530	1,366,015	113,723,332	989	594	49,456	1·319	2·639	0·028	0·0
1	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	45	30,649	18,930	685,999	681	421	15,244	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6,567	10,848	162,044	177	293	4,380	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	165,817	54,773	3,575,561	1,113	368	23,997	...	...	...	...
1	..	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	87,172	34,061	2,321,375	1,063	415	28,309	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	2	4	69		...	1	2	1	2	770	1,661,309	623,840	44,640,838	2,158	810	57,975	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	42,798	10,628	860,085	1,571	390	31,563	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	249	474,843	141,997	15,453,634	1,907	570	62,063	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	739,447	191,348	20,926,823	2,261	585	63,996	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)26	8,460	6,438	48,720	1,209	248	6,960	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	1,982	3,236	7,928	264	431	1,057	...	...	...	...
4	..	6	...	2	44	...	...	1	...	1	...	830	1,800,979	579,675	74,500,323	2,170	698	89,759	...	...	...	...
1	...	9	...	5	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)654	(b)1,764,635	(b)505,959	(b)60,680,074	2,698	774	92,783	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196½	1,914,376	1,877,472	93,988,586	1,279	1,255	62,806	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	2,131,890	433,482	49,173,426	4,624	942	106,667	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	923,855	499,266	46,118,842	1,341	725	66,936	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	1	11	...	2	...	1	...	3	51	8,968	26,391	219,178	176	517	4,298	...	223·015	...	9·124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	50,925	3,348	244,170	10,721	705	51,404	..	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	376	486,183	188,570	14,812,212	1,293	502	39,394	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	54,271	19,728	1,870,750	597	217	20,558	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	8	3,833	2,384	30,664	479	298	3,833	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	15,052	26,312	371,329	193	337	4,761	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	60,192	14,399	1,137,060	1,020	244	19,272	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	167,719	104,543	9,067,804	806	503	43,592	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	186,346	58,325	6,708,690	966	302	34,760	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	62,570	23,591	2,685,210	505	190	21,655	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	33,276	27,901	1,000,035	489	414	14,706	...	...	...	...
1 6	21	5	57	709		3	9	6	14	9	23	13,716¼	21,472,239	10,260,743	914,318,319	1,568	748	66,753	0·139	0·419	0·003	0·009
1 3	20	6	41	678		...	9	1	2	1	11	12,292½	20,791,272	10,782,892	931,703,426	1,694	879	75,906	...	0·433		

(b) Excludes Pondicherry Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO SIR W. HUNTER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE 2nd EDITION OF THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

No. 753-54.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department—(Public),—under date Calcutta, the 24th March 1888.

READ—

Letter No. 8264, dated the 26th March 1887, from Sir William Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., reporting the completion of the second edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India.

RESOLUTION.

THE revision of the Imperial Gazetteer of India which was sanctioned by the Government of India in the beginning of the year 1882 has now been completed. The first edition of 9 volumes has been expanded into 14; of these eleven volumes were received and distributed some time ago, while the last three volumes have only recently been received and circulated.

2. The Governor General in Council now desires to place on record his cordial acknowledgments to Sir William Hunter for the great ability and industry which he has displayed in carrying through the important work which was entrusted to him. As a condensed epitome of the Statistical Survey of India, it appears to His Excellency in Council all that could be desired, and as a standard work of reference, it will be of the greatest use to those charged with the administration of the country.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Sir William Hunter for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

W. M. YOUNG,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WOKS IN BENGAL FOR 1836-87.

No. 65 I., dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1888.

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

Read—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1886-87 and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 289 I. A., dated 20th February 1888.

OBSERVATIONS.—Capital accounts are kept for all canals in the province of Bengal, except for the system of navigable streams known as the Nuddea Rivers, and for the Eden and the Madhuban Canals. The capital expenditure during the year 1836-87 amounted to ₹8,98,393 including indirect charges, as follows:—

		Number of Works.	Expenditure	
			During the year 1886-87.	To end of the year 1886-87.
			₹	₹
Productive Public Works	Direct	4	5,76,359	5,75,63,328
	Indirect		12,880	16,27,981
			5,89,239	5,91,91,309
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION (for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept)				
Imperial (in abeyance)	Direct	2	—1,200	6,84,966
	Indirect		...	90,889
			—1,200	7,75,855
Provincial (in operation)	Direct	3	3,02,370	95,67,613
	Indirect		7,984	1,76,797
			3,10,354	97,44,410
TOTAL		...	8,98,393	6,97,11,574

There are no Protective Public Works in Bengal: but the Orissa Coast Canal, which is a Provincial Minor Work, has received a total grant-in-aid of ₹8,66,000 from the fund for Famine Relief and Insurance, of which ₹84,000 was given during 1886-87. The two works which are in abeyance are the Tirhoot and Damoodah projects. The works in operation contemplate 897 miles of canals and 3,161 miles of distributaries, of which 837 miles and 2,133 miles respectively are completed. The balance of estimates unexpended is about 130 lakhs of rupees.

2. The actual financial results of the year on the works in operation, as shewn by the revenue accounts, are as follows:—

	Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Total Capital outlaly to end of the year.
	₹	₹	
Productive Public Works	(a) 13,69,679	—6,458	*Nil*
Minor Works and Navigation	5,25,569	2,43,220	2·5

(a) After deduction of ₹16,950, cash refunds of revenue.

These results compare unfavourably with those of recent years, but they are to some extent due to exceptional causes which will be presently mentioned. The net revenue of the previous year was ₹3,75,981 from Productive and ₹2,84,093 from Minor Works.

3. The amount payable for the year under review on account of interest on the Capital cost of Productive Public Works was ₹22,73,490; so the total charge for the year on account of these works was ₹22,79,948. The total difference between the net revenue and the gross charges for simple interest up to the end of 1886-87 was ₹3,02,88,425: this sum is the total loss incurred by the working of the canals.

4. The gross revenue assessed in 1886-87 on the systems classed as Productive is compared in the following table with the assessments of the four preceding years:—

Productive Public Works.	Assessments.				
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85	1883-84.	1882-83.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	2,08,311	2,05,527	1,74,525	1,97,213	3,38,323
Midnapur	2,32,101	2,64,643	2,63,469	2,81,554	3,20,900
Hidgellee	54,404	52,455	43,507	63,590	45,032
Sone	7,87,054	8,92,025	12,07,514	8,61,909	6,20,354
TOTAL	12,81,870	14,14,650	16,89,015	14,04,266	13,24,609

This statement shows that the indifferent results referred to in para. 2 were to a certain extent due to an actual reduction in the earnings of the canals. The reduction in the revenue assessed on the Midnapur Canal was due almost entirely to a decrease in the navigation on that canal; the decrease on the Sone Canals was caused by reduction in the area irrigated under annual leases.

5. Of the gross revenue of ₹12,81,870 assessed on Productive Public Works the sum of ₹9,27,512 is due to water rates, based on the areas irrigated as shewn in the following statement where they are compared with the areas of the two previous years:—

	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Productive Public Works—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa Canals	77,709	72,339	57,362
Midnapur Canals	69,762	70,604	69,294
Sone Canals	268,204	332,570	370,661
TOTAL	415,675	475,513	497,327
Minor Works—			
Sarun Canals	2,146	4,565	7,223
TOTAL AREA IRRIGATED	417,821	480,078	504,550

The decrease in irrigated area is practically confined to the Sone Canals, and is due to the rainfall both of the year under review and of the previous one being favourable to cultivation without the aid of canal water. The areas given in the above statement do not agree with those given in the last Resolution of the Government of India, as certain corrections have been made in order to make the figures for the Sone Canals more accurate. The system under which the area irrigated on these canals was formerly stated is explained in para. 65 of the Chief Engineer's note of 1885-86: it is satisfactory that an imperfect system has now been abandoned.

6. Although the decrease in irrigation on the Sone Canals is large, the circumstances are by no means so unsatisfactory as the actual decrease would appear to imply. The decrease is entirely under annual leases. Thus:—

	Areas Irrigated, Sone Canals.		
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Five-year leases	194,556	179,784	151,510
Annual leases	73,648	152,786	219,151
TOTAL	268,204	332,570	370,661

The steady increase in five-year leases indicates that the people are learning to appreciate the advantages of insuring the development of their crops by leases which afford them a first claim on the available supply. On the Orissa Canals, where the area irrigated is almost entirely under five-year leases, there is the same tendency to increase; and it would appear, from para. 39 of the Chief Engineer's note, that there is no reason to anticipate that the area held under these leases on the Midnapur Canal will decrease; on that canal 56 per cent. of the entire area irrigable is now leased on this system.

7. The working expenses of productive Public Works including indirect charges are detailed below:—

Canals.	Working Expenses.				
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	5,20,543	3,56,672	3,29,288	3,05,530	3,55,280
Midnapur	2,35,038	2,18,127	2,31,803	2,23,586	2,46,502
Hidgellee	22,735	50,147	38,248	48,093	41,897
Sone	5,97,821	5,73,345	6,28,075	5,42,159	5,49,774
TOTAL	13,76,137	11,98,291	12,27,414	11,19,368	11,93,453

These figures shew an increase in all cases except the Hidgellee Tidal Canal. The decrease on that canal is only apparent: it is due to silt clearance having been postponed, pending consideration of the proposals for remodelling the canal.

The large increase in the working expenses of the Orissa Canals is due to a breach which occurred in the Mahanuddee weir on the first rise of the river at the end of June 1886: the repairs of this accident cost ₹1,70,278 in 1886-87, and there was still further expenditure in the following year. An accident also occurred to the Naraj weir which cost nearly ₹17,000 to repair, and there was additional expenditure on four other weirs for extensive repairs to the aprons. This abnormal expenditure raised the cost of repairs to weirs from ₹2·79, which was the rate last year, to ₹12·20 per foot run during the present year.

The increase in the maintenance charges of the Midnapur Canal was mainly due to exceptional repairs and alterations to tidal locks, on which an expenditure of ₹36,892 was incurred as compared with ₹13,694 in the preceding year.

On the Sone Canals considerable expenditure was incurred on special repairs to the sluice piers of the Sone weir, which had been severely damaged; there was also an increase in the cost of repairs on the Buxar Canal, said to be due to restriction of necessary expenditure in the previous year.

8. The Province of Bengal has always been greatly in arrears in the matter of the collection of water-rates. The arrears have been sensibly reduced during the last three years, but there is still room for improvement. In these years the sums outstanding have been—

	₹
On the first of April 1885	9,24,311
" " " 1886	5,49,089
" " " 1887	3,96,225

In 1885 special measures were adopted to check accumulation of arrears, and the results obtained must, on the whole, be regarded as satisfactory, although the decrease has been partly due to remissions of revenue which might have been collected had the demand been promptly enforced. It is satisfactory to notice that the remissions made during the year under review shew a considerable decrease. Thus, on the Sone Canals, the remissions of 1885-86 were 16·0 per cent. of the older demands and 7·2 in 1886-87.: in Orissa the corresponding figures were 9·1 per cent. and 5·3 per cent. respectively. On the Midnapur Canal, where the remissions in 1885-86 were actually 37·3 per cent. of the older demands, it is noticed that the percentage has considerably decreased, but the actual figure is not stated.

Commenting on the results of the year His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that "the arrears still amount, however, to a large proportion of the year's assessments, and Sir Steuart Bayley is hopeful that a continuance of the measures introduced will result in a further reduction of arrears, and allow of greater facilities for the prompt realization of the current demand." Nearly one-fourth of the current year's demand was outstanding at the close of the year. The Governor-General in Council trusts that the measures which have been introduced may be worked with persistent energy until the results obtained are more in consonance with those which are recorded in other provinces.

9. The receipts from navigation form an important item in the revenue derived from canals in Bengal. The following statement shews the revenue of the last three years from this source, exclusive of that received from Government transport services:—

	Navigation Revenue.		
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	₹	₹	₹
Works partly for Irrigation and partly for Navigation—			
Orissa Canals	58,664	64,093	52,784
Midnapur Canal	1,09,693	1,37,578	1,19,797
Sone Canals	49,719	41,712	37,335
Works for Navigation only—			
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	54,494	52,455	43,507
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,83,654	5,14,669*	5,34,541*
Orissa Coast Canal	29,488	13,718	...
TOTAL	7,85,622	8,24,225	7,87,964

* These are the corrected figures as given in para. 93, page 35 of the Chief Engineer's note.

In addition to the above works there is a system of navigable rivers—the Nuddea Rivers—which are maintained by the Public Works Department. The navigation revenue on these rivers has been—

	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Nuddea Rivers	2,03,250	1,83,781	1,95,457

10. The decrease in navigation revenue on the Orissa Canals was due to the deficiency of water caused by the breach in the Mahanuddee weir. The decrease on the Midnapur Canal is ascribed to slackness in the export trade in grain due to low prices in the Calcutta market. The decrease on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals is partly due to the abolition of certain tolls and partly to dullness in the jute and rice trade; these canals, however, continue to be the most remunerative navigable system in India. They give a net return of more than five per cent. on their capital cost. There has been a steady decrease in the working expenses of the Nuddea Rivers during the last five years which is very satisfactory.

11. The quantity and value of goods carried on the canals were as follows—

	Tons.	Value. ₹
Orissa Canals	...	42,56,181
Midnapur Canals	115,127	97,25,587
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	53,587	31,48,826
Sone Canals	78,684	64,65 651
Orissa Coast Canal	27,656	11,91,892
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	860,934	5,30,42,670
TOTAL VALUE		7,78,30,807

The principal articles carried were 398,000 tons of grain, valued at 242 lakhs of rupees; 102,000 tons of salt, valued at 84 lakhs; 25,000 tons of oil-seeds, valued at 26 lakhs; 90,000 tons of jute, valued at 88 lakhs; and piece-goods, valued at 19 lakhs.

The value of the crops irrigated by the canals was rather more than 93 lakhs of rupees. The chief items were 30,204 acres of sugarcane, valued at 27 lakhs; 321,415 acres of rice, valued at 52 lakhs; and 1,276 acres of tobacco, valued at 5 lakhs. Nearly the whole of the sugarcane crop was on the Sone Canals.

12. Attention is drawn to the very late date on which this Report has been submitted: every effort should be made to submit future reports on the 15th November.

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

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

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

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

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

Also that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gezette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department,—No. 289 I. A., dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1888.

Read—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1886-87, and the Chief Engineer's note on the same.

The total outlay direct and indirect to the close of the year 1886-87, on canals in Bengal, of which capital accounts are kept, has been ₹6,97,11,574. Of this sum ₹8,66,000 have been contributed by the Imperial Government from Famine Relief and Insurance funds, ₹5,91,91,309 have been charged to loan funds, and ₹88,78,410 have been provided from Provincial revenues. In addition to the sums abovementioned, ₹7,75,855 have been expended on surveys, &c., for irrigation works which have not been carried out.

2. There are now in actual operation in Bengal 837½ miles of canal of which 608 miles are navigable. The total area commanded by irrigation canals is 2,698, 846 acres, of which 417,821 acres, producing crops of the estimated value of ₹93,34,374, were irrigated during the year. The total number of boats plying in the canals was 181,173, of which 27,314 were passenger boats. The total value of goods passing the canals in boats and rafts aggregated ₹7,78,30,811 approximately.

3. The receipts from, and expenditure on, the canals in operation for the last three years, are given in the statement below, the figures include indirect charges :—

Name of canal.	1886-87.		1885-86.		1884-85.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Major Irrigation Works.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa Canals	1,79,611	5,20,635	2,07,350	3,56,678	1,43,585	3,29,366
Midnapore Canal	2,34,185	2,35,249	2,62,484	2,18,127	2,57,955	2,31,915
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	54,404	23,045	52,455	50,147	43,507	38,248
Sone Canals	9,18,429	6,13,558	10,62,040	5,84,002	8,62,474	6,35,530
Total	13,86,629	13,93,087	15,84,935	12,08,954	13,07,521	12,35,059
Minor Works and Navigation. *Irrigation and Navigation Works.*						
Saran Canals	12,427	28,659	41,143	23,331	9,341	25,593
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,83,054	1,62,204	4,70,484	1,90,209	5,69,726	2,91,214
Orissa Coast Canal	29,488	61,426	1,3,718	30,712	...	...
Total	5,25,569	2,82,349	5,34,315	2,50,252	5,79,067	3,16,807
Grand Total	19,12,198	16,75,436	21,19,280	14,59,206	18,86,588	15,51,866

The net income for the year was therefore ₹2,36,762. Interest amounting to ₹22,91,006 was, however, payable to the Imperial Government, so that there was a deficit of ₹19,56,284, to be met from Provincial revenues. This result is unfavourable as compared with that of the previous year, and is owing as much to a decrease in the receipts, the cause of which is explained further on, as to an increase in the expenditure owing to the necessity for special heavy repairs.

4. On the Orissa canals, the occurrence of a large breach in the main weir of the system, that on the Mahandi river, on the 26th June 1886, necessitated a very large outlay, of which about one and a half lakhs were spent within the year, and the rest in the following year, the work being completed before the rains of 1887. Considerable damage was also caused by the floods of 1886 to nearly all the other weirs, the result being that, with scarcely an exception, the expenditure on them during 1886-87 was in excess of that of the previous year. On the Sone canals the repairs to the centre and Baroon shore sluices of the Sone weir, and the replacing of the old four feet thick piers by piers of six feet thickness, caused an increase in the expenditure. On the Midnapore canal the repairs to tidal locks and silt clearance of tidal reaches were heavier than usual. Lastly on the Orissa Coast Canal the repairs on account of the floods and cyclone of 1885, added about ₹40,000 to what would otherwise have probably been the cost of maintenance.

5. The revenue collected in the last three years on the works mentioned in the above statement is shown below :—

Head.	Revenue.		
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	₹	₹	₹
Water-rates	10,43,343	12,33,612	9,46,808
Navigation	7,88,685	8,34,780	8,22,187
Miscellaneous	80,170	50,888	1,17,593
Total	19,12,198	21,19,280	18,86,588

6. The assessments or earnings of the same year are as follows :—

Head.	Earnings.		
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	₹	₹	₹
Water-rates	9,49,260	10,45,339	13,41,655
Navigation	7,88,685	8,34,780	8,21,876
Miscellaneous	80,171	90,481	81,519
Total	18,18,116	19,70,600	22,45,050

The revenue shows a falling off under both heads of water-rates and navigation. As regards the water-rate, the decrease is due partly to the falling off in the area irrigated, and partly to the much smaller amount of arrears to be collected as compared with the balance at the beginning of the previous year. Allusion is made to the falling off in navigation further on.

The excess of revenue over the assessments is due largely to the collections of arrears of water-rates of former years.

7. The arrears of water-rates outstanding at the close of each of the last three years, are shown in the statement following :—

Name of Canal.	Arrears.		
	1st April 1887.	1st April 1886.	1st April 1885.
	₹	₹	₹
Orissa Canals	87,458	64,884	77,869
Midnapore Canal	50,749	69,972	1,11,212
Sone Canals	2,31,582	3,98,321	6,95,208
Sarun Canals	26,437	15,912	40,022
Total	3,96,226	5,49,089	9,24,311

The result for the year may be considered favourable, and shows a satisfactory reduction in the total amount of arrears. The remissions made amount to a comparatively small sum, and point to an improved system of working both as regards assessments and collections.

8. To understand more clearly the results of the working of the year, it is necessary to distinguish between the collections of arrears and those of the current demand. Of the former a sum of ₹4,10,658 or 77 per cent. of the outstandings of former years was adjusted. Of this amount 86·4 per cent. was collected, 5·5 written off as irrecoverable, and 8·1 per cent. remitted. Of the current year's demands (which include ₹43,645 not payable till after the expiry of the year) ₹2,37,196 or 25 per cent. only is left for recovery, 0·3 per cent. was remitted and the balance collected. On the Sone canals very good results were obtained, more especially in the Shahabad district. A considerable sum of arrears was,

however, written off as irrecoverable. In Gya an improvement in collections is apparent, and the remissions are unimportant. In Patna, although remissions are less than in the other districts, the collections were considerabely smaller. In Orissa remissions were merely nominal; but collections of the current demand cannot be considered satisfactory, and resulted in an increase in the arrear balance at the end at the year. The results in Midnapore are satisfactory both as regards collections and remissions. In Sarun the collections of the year, including arrears, amounted to less than one half of the total of the guarantee for the year, a result which must be considered far from satisfactory. On the whole the results of the year, with the exception noted above, show a considerable improvement in the working of the principal systems; and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with approval that the orders of the Local Government have received the careful attention of Civil officers. The arrears still amount, however, to a large proportion of the year's assessments, and Sir Steuart Bayley is hopeful that a continuance of the measures introduced will result in a further reduction of arrears, and allow of greater facilities for the prompt realization of the current demand.

9. The total number of certificates for the recovery of arrears issued during the year was 30,504 against 60,942 in the previous year in all districts. None were issued in the Gya District. The decrease is attributable chiefly to the large numbers previously issued under the stringent orders of Government for the recovery of arrears, but it is confidently expected that less recourse to this procedure will be necessary in future. The immediate effect of the increased exertion in collecting arrears has doubtless had its effects in bringing about the state of friction which subsequently rendered necessary the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the working of the Sone Revenue system.

10. Information regarding complaints is either non-existent or very meagre in the reports from Superintending Engineers and Revenue Authorities, so that it is impossible to say whether the canal administration worked smoothly or not. That it was not doing so formerly is clearly shown by the agitations of late years on the Orissa and Sone Canals; but, from what little can be gathered on this point in the reports, there appears to be no doubt that there was a decided improvement in this respect in the year under review. Further information should be afforded in future reports.

11. The areas irrigated (actuals) during the last three years are detailed in the following table:—

		1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa	Kharif	75,269	70,563	54,181
	Rabi	2,440	1,605	2,994
	Perennial	...	171	197
	TOTAL	77,709	72,339	57,372
Midnapore	Kharif	69,762	70,604	69,294
Sone	Kharif	30,082	80,792	131,372
	Rabi	16,662	50,610	77,558
	Perennial	11,626	10,527	9,262
	Hot-weather	15,278	10,857	959
	Five-year leases	194,556	179,784	151,510
	TOTAL	268,204	332,570	370,661
	TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	415,675	475,513	497,327
Sarun	Kharif	566	888	1,916
	Rabi including hot-weater	1,580	3,677	5,307
	TOTAL MINOR WORKS	2,146	4,565	7,223
	GRAND TOTAL, MAJOR AND MINOR WORKS	417,821	480,078	504,550

NOTE.—The figures for the Sone canals for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 do not agree with those given in last year's Resolution. The reason is that last year the areas "assessed" within the year were given as the areas "irrigated," the figures for 1884-85 not being then available. The figures now given have been obtained from the Superintending Engineer's report and show the areas actually irrigated within each year.

A still further decrease in the total area under irrigation has taken place, and the reason is not difficult to assign. The decline is entirely in annual leases, and chiefly on the Sone canals. The season was one of favourable rainfall, and the need for irrigation not pressing. On the other hand, the steady increase in the area under five-year leases on the Sone and in the area leased on the Orissa canals which is almost entirely under five-year leases, appears to be a satisfactory indication that the idea is gaining ground that it is advantageous to lease for a long term at a reduced rate as an insurance against failure in a bad year of rainfall; and the result will be probably a gradual extension of irrigation which cannot be expected under a system of short leases, the irrigation under which is subject to fluctuation with the amount and distribution of the rainfall.

12. The tollage collections from the various canals for the last three years are given in the table following:—

YEAR.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgellee Tidal Canal.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Sone Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1884-85	52,784	1,19,797	41,382	...	37,335	5,08,466	7,59,764
1885-86	64,003	1,25,331	52,143	13,663	41,712	(a) 4,97,578	7,94,520
1886-87	58,664	1,09,693	51,904	26,587	49,665	4,73,193	7,71,706

(a) In last year's Resolution R10,025 on account of demurrage was omitted and R26,286, miscellaneous receipts, wrongly added. The figure has therefore been reduced by the difference, *viz.*, R16,261

There is a decrease in tollage collections on all canals except the Sone and Orissa Coast. On the latter the increase is due to a further length of 55 miles having been temporarily opened for traffic. The whole length has been opened out during the current year, and the canal route from Gewankally on the Hooghly through to Cuttack is now established.

13. The causes that have led to a diminution in the receipts are chiefly the depression in the rice and jute trade, and do not point to any permanent decline in the traffic. The receipts on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals were also affected by alterations in tolls. In Orissa the traffic was to some extent impeded by the low level of the water in the Kendrapara and High Level Canals, but is also due to the falling off in the exports of rice from the Central Provinces on account of absence of floods in the Mahanadi.

14. In the Nuddea Rivers the receipts are higher than those of the previous four years, the cause being attributed to the favourable state of the channels and to an increase in trade generally.

15. With the exception of the revenue report of the Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle, all the reports were received with fair punctuality. In the case of the South-Western Circle the report was delayed owing to the ill-health of the Superintending Engineer. There was an improvement in the date of receipt of the Examiner's Finance Accounts.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the note and its accompaniments be submitted to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, for information; also that copies be forwarded to the Appointment, Revenue, and Financial Departments of this Government; the Board of Revenue Lower Provinces; the Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan, Patna and Orissa Divisions; the Collectors of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Hooghly, Midnapore, Burdwan, Patna, Shahabad, Gya, Sarun, Cuttack and Balasore; the Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western and Sone Circles; and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. I. HARRISON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

IIC.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1886-87 BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS.

Principal results of operations for the year ended 31st March 1887.

Irrigation Works.	Direct and indirect outlay to end of 1886-87.	Gross receipts direct and indirect from all sources.	Working expenses direct and indirect.	Net revenue (excluding charges for interest.)	Interest at 4 per cent. on direct Capital outlay at commencement of year and at 2 per cent. on outlay during the year.	Surplus Revenue after paying interest on direct capital outlay.		Excess charges including interest on direct capital outlay.	
						Amount.	Percentage on total sum at charge.	Amount.	Percentage on total sum at charge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Major Irrigation Works.									
In operation.									
Tidal canal	18,40,296	53,494	22,735	30.759	71,820	...	...	41,061	2·23
In progress.									
Orissa project	2,30,14,633	1,79,519	5,20,543	—3,41,024	8 91,616	...	...	12,32,640	5·35
Midnapore canal	84,45,568	2,33,974	2,35,038	—1,064	3.30,382	...	...	3,31,446	3·91
Sone project	2,58,90,812	9,02,692	5,97,821	3,04,871	9.97,188	...	...	6,92,317	2·67
TOTAL	5,91,91,309	13,69,679	13.76,137	—6,458	22,91,006	...	...	22,97,464	3·88
Minor Works and Navigation.									
In operation.									
Sarun project	6,96,413	12,427	28,659	—16 232	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals	52,23,274	4,83,654	1,92,264	2,91,390	...	...	...	...	...
In progress.									
Orissa coast canal	38,24,723	29,488	61,426	—31,938	...	...	...	...	...
Abandoned or held in abeyance.									
Tirhoot project	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoodur project	1,69,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,05,20,265	5,25,569	2,82,349	2,43,220	...	...	...	...	...

IV C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1886-87 BASED ON ASSESSMENTS OF THE YEAR.

Pricipal results of operations for the year ended 31st March 1887.

Irrigation Works.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to end of the year.	Revenue assessed during the year, Direct assessed Revenue.							Indirect revenue—Land revenue due to operation of canal.	Grand Total.	Working expenses direct and indirect.	Net assessed Revenue of year.	Percentage on capital outlay to end of year.
		Occupier's rate (water-rate).	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Major Irrigation Works.													
Orissa Project	2,30,14,633	1,25,676	...	1,885	...	67,048	13,702	2,08,311	...	2,08,311	5,20,543	—3,12,232	1·35 deficit.
Midnapore Canal	84,45,568	1,06,750	...	34	...	1,09,693	15,624	2,32,101	...	2,32,101	2,35,038	—2 937	·03 ditto.
Tidal Canal	18,40,296	...	...	102	...	51,904	2,398	54,404	...	54,404	22,735	31,669	1·72
Sone Project	2,58,90,812	6,95,086	...	319	668	54,254	36,727	7,87,054	...	7,87,054	5,97,821	1,89,233	·73
TOTAL	5,91,91,309	9,27,512	...	2,340	668	2,82,899	68,451	(a) 12,81,870	...	12,81,870	13,76,137	—94,267	·16 deficit.
Minor Works and Navigation.													
Sarun Project	6,96,413	21,749	...	...	...	...	1,355	23,104	...	23,104	28,659	—5,555	·79 deficit.
Orissa Coast Canal	38,24,723	—1	...	...	...	28,587	902	29,488	...	29,488	61,426	—31,938	·83 ditto.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	52,23,274	...	...	...	...	4,77,199	6,455	4,83,654	...	4,83,654	1,92,264	2,91,390	5·57
TOTAL	97,44,410	21,748	...	...	...	5,05,786	8,712	5,36,246	...	5,36,246	2,82,349	2,53,897	2·63

(a) Refunds and remissions of revenue have not been deducted from the gross assessments shown above.

ID.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1886-87.

		Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgellee Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Orissa Coast Canal.	TOTAL.
Length of canal open for navigation	Miles	170½	72	29	218½	27*	91	608
Receipts—Tollage on private boats	R	47,943	98,408	51,302	38,990	4,73,049	28,358	7,38,050
„ Government boats	„	6,877	63	166	2,346	...	164	9,616
„ rafts	„	3,844	2,583	436	8,329	144	65	15,401
Carrying operations or transport services } Government boats	„	8,384	...	...	4,535	...	...	12,919
Fines and Sundries	„	...	8,639	2,500	54	10,461	901	22,555
TOTAL RECEIPTS	„	67,048	1,09,693	54,404	54,254	4,83,654	29,488	7,98,541
Maintenance charges, including special navigation establishment	„	31,041	52,952	23,645	33,367	1,92,264	61,426	3,94,695
Net revenue of year	„	36,007	56,741	30,759	20,887	2,91,390	—31,938	4,03,846
Total number of boats plying cargo	No.	13,061	18,146	16,277	5,825	91,996	8,254	1,53,859
Total number of boats passenger	„	1,250	15,066	1,265	683	8,180	870	27,314
Total registered tonnage of boats by canal measurement, cargo	Tons	99,792	2,64,867	1,43,921	79,072	23,23,262	69,958	29,80,872
Total registered tonnage of boats by canal measurement, passenger	„	28,606	81,419	5,826	18,632	19,061	4,615	1,58,159
Ton mileage—Up		14,84,818	49,64,879	18,05,416	17,68,896	...	10,49,436	...
Down		13,44,988	27,73,266	11,16,361	31,21,842	...	5,60,335	...
TOTAL		28,29,806	77,38,145	29,21,777	48,90,738	...	16,09,771	...
Estimated value of cargoes—Up	R	23,76,395	47,01,925	15,10,711	20,69,322	4,65,48,871	7,18,448	5,79,25,672
Down	„	17,90,355	48,93,854	15,75,969	40,72,784	64,70,600	4,70,876	1,92,74,438
TOTAL		41,66,750	95,95,779	30,86,680	61,42,106	5,30,19,471	11,89,324	7,72,00,110
Number of passengers—Total	No.	71,622	2,08,582	8,569	50,372	51,013	6,110	3,96,268
Rafts, feet × feet × feet—Up	C. ft.	49,383	1,63,562	15 989	18,256	...	10,216	...
„ „ „ Down	„	1,68,960	7,897	22,132	31,25,381	...	854	...
TOTAL		2,18,343	1,71,459	38,121	31,43,667	...	11,070	...
Estimated value of rafts—Total	R	89,435	1,29,808	62,146	3,23,545	23,199	2,568	6,30,701
Tollage on boats per ton per mile		4·28 pies	2·4 pies	3·4 pies	1·6 pies	...	3·3 pies	...
„ rafts per 100 cubic feet		1 75 rupees	1·5 „	1·3 „	4·2 annas	...	1·1 „	...

* This length is that of the canals in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta.

IV E.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1886-87 AND 1885-86 IN BENGAL.

Works supplying irrigation.	Civil Districts.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED IN ACRES. 1886-87. Kharif inclusive of sugarcane.	1886-87. Rabi inclusive of hot weather.	1886-87. Year.	1885-86. Kharif inclusive of sugarcane.	1885-86. Rabi inclusive of hot weather.	1885-86. Year.	Rainfall. 1886-87.	Rainfall. 1885-86.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
Orissa Canals	Cuttack	...	...	68,779	2,439	71,218	63,929	1,604	65,533	63·55	51·19
	Balasore	...	...	6,490	1	6,491	6,805	1	6,806	64·25	57·97
	TOTAL ORISSA CANALS	...	...	75,269	2,440	77,709	70,734	1,605	72,339	...	...
Midnapore Canal	Midnapore	...	...	69,762	...	69,762	70,604	...	70,604	49·39	76·20
Sone Canals	Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	163,207	53,618	220,825	197,668	61,531	259,199	56·95	43·49
	Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	14,873	2,432	17,305	13,056	4 223	17,279	60·67	44·47
	Gya	3,013,680	2,356,000	25,485	4,589	30,074	26,475	5,526	32,001	63·78	49·08
	TOTAL SONE CANALS	7,150,000	5,587,500	203,565	60,639	268,204	237,199	71,280	308,479	...	...
Sarun Canals	Sarun	1,680,000	1,312,500	566	1,580	2,146	888	3,677	4,565	61·00	39·22
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	353,162	64,659	417,821	379,425	76,562	455,987	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending 21st March 1888.

During the past week the weather, without being actually rainy or stormy, has yet been in an unsettled and changeable state—pressure has been unsteady and subject to considerable oscillations, while the distribution has undergone large changes from day to day. The wind on either side of the Peninsula has been strong, and squally, and the weather altogether has been less quiet than is usual during the middle of March.

On the 15th the chart showed a large high-pressure area over the west and south of the Peninsula, and a band of low pressure lying along the foot of the hills. At the same time relatively low pressures were reported from Bengal and the Central Provinces, with small centres of depression, one near Raipur and a second near Hazaribagh. The barometer was falling and the weather was cloudy at several stations in Northern India, though it was generally clear in the centre and south. Rain had fallen at some stations in Bengal, Assam and the north-west of the Punjab, as well as at Jacobabad, Quetta, and Jeypore. The thermometric readings from the Central Provinces, the Deccan, and the Eastern Peninsula, were about equally high—Thyetmio reporting a maximum of 102°, and Nagpur, Kurnool, and Bellary of 101°. On the 16th the barometer continued to fall very generally. The depression over Bengal had to a large extent filled up and that over the Central Provinces had moved southward towards the Deccan. At the same time a high-pressure area was appearing in the north-west of the Punjab. These were the only important changes in pressure. On the Bombay coast, owing to the southward movement of the Deccan depression, the north-westerly wind had increased in force, but at the head of the Bay its strength had decreased. Rain had fallen in Assam, the cis-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces, and the north-west of the Punjab, but the amounts, except at Silchar and Sibsagar, were small. The hottest part of the Indian region was the centre of the Peninsula, where Kurnool and Cuddapah reported maxima of 102° and Secunderabad, Bellary and Salem of 100°. In Orissa also the temperature was high. The chart of the morning of the 17th showed that the depression over the Deccan had still further developed, and the north-westerly winds on the west coast were blowing very strongly. Some cloud accompanied this depression, but the only rainfall reported from its neighbourhood was a few drops at Seoni. At Saugor Island and in Assam rain still fell, the amount received at Silchar exceeding 1 inch. The inland portion of the Peninsula remained the hottest part of the Indian region, the maxima at Kurnool and Cuddapah being 103°. On the 18th the barometric depression over the Deccan had become slighter, and pressure generally more uniform throughout India. A large anticyclone overlay the Bay and its surrounding coasts, while readings were lowest along the foot of the hills. In consequence of this decrease in the intensity of the Deccan depression, the north-westerly winds on the west coast had become lighter, and the winds generally were more variable in direction. Over and around the Bay there was a well marked anticyclonic circulation. Slight rain had fallen at False Point, Silchar, and Sibsagar, and a few drops at Quetta. The weathet was very fine. There was no change in the position of the area of greatest hear which remained over the inland parts of the Peninsula. The maxima reported were about the same as those on the preceding day. Beyond a rapid rise of pressure and the appearance of a high-pressure area in the Punjab, there was little change in the barometer on the 19th. Rain was reported from Ceylon, False Point, Silchar, and the north-west of the Punjab. At False Point the rainfall exceeded 1½ inches, but elsewhere the amounts were small. There was no change in the position of the region of greatest heat, and the maxima within it were practically the same as those reported on the two previous days. On the 20th the barometric distribution was complicated and irregular, and the wind very variable in direction. The only stations reporting rainfall were Peshawar, Poona, Colombo and Galle, but the amount of cloud had on the whole increased. The region of greatest heat had apparently commenced its normal northward advance, and the maximum temperatures reported from the Central Provinces and the north of the Peninsula were nearly as high as those reported from the centre and south. On the 21st high-pressure areas were shown over the Punjab and the Carnatic

with, between them, a belt of relatively low pressures, stretching from the west coast, between Bombay and Mangalore, north-eastward across the central parts of the country to Bengal. The only rainfall reported was a few drops at Dera-Ismail Khan and Colombo, and the weather was less cloudy than on the preceding day. Temperature continued to increase over the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The absolute maximum for the whole of India was 104° at Surat.

Pressure.—The variations of pressure from the normal average were slightly irregular. In the Irrawaddy Valley, and at Berhampore, and the stations along the foot of the hills, there was a slight deficiency, but in all other parts of Northern India, alike on the hills and on the plains, there was an excess. In Central and Southern India there was a general excess, but at some stations in the inland parts of Madras there was a slight deficiency.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the week has been above the average over by far the greater part of India, but in Eastern Bengal, part of Assam, and in the south of the Peninsula, there has been a slight deficiency. The excess exceeded 5° at Agra, Bareilly, Ludhiana, Raipur and Hyderabad.

The following table gives the mean temperatures for the 15th and the 21st :—

Stations.	15th.	21st.	Difference.	Stations.	15th.	21st.	Difference.
Rangoon	85°	86°	+ 1°	Mangalore	81°	84°	+ 3°
Calcutta	79°	82°	+ 3°	Bombay	79°	85°	+ 6°
Gya	80°	84°	+ 4°	Akola	83°	83°	0
Allahabad	78°	83°	+ 5°	Nagpur	87°	87°	0
Jhansi	83°	86°	+ 3°	Jeypore	78°	83°	+ 5°
Delhi	71°	85°	+ 14°	Kurnool	87°	88°	+ 1°
Lahore	67°	79°	+ 12°	Cuddapah	87°	88°	+ 1°
Colombo	83°	83°	0				

and shows that, while there has been a fairly general increase of temperature during the week, the change has been very much greater in Northern than in Southern and Central India.

Humidity.—The variations of humidity from the mean have been very irregular.

Rain.—There has been no rain in Burma, on the Malabar Coast, or in Madras. In all other parts of India rain has fallen, but, except in Bengal, Assam, the Punjab and in Ceylon, the amounts received were not large. In Bombay, the Berars, Sind, and Rajputana the total of the week's fall did not reach one-tenth of an inch per province, and in Guzerat and Central India the fall was only slightly heavier. In Bengal and Assam rain has been frequent, though as a rule not heavy.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to provinces :—

Divisions.	Number of stations.	Total rainfall.
Burma	...	...
Bengal and Assam	10	8·44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3	0·20
Punjab	4	0·84
Hill Stations	2	0·75
Ceylon	2	1·21
Malabar Coast	...	...
Bombay	1	0·07
Berars and Central Provinces	1	0 02
Guzerat and Central India	1	0·12
Sind—Rajputana	2	0 08
Madras	...	...

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Simla, 23rd March 1888.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th March 1888.*—No rain except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam; rainfall to date generally sufficient, except in parts of Vizagapatam, Bellary, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem, and South Canara. Crops generally good, but very slightly damaged here and there by disease or want of rain. Wet crops under rain-fed tanks in parts of Bellary and Madura have withered owing to deficient water supply. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar and parts of Anantapore, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Nilgiris, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and parts of Salem and Coimbatore. Prices falling where not stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th March 1888.*—Slight rain in Bombay City and in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Nasik. Crops slightly injured by it in Nasik. Standing crops otherwise good, except cotton in Broach which is damaged. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Gujarat and Southern Maratha Country. Harvesting of late crops continues in most districts. Ploughing operations for next season's crops in progress in Nasik, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Kathiawar and Shikarpur. Probable outturn of late crops 10 to 11 annas in Nasik and 7 annas on an average in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For the week ending 27th March 1888.*—No rain during the week. General prospects continue favourable. *Rabi* crops are being harvested, good outturn is generally expected, except in parts of the Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions where the crops are below the average. Opium collections are nearly over, the produce being everywhere satisfactory. Spring rice is doing well. Ploughing for early rice and jute is well forward. Indigo sowings are in full swing. Planting of sugarcane cuttings has begun. *Mohua* promises to be a good crop in Chota Nagpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs. No further information regarding reported scarcity in parts of Pooree received.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th March 1888.*—The weather is generally cloudy. Crops are being cut, and the yield is good. Operations for the autumn harvest have commenced in Kumaun. Opium collection is in progress. Supplies of food-grains are ample and prices are falling. The condition of agricultural stock continues satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th March 1888.*—Rain has fallen in some districts. Prices are generally stationary though falling in two districts, they are rising in Rawalpindi. *Kharif* ploughings and sugarcane and cotton sowings in progress. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced. *Rabi* prospects are generally reported good. Crops slightly injured by western winds in Jullundhur. Cattle are reported healthy. Prospects of fodder are improving, but fodder is still scarce in some districts. Poppy crops average, extraction of opium commenced in Ajnala tahsil.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th March 1888.*—Weather cloudy in northern districts where harvest of winter crops continues. Under favourable circumstances crops in other districts have been cut. Outturn good. Cattle in fair condition.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th March 1888.*—Weather showery with high winds, which have done some damage. Early rice being sown. Prospects of tea good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th March 1888.*—No rain. Standing crops in good condition. Paddy and sugarcane sown in parts of the Bangalore and Tumkur districts. Outturn of crops fair. Cattle generally in good condition.

Want of rain much felt in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th March 1888.*—Weather clear and warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops continues. Probable outturn of wheat and gram is expected to be between 14 and 16 annas. Land under preparation for the ensuing *kharif* crop as reported previously, except in the Amraoti district. Agricultural stock is in good condition and fodder is sufficient in the other districts of the Province.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects continue good. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th March 1888.*—Slight rain in Neemuch during the week. The only change since last report is in Baghelkhand and Neemuch where prices are reported to be fallen, otherwise conditions remain the same.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th March 1888.*—Slight rain in Bhurtpur, elsewhere nil. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Reaping in progress at places. Standing crops good. Crop prospects and agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder fairly sufficient. Prices falling generally. Opium being collected at places.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1888.

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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	32 3	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	12 0	8 10
Vizagapatam	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 5	11 5	23 13	24 13	23 13	25 11	24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	9 6	9 6
Godávari	11 11	10 13	...	...	15 13	14 14	17 0	16 0	28 13	26 14	24 10	22 14	32 13	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	10 6	10 6
Kistna	10 14	9 14	...	...	14 13	14 13	15 6	15 14	22 2	21 10	...	...	27 13	31 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 11	10 13	...	...	13 6	13 14	15 0	16 0	25 14	25 14	24 6	24 6	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	13 10	11 13	...	...	13 10	13 3	14 2	13 11	25 5	28 6	36 5	36 5	36 13	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	15 2	15 2	31 6	33 0	27 5	27 5	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 13	77 13	11 5	11 5
Bellary	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	25 6	26 2	34 14	35 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 5
Kurnool	12 11	12 11	...	...	12 13	13 8	13 10	14 5	32 14	34 5	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	114 6	11 5	11 11
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 6	22 6	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 5	12 2
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 13	16 10	15 14	...	...	21 2	17 13	26 0	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 10	11 10
North Arcot	7 2	7 2	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	35 14	37 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
South Arcot	9 6	9 0	...	...	13 14	14 6	17 8	15 5	...	25 3	26 3	27 11	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	201 11	12 10	13 2
Tanjore	7 0	8 2	...	...	18 5	18 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	27 10	28 5	32 8	36 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	9 14	...	...	...	16 10	16 14	17 0	17 6	...	...	25 6	26 0	28 13	31 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	196 13	12 3	12 3
Madura	10 14	7 0	...	...	15 2	15 2	15 10	15 10	...	...	23 8	23 8	27 14	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	131 3	13 2	13 2
Tinnevelly	8 8	8 8	...	...	14 11	13 8	15 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	13 2	13 2
Coimbatore	10 11	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	22 10	23 14	25 6	26 3	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 0	12 0	21 10	23 2	16 13	17 8	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	9 11
Salem	10 3	9 6	...	...	13 2	14 0	16 0	15 0	27 5	29 2	29 8	29 8	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 10	186 10	12 6	13 8
South Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	12 11	12 11
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 8	155 8	13 8	13 8
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	9 10	10 0	15 3	17 0	6 10	7 8	11 3	11 2	16 0	16 10	14 1	13 9	15 14	17 13	13 6	17 9	14 11	12 2	18 5	8 11	8 3	8 7	67 1	67 1	10 1	8 6
Daskrohi	10 0	10 0	18 6	20 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	18 6	13 0	14 6	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	19 6	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	14 8	11 13	22 12	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	17 12	16 0	13 14	13 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	90 0	80 0	13 5	13 5
Surat	13 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 6	12 6
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 12	12 12
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 17½	14 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	18 14½	17 3	16 0½	15 2	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 14	17 11	...	...	11 6	11 6	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Násik	13 12	15 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 14	18 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 8	106 8	12 12	13 8
Ahmednagar	11 12	12 0	...	...	8 11	8 9	9 12	9 9	20 14	20 15	16 9	16 14	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 3	...	...	15 1	14 7	91 6	80 0	11 11	12 3
Poona (City)	11 5	11 5	17 0	17 0	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	21 12	21 12	16 2	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	14 10	14 10	60 13	60 13	11 2	11 2
Sholápur	15 6	15 6	17 6	17 6	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	22 10	20 11	22 6	22 1	...	...	...	21 2	21 10	20 6	...	...	18 1	17 12	84 0	82 0	12 0	12 0
Bijápur	13 11	13 11	13 2	13 2	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	21 2	21 2	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	11 0	17 0	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Sátara	13 6	9 6	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	18 10	19 15	16 13	18 2	...	...	...	...	18 3	16 14	...	...	16 8	16 8	116 8	116 8	11 10	11 10
Belgaum	16 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	18 8	19 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	68 0	68 0	13 0	12 8
Dhárwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 13	11 6	13 6	12 11	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 11	17 10	17 10	...	...	16 1	15 6	...	...	12 5	10 14	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Kanara	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 10	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	213 5½	213 5½	11 0	11 0
Panch Máhál (Godhra)	7 6	8 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0½	...	...	12 4	12 0½	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 4	10 0½	160 0	160 0	12 6	13 0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	8 9	11 3½	11 3½	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 0	13 11	13 11	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 9	12 0	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Deesa Cantonment	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 0	9 0	18 8	18 2	16 13	16 12	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 5	...	...	10 4	10 4	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Rájkot Station	12 12	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	25 8	24 8	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	160 0	160 0	10 4*	10 4*
Karáchi	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 4	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	81 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	No return received.																									
Shikárpur	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	...	...	9 12	10 0	160 0	180 0	11 8	11 8
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	14 2	11 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 14	18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	13 4	13 4	‡	...	19 8	19 2	24 6	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	18 15	‡	...	24 10	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 8a	9 12¾
Bankoora	14 8	13 12	19 0	18 0	19 8	19 8	20 7½	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 8b	11 0
Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 8c	10 8
Midnapore	15 0	15 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0d	...
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0d1	8 8
Howrah	§	§	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	100 0	100 0	9 2	9 2
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	13 3	12 7	20 13	22 10	10 15	10 9	17 8	16 10	16 0	15 3	11 13	11 7	...	...	12 13	12 4	18 3	17 12	21 3	17 0	18 6	18 4	95 0	95 0	9 10	9 9
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	21 4	20 0	...	...	22 8	21 4	90 0	90 0	9 8e	9 6
Nuddea	16 0	16 6	32 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	19 0	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	...	...	24 10	24 10	...	...	9 2f	9 2
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0g	8 0
Jessore	13 4	13 4	...	...	16 0	17 0	24 10	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0h	8 0
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	29 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	8 0i	8 0
Dinagepore	15 0	11 0	30 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	24 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	...	...	18 0	18 12	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8
Rajshahye	16 8	16 8	45 0	45 0	16 8	16 8	21 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...	...	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	11 0i	11 0
Rungpore	11 6	11 6	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	...	...	18 0	18 12	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	26 4	26 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	8 4j	9 8
Pubna	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 5k	9 5
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 4	8 4
Jalpáiguri	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	18 12	21 0	...	...	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	9 6l	9 4
Eastern Districts.																	11 0	11 0	21 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0
Dacca	14 8	12 12	40 0	25 12	19 12	19 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	9 8	128 0	128 0	9 om	9 0
Furreedpore	17 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	16 0	120 0	120 0	8 8n	8 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mymensingh	13 12	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 8
Chittagong	10 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 4	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	9 6o	8 14
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 8	...	...	9 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	7 op	9 0
																	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0

* In common use. † Not procurable. ‡ No sale. § Not available.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 10-8 seers, Raneegunge 10 seers.
b At Bishunpore retail prices of salt 10 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 10-8 seers, Tumlook 8 seers and Contai 9 seers.
d1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 10 seers, and Jehanabad 9 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 9 seers, Diamond Harbour (Kulpihat) 8 seers, Barrackpore 9-2 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koopshtea and Ranaghat 10 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 10-8 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 9-2½ seers, and Bagirhat 8 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Magura 9 seers, Narail 7½ seers, and Bongong 9-2 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kandi and Lalbagh 11 seers, and Jungipore 10-8 seers
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 8-4 seers, and Nowgong 8 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 7 seers, Nilphamari 8 seers.
l At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
m At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Maniclgunge 8 seers, Munshigunge 8-14 seers, and Narainguge 8 seers.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge and Jamalpore 8 seers, Attea and Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 10-10 seers.
p At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1888—*continued.*

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*																										
Eastern Districts —*continued.*																										
Tipperah	13 8	13 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	10 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	14 8½	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	6 6	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Behar.																										
Patna	16 0	15 8	29 0	28 0	11 8	11 8	20 8	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	21 0	29 0	26 0	27 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gya	15 8	14 0	24 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	18 8	20 0	160 0	140 0	9 8*g*	9 8
Shahabad	14 8	13 0	22 8	22 0	10 8	9 8	18 8	17 14	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	21 8	19 8	22 8	22 8	15 0	12 8	120 0	150 0	10 0*r*	10 0
Durbhunga	13 8	14 8	35 0	30 4	14 8	13 0	20 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	18 8	18 0	20 12	14 0	25 12	25 8	16 12	15 0	160 0	160 0	9 8*s*	9 8
Mozufferpore	13 0	13 0	30 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	22 0	18 0	27 0	26 8	22 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8*t*	10 0
Sarun	15 0	13 8	26 12	22 0	8 8	8 8	20 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	19 8	25 14	23 8	21 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Chumparun	11 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 0*u*	8 0
Monghyr	19 6	16 12	24 2	25 3	13 14	13 14	17 13	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 14	22 4	26 4	27 14	18 14	16 4	126 0	126 0	10 8*v*	10 8
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	30 6	25 4	16 6	16 6	20 3	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	26 8	25 4	17 10	22 11	164 0	151 8	10 1	9 6
Purneah	16 0	14 0	26 8	28 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	26 8	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	8 8*w*	8 0
Maldah	18 8	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	No return received.																									
Orissa.																										
Cuttack	14 7	15 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	18 6	19 11	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 12
Pooree	13 2	14 7	...	...	17 1	14 7	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	...	...	17 1	17 1	70 0	70 0	9 4	10 8
Balasore	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	8 8*x*	8 8
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
Hazáribágh	16 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	8 0*y*	7 0
Lohardugga	15 0	14 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	24 0	18 0	22 0* / 24 0†	140 0	145 0	9 6½*z*	9 1
Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Manbhoom	12 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	240 0	200 0	9 2*z*1	9 2
ASSAM.																										
Sylhet	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 12	16 0	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 4	...	...	10 8	10 0	108 0	108 0	9 0	8 12
Cachar	10 10⅔	10 0	...	...	13 5⅓	13 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4⅓	13 0	...	...	11 2	11 0	80 0	80 0	9 6⅔	8 8
Goalpára	18 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	42 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Garo Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Khasia	13 5	13 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	7 0	7 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Sibsagar	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 8	8 0	...	...	7 8	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	10 6	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0 8
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 8
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
																	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	80 0	90 0	4 0	4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.																										
Dehra Dún	12 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saharanpur	No return received.																									
Muzaffarnagar	15 6	13 6	18 11		16 8	6 9	6 9	11 9	12 2	18 11	17 10	17 10	16 8	17 10	15 6	15 6	17 10	16 8	17 10	17 2	13 4	13 4	132 0	132 0	11 9	11 6
Meerut	13 8	13 0	19 0		17 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	15 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	16 8	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 12	14 4	18 0		18 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 4	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	130 0	125 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	14 8	12 12	17 8		15 4	6 0	5 8	11 8	11 0	17 8	15 8	15 8	15 4	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	125 0	11 0	11 0
Kumaun	12 0	13 0	13 0		14 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	16 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	140 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Garhwál	12 0	14 0	19 0		19 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Rohilkhand	14 1	12 10	18 4		17 2	7 14	12 6	12 6	16 5	16 5	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 13	8 0 0
Moradabad	15 10	14 0	22 8		18 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 12	20 8	20 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 5	16 5	17 7	...	135 0	135 0	10 8	10 6
Budaun	15 0	13 12½	20 0		16 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 0	17 8	15 9½	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 8	18 8	22 8	20 4	21 4	125 0	125 0	11 8	11 8
Bareilly	13 2	11 14	15 0		13 12	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 3	16 4	15 10	15 10	15 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 3	17 0	17 6½	18 8	18 9½	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 6½
Shábjahánpur	14 4	13 0	18 8		15 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	16 8	...	15 5	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 10	15 10	20 0	18 2	18 12	17 8	137 8	11 4	11 4
Tarái Pergunnahs	16 11	13 12	18 12		17 8	8 12	8 12	12 3	10 0	22 8	18 12	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Muttra	14 0	11 4	17 0		13 8	8 0	8 0	12 6	12 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	22 8	18 12	17 8	16 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Agra	14 0	12 0	17 0		15 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 8	16 8	15 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	19 8	16 8	19 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Farukhabad	13 6	11 12	18 0½		13 0	7 8	6 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 8	15 8	20 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	12 0
Mainpuri	12 9	11 12	15 12		13 4	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	14 14	13 14	13 7	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 5	...	16 11	17 0	17 11	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 15½
Etáwah	13 8	12 4	15 8		14 4	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	15 4	14 12	14 8	14 4	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 8	15 2	16 8	15 7	16 4	14 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 10
Etah	13 10	12 14	17 8		14 12	9 0	7 0	11 8	11 5	14 8	14 4	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	14 4	18 0	17 8	19 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Jalaun	14 0	13 0	18 0		15 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 0
Jhánsi	14 8	14 8	16 0		...	8 4	8 4	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	19 4	15 7	...	...	20 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Lalitpur	14 4	14 0	16 8		17 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	18 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Cawnpore	17 8	14 0	24 8		16 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	22 8	17 4	24 8	20 8	24 0	160 0	150 0	12 4	12 0
Futehpur	12 12	12 0	17 0		13 4	12 0	12 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	14 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 12	12 0
Bánda	15 8	15 0	15 12		15 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 8	17 8	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 8	18 8	17 8	...	...	16 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Allahabad	14 8	13 0	23 4		17 8	8 0	8 0	13 12	14 4	18 0	16 8	17 0	16 6	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	15 0	15 10	23 0		...	8 0	...	12 10	11 8	18 6	16 8	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	16 14	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jaunpur	14 0	11 0	15 8		14 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	14 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Gorakhpur	16 3	13 6½	25 3		16 3	9 14½	9 10½	16 3	16 3	16 3	16 3	14 6½	14 6½	25 3	25 3	21 9½	23 6½	18 0	14 6½	21 9	21 9½	15 13	15 12	140 0	140 0	9 3	10 8
Basti	17 8	17 0	25 0		...	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	9 3	11 8
Azamgarh	13 4	12 8	17 11		15 8	10 5	10 5	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	25 1	22 2	12 14	12 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Mirzapur	15 0	13 0	23 0		20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	16 0	13 13	20 10		16 13	10 13½	10 5	16 8	16 4	19 0	17 1	18 7	17 9½	...	...	13 9	12 11½	22 0	20 10	17 14	22 12	20 10	20 5	23 0	110 0	110 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	14 2½	12 4	19 5		18 0	7 12	7 12	15 7	15 7	...	16 12	16 11½	16 12	25 12	24 7	12 14	12 14	20 9¼	16 12	20 9½	20 9½	19 15½	19 15½	154 8	154 8	9 10½	9 10½
Ballia	13 0	12 14	23 2		19 4	10 4	10 4	17 4	16 4	20 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	19 4	26 0	23 4	19 4	20 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 4
Pilibhit	13 0	12 0	20 0		...	11 4	10 0	13 12	14 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	140 0	160 0	10 0	11 4
OUDH.																										
Sultánpur	18 0	14 0	28 0		20 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Partabgarh	16 4	14 5	24 8		21 5	13 10	13 5	14 0	14 2½	...	17 10	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 5	...	...	16 0	14 5	180 0	180 0	9 13	9 10
Fyzabad	15 0	12 0	21 0		14 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	17 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 8	20 8	20 8	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Kheri	14 4	12 8	22 8		16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	13 12	21 0	22 4	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	16 13½	12 4	22 0		14 4	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 4	16 0	15 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 8	19 8	20 0	19 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4
Bara Banki	17 0	11 8	22 0		14 0	12 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	13 0	13 0	19 0		13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Rae Bareli	16 4	12 0	21 0		14 0	7 0	7 0	13 12	14 8	20 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	16 0	...	...	21 4	13 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	11 8
Sitapur	18 0	14 4	27 0		20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 8	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	20 0	20 8	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 6	10 12
Gonda	16 4	13 8	26 0		10 0	14 0	14 4	15 12	16 4	18 8	18 12	20 8	16 8	25 0	26 8	15 8	16 0	14 12	15 4	23 0	22 4	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Unao	16 8	12 0	23 0		14 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	15 4	20 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	14 0	13 0	22 0		17 0	5 0	7 0	12 8	15 0	17 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0

* Big. † Small. ‡ No sales in market.

g At Nowadah retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
r In Buxar, Sasseram and Bhabuah sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers, and Tajpore 9 seers.
t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajipore 9-8 seers and Seetamurhee 9 seers.
w At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 8-8 seers and Jamui 9 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Raneegunge 8-8 seers.
x At Bhudruck retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
y At Giridhi retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z At Daltongunge retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
*z*1 At Govindpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1888—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissár	14 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Rohtak	15 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurgaon	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	12 0
Karnál	14 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0 8
Umballa	15 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Simla	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0
Kángra	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshiárpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 0 8
Jullundur	16 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	100 0	95 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0 8
Ferozepur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	13 8
Mooltan	14 0	13 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Jhang	13 0	12 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 0
Montgomery	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	12 0
Lahore	15 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	15 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Amritsar	16 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Siálkot	17 0	17 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	180 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	15 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	98 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	14 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	110 0	106 0	41 0	40 0
Kohát	12 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	80 0	58 0	58 0
Bannu	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	70 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	12 0	11 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	37 0	40 0
D. G. Khán	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	23 14	23 12
Muzaffargarh	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Saugor	14 3	12 4	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	11 14	...	...	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	18 7	17 2	...	...	10 11	11 15	11 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	17 2	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 8	14 12	...	...	10 e	10 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	130 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Mandla	19 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	256 0	256 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	17 15	17 15	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	14 0	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Narsinghpur	16 10	16 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	22 4	...	...	13 7	13 7	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	15 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4
Nimár	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	14 3	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Asirgarh Cantonment	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 e	10 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Betul	17 8	14 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	17 7	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	13 10	...	...	11 6	10 0	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	15 3	15 3	...	...	10 e	10 0	13 5	13 5	18 0	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	16 14	...	...	11 1	11 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	8 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	10 0	9 13
Nágpur	15 10	17 3	...	...	8 7	8 12	12 3	13 2	18 12	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 0	...	...	12 3	11 9	119 0	119 0	9 13	9 13
Chánda	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 10	20 3	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 8	615 0*	615 0	8 12	9 5
Bhandára	18 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	220 0	9 4	9 0
Biláspur	22 5	15 12	...	...	14 7	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	19 3	...	...	16 4	16 4	192 0	192 0	8 8	8 0
Raipur	21 13	21 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	64 0	64 0	8 5	8 5
Bilaspur	23 11	24 5	...	...	15 11	18 0	18 0	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	21 15	...	...	19 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	21 0	17 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	8 5	8 5
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	†	...	...	50 0	50 0	36 0	36 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	22 13
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	19 8	19 8	...	...	250 0	275 0	14 7	14 7
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 2	27 5	27 5	...	...	154 4	154 4	19 5	19 5
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	27 14	13 15
Prome	16 3	12 2	...	...	10 5	11 3	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	33 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	167 9	167 9	14 0	11 3
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 9	16 9	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	272 15	272 15	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	207 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	11 3	10 5	...	...	10 12	11 11	13 13	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	10 11	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 3	9 11
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	30 3
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 12	15 12	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Tounguo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 12	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	...	11 5	...
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	No return received.																									
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad, Bolárum, Chadarghát	No return received.																									
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	14 2	15 2	...	...	7 6	8 0	8 12	10 0	17 8	19 4	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 4	11 12	§	...	9 0	9 12
Akola	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	§	...	9 0	9 0
Ellichpur	14 0	14 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	18 4	18 0	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	...	...	11 4	10 0	§	...	9 8	9 8
Buldána	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	§	...	10 0	10 0
Wún	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	§	...	10 0	10 0
Básim	16 8	16 10	...	...	7 5	7 2	10 0	9 10	19 5	19 5	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	§	...	9 0	9 2
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	No return received.																									
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	38 8	38 0	...	...	27 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8

* None in market. † R1 per 100 cobs. ‡ R1 per cart-load. § Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, cart-load, and not by weight.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1888—*concluded.*

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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Jeypore	12 4	12 4	15 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 12	8 12	17 8	18 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	15-8 to 16 12	15-12 to 17 0	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	13 c	13 0
Kishengurh	11 12	10 8	17 0	15 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4
Kerowlee	10 15	10 5	15 10	11 14	10 10	10 0	11 4	11 8	14 6	11 14	15 0	11 14	...	...	12 8	11 4	15 0	12 13	...	...	15 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Ulwur	13 1	12 3	15 13	14 14	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 10	18 0	16 8	15 12	14 9	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 12	16 2	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	12 5	12 0
Bhurtpore (City)	13 4	12 0	15 10	13 12	7 10	7 4	8 15	8 8	16 14	15 12	15 10	14 12	...	..	11 0	10 14	17 7	14 12	18 8	16 4	17 0	17 4	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 8
Ajmere	11 0	...	15 0	...	3 0	...	8 0	...	15 0	...	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	80 0	...	12 0	...
Deoli Cantonment	12 12	11 15	14 5½	14 4	4 0	4 8	9 0	9 0	15 2	15 6½	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 5	...	..	...	...	230 0	220 0	12 6	12 8
Erinpura	11 4	11 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8
Sirohee	10 8	10 4	17 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Abu	10 10	9 10½	15-10	14 8	6 6	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 6	14 4	...	...	...	...	14 7	13 10	...	...	10 3	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Anádra	11 1	10 7	17 8	16 0	6 12	6 8	8 12	8 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	...	...	11 0	11 4	...	...	12 2	12 0
Bálmere	10 8	9 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	14 1
Jeysulmere	10 6	10 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 0	10 0	13 10	13 12	12 12	12 10	..	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	25 9
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	14 8	26 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	*	§	11 0	11 8
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	11 11½	16 0½	15 10	9 12½	9 6	10 2½	9 12½	14 7½	14 7½	10 15	11 5½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	14 7½	14 1	17 3	16 6½	9 12½	9 12½	200 0	200 0	10 2½	10 2½
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	16 14	16 14	...	16 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 13	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 4
Partábgarh (,,)	12 8	12 8	15 10	...	9 10	8 12	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	13 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 10	15 5	18 12	18 12	...	...	16 11	17 8
Marwar (Jodhpore)	11 12	10 15	16 4	16 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	6 14	16 4	16 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	18 7	16 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 1
Bickaneer	10 0	10 0	...	...	3 9	3 9½	8 7	8 7	...	...	12 2	14 11½	...	...	...	...	14 10¾	14 10¾	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	100 0	16 0	16 0
Boondee	13 8	13 0	19 0	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Kotah	14 12	14 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12
Tonk	11 15	11 8	14 7	14 8	9 9	8 9	10 10	10 4	16 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	14 4	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 3	12 3
Jhallawar	No retu	rn recei	ved.																							
Shahpoora	11 8	11 0	14 0	13 8	9 0	9 4	12 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 10
Dholpur	13 8	12 5	16 14	14 10	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	16 15	14 10	15 4	13 12	...	...	15 12	15 12	16 6	14 12	...	...	21 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	11 8	11 8	16 0	15 4½	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 10½	16 10½	15 0	15 0	12 2½	12 8	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 1½
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	11 9	11 11	16 0	16 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 12	15 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	15 8	13 11	15 0	15 0	17 2	17 2	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 2
Gwalior	11 7	11 7	13 10	13 10	7 4	7 4	9 9	9 9	13 3	13 3	12 0	12 0	†	†	9 1	9 1	12 6	12 6	14 8	14 8	15 15	15 15	126 14	126 14	10 8	10 5½
Goona	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	18 8	17 0	27 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	†	18 0	†	16 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	18 8	†	†	22 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	11 14	11 9	12 10	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 14	14 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	14 13	15 0	11 3	10 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	...	10 0	10 12	12 0	14 0	‡	9 0	45 12	45 0	9 0	9 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

*Six pies per bundle. † Not sold. ‡ Not procurable. § Seven and half pies per bundle.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF FEBRUARY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 10th and 24th March 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
1st half of February 1888.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Bhurtpore (City)	11 12	11 12	14 0	14 10	7 10	7 4	8 15	8 8	15 1	16 10	14 2	14 14	...	...	11 0	11 12	15 4	16 5	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	12 4
2nd half of February 1888.																										
BOMBAY.																										
Nasik	15 0	15 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 8	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	17 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad	13 3	13 3	*Nil*	...	6 13	6 13	11 4	11 4	17 12	17 12	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	*Nil*	...	15 8	15 8	*Nil*	...	13 3	13 3	115 0	115 0	8 6	8 14
Boláram	14 1	14 1	...	...	5 7	6 4	9 4	9 4	18 13	18 13	..	16 11	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	...	17 2	...	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	...	116 14	116 14	8 11	8 11
Chadarghát	11 0	9 0	*Nil*	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 8	22 0	23 0	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	...	15 0	17 0	*Nil*	...	13 4	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	10 12	12 8	12 8	28 0	28 0	...	...	38 0	31 0	...	...	12 8	12 13	...	...	17 8	16 0	84 0	84 0	9 4	9 8
Kolar	...	...	11 12	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	132 0	132 0	10 0	9 0
Tumkúr	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Mysore	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	39 0	38 0	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 8
Hassan	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	17 12	35 11	35 11	...	...	54 1	54 1	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	65 0	65 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 28th March, 1888.

On the whole the weather of the past week has been fairly fine and settled, but pressure has been very unsteady; and about the middle of the week a depression appeared in the North-West, which occasioned very unsettled weather for a time in that neighbourhood.

On the 22nd a band of relatively low pressure extended from Bengal north-westwards along the foot of the hills as far as the Punjab, while a large area of high pressure overlay the Bay and the Carnatic.

Barometric readings were generally moderately uniform throughout India, and the winds in several parts of the country were unsteady and variable. Down the Gangetic plain, however, there was a well marked north-westerly current, such as usually precedes the appearance of the hot winds of Upper India, and over the head of the Bay there was a strong indraught of moist air from the Bay into Bengal. A moderate shower of rain had fallen at Quetta. Temperature had on the whole risen. The region of greatest heat was the north of the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country, but maxima exceeding 100° were reported from as far North as Benares, Gya, and Jhansi. On the 23rd, in addition to the low pressure band along the foot of the hills, a large shallow depression had been developed over the Western desert, and apparently under the influence of this depression rain was falling over the north-west of the Punjab. In other respects the general weather and pressure distribution was similar to that reported on the previous day. Westerly winds had, however, extended into Bengal, displacing the southerly winds previously existing. The region of greatest heat was similar in position and extent to that of the previous day. The highest maximum was 109° at Surat. The Chart of the 24th showed that the shallow depression over the Western desert had disappeared, but that the barometer had fallen quickly over the greater part of Northern India, while it had risen in the South. In consequence of these changes, a large and irregular area of low pressure, with minima over Bengal and in the neighbourhood of Roorkee, had been formed over Northern and Central India, around which gradients were moderately steep. The wind showed a fairly general and regular indraught towards this low pressure area. Rain was falling in Assam.

Temperature had changed irregularly, but the region within which the maximum thermometer exceeded 100° was daily increasing. The highest maximum was 106° at Sholapur. A sudden change was shown on the morning of the 25th, when a small but rather deep depression appeared over the Western desert. The barometer had fallen very rapidly over North-Western India, while it had risen elsewhere, and as a consequence gradients had largely increased. A cyclonic circulation of the winds was shown around the storm over Sind, while westerly and north-westerly winds were reported from the Gangetic plain and Western and Central India, and south-westerly and southerly winds from the Bay and Bengal. In many places the strength of the wind was considerable. Rain had again fallen in Assam, but around the depression, except for a slight shower at Quetta, the weather was fair, though cloudy. Temperature had changed irregularly, but the northward extension of the region of excessive heat had apparently been checked, and the maxima over North-Western India were much lower than on the 24th. The highest maximum reported was 106° at Amraoti, Raipur, and Secunderabad. The reports of the next day showed that the depression had travelled north-eastward, and that its centre lay between Mooltan and Lahore. With this northward movement rain had commenced in the north of the Punjab, and showers were reported from all stations from Simla to Peshawar. The wind directions were generally similar to those reported on the previous day, but the force was high and squally over the Punjab. Rain was still reported from Assam. A brisk fall of temperature had occurred over a large part of the country. The maxima reported from Upper and Central India were nowhere excessive, but in the Peninsula temperature remained high, Kurnool registering 108°.

On the 27th the Chart showed that the barometer had risen with great rapidity in the North-West, and that the depression had been replaced by a large high pressure area. Around this area a well marked anti-cyclonic circulation of the air prevailed with generally very fine weather. In Bengal the barometer remained rather low, and there was a steady flow of air from the Bay into Bengal. A further brisk and fairly general fall of temperature was recorded, and outside the Peninsula the heat was everywhere moderate. At the inland stations of the Peninsula, however, maxima of 105° to 107° were registered. On the 28th the barometer was falling over the greater part of the country,—rapidly in the Punjab,—but the high pressure area still held over the North-West, and the general conditions were the same as on the 27th. Rain continued to fall in Assam. Temperature had again decreased over a large part of the country, and, except in the Peninsula, the maxima remained relatively low.

Pressure was below the monthly average almost everywhere. The deficit was greater in Northern than in Southern India and greater on the plains than on the hills,—in fact at Wellington, Mount Abu and Pachmarhi there was a slight excess.

Temperature exceeded the monthly average, except in Rajputana, where there was a trifling deficit, and at Peshawar and Mangalore, where there was no departure from the mean. The excess was greatest in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, where it exceeded 4°, and least (less than 2°) in Burma and Malabar.

Humidity.—The air, except in a few places, was drier than usual.

Rainfall.—No rain fell in Burma, the Berars, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, Rajputana or Madras; and in the North-Western Provinces, Ceylon, Malabar, and Bombay the total fall during the week was less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Elsewhere the amounts were moderately heavy, the largest average per station being reported from Bengal and Assam.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to Provinces:

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burma ...	0	0
Bengal and Assam ...	4	8·10
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2	0·04
Punjab ...	5	3·76
Hill stations ...	5	2·70
Ceylon ...	2	0·41
Malabar Coast ...	1	0·26
Bombay ...	2	0·11
Berars and Central Provinces ...	0	0
Guzerat and Central India ...	0	0
Sind—Rajputana ...	0	0
Madras ...	0	0

SIMLA, *3rd April, 1888.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 31st March, 1888.*—No rain, except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly, and Malabar. Rainfall to date generally sufficient, except in parts of Vizagapatam, North Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Crops generally good, but very slightly damaged here and there by disease or want of rain. Water-supply for cultivation deficient in Madura and Salem and in parts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar, Nilgiris, and parts of Anantapur and Madura, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and parts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem. No great variations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th April, 1888.*—Slight rain in Dharwar. Wheat in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier injured by stormy weather, and cotton in Broach damaged. Standing crops otherwise good. Cotton-picking in progress in parts of Guzerat and Southern Mahratta Country. Harvesting of late crops completed in Thana and in progress in other districts. Ploughing operations for next season's crops in progress in Nasik, Poona, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Probable outturn of wheat in Broach 8 annas, of wheat and cotton in Baroda 8 and 10 annas respectively, and of late crops in Kolaba in general 12 annas. Outturn of opium in Baroda 8 annas.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd April, 1888.*—Light showers fell in some districts of East and North Bengal during the week. Rain is wanted in Bhagalpur Division. *Rabi* harvest is generally giving a good outturn, except in parts of the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions. Opium collection is over, and the yield is everywhere satisfactory. Spring rice is doing well. Cultivation for early rice and jute progresses favourably, and in some districts sowing has begun. Indigo sowings are germinating rapidly. Sugarcane is being planted, and irrigated *mahua* promises to be a good crop, except in Bhagalpur, where the yield will be poor. Some pressure reported in parts of Manbhoom, owing to failure of crops. No further information received regarding scarcity in Pooree.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th April, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Crops have nearly all been cut, and the outturn is good. Sugarcane sowings are in progress. Opium collection is finished. Markets are full, and prices are falling. The condition of cattle is satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th April, 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen in some districts. Prices are somewhat unsettled; in two districts a rise is reported, and in others prices are falling or stationary. There has, however, been a marked fall since the early part of March. *Kharif* ploughings, and sugarcane and cotton sowings, are in progress. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced. *Rabi* prospects are reported good, except in Shahpur, where they are below average; in Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, they are average. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder still scarce in some districts. Poppy crops average.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th April, 1888.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. In some places the harvest of winter crops has been completed. In most districts the outturn is good. Sugarcane plants thriving. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th March, 1888.*—The prospects of dry weather crops continue to be satisfactory. Price of paddy has risen in the Thonegwa, Moulmein, Amherst, and Shwegyin districts of Lower Burma and in

Pyinmana, Lower Chindwin, and Mandalay districts of Upper Burma. Price of paddy has fallen in the Henzada district. Prices elsewhere are stationary. Rain fell during the week.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st March, 1888.*—The prospects of the dry weather crops continue to be satisfactory. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Price of paddy has risen in the Akyab, Rangoon, Pegu, Prome, and Shwegyin districts of Lower Burma and in the Kyaukse and Minbu districts of Upper Burma. The price of paddy has fallen in the Myingyan and Lower Chindwin districts. Prices elsewhere are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th April, 1888.*—Weather hot and windy. Tea plucking general, and prospects good. Land being ploughed and sown for early rice. No reports from Kamrup and Naga Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th April, 1888.*—No rain. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Tumkur district, where the paddy crop is withering for want of water. Outturn of harvest favourable. Condition of stock cattle good.

Slight rain in Coorg. No cultivation going on at present.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th April, 1888.*—Weather clear and warm. Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost completed everywhere in the Province, and land is being prepared for the ensuing *kharif* crops. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. No marked change in the prices of food-grains.

Hyderabad has had no rain during the week. Agricultural prospects continue good. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th April, 1888.*—No change since the last report, except in Bhopawar, where the prospects of probable outturn are brighter, and Bhopal, where the opium crop is reported indifferent.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th April, 1888.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good, and are cut, or being cut, at places. Crop prospects and agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder fairly sufficient. Prices are falling at most places. Opium is being collected or has been collected at places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd March, 1888.*—A little rain. Weather cloudy at times. Cold season appears to have ceased. Prospects of wheat, garlic, and onion crops good.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th March, 1888.*—No rain. Nights and mornings cool. The land is being prepared for Indian corn.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 4th April, 1888.

The general weather of the past week has been similar in character to that of the preceding week, but towards the close of the period became somewhat cooler over the Central and Northern parts of the country. The alternations of pressure have continued large, and the weather, without being actually disturbed, has been more or less unsettled.

On March 29th pressure was relatively high over Assam and over the Carnatic, and low along the foot of the hills, the minimum pressure being reported from Roorkee. The winds were variable over the Central parts of India and of the Peninsula, and numerous calms were reported from the Punjab; elsewhere the wind currents were fairly steady. North-westerly to westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic plain, southerly winds over the Bay and Bengal, and westerly winds on the West Coast. The only rainfall was in Ceylon. Temperature changes were large. The maxima were high,—Amraoti registering 109°; Sholapur, Surat, and Kurnool 106°; and Cuddapah 105°. The Chart of the 30th showed considerable changes of pressure. A slight depression had appeared near Lahore, and the area of lowest pressure had been transferred from Roorkee to the centre of the Punjab. At the same time the high pressure over Assam had broken up. The winds over Northern India had in consequence become much more variable, but the westerly winds on the West Coast and the southerly winds over the Bay and Bengal held steadily. Slight rain was reported from Silchar, Colombo, and Madura. The maxima were about the same as those reported on the preceding day,—Sholapur, Jacobabad, Kurnool, and Cuddapah reporting readings of 106° and Deesa, Hyderabad, and Secunderabad of 105°. On the 31st the high pressure over Assam had reappeared.

The barometer had fallen everywhere, but the decrease having been much greater in the North than in the South, the barometric difference between the South and North had increased. Calms and variable airs continued to be reported from Northern and Central India, and elsewhere the air currents continued unchanged. The day temperatures were increasing, and the highest maxima were 108° at Sholapur; 107° at Nagpur, Bellary, and Cuddapah; and 106° at Jhansi, Amraoti, and Salem. On the 1st pressure became more uniform, but the strong southerly winds over the head of the Bay were carrying much moisture into Bengal and Assam, and rain continued to fall in Assam and Cachar.

Local showers were also reported from Murree and Colombo. Temperature showed signs of falling, but the maxima of the preceding day remained high,—Kurnool reporting 108°; Sholapur 107°; and Jhansi, Amraoti, Nagpur, and Secunderabad 106°.

On the 2nd the distribution of pressure was complicated, and the small local deficiencies of pressure had been accompanied by showers of rain, and the weather over Northern India was unsettled. The winds were generally variable, but strong southerly winds prevailed at the head of the Bay. Temperature had decreased generally, but the high maximum of 113° was reported from Khandwa. On the 3rd pressure was very uniform over Western India, but moderate gradients existed over the eastern half of the country, around a low pressure area lying over Bengal. Rain was falling in Assam, and local showers were reported from several other parts of the country. The maxima were generally lower,—the highest being 106° at Kurnool and 105° at Cuddapah and Bellary. On the 4th a well-marked low pressure area lay over Northern Bengal, and a brisk fall had appeared in the west of the Punjab.

The depression over Bengal had induced very strong winds from the head of the Bay into Bengal, and these had occasioned rain at Cuttack, Burdwan, and in

Assam. The maxima reported were about the same as on the preceding day,—the highest being 108° at Jeypore; 107° at Salem; and 105° at Burdwan, Amraoti, Nagpur, and Kurnool.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to Provinces:

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burma ...	0	0
Bengal and Assam ...	5	7·27
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1	0·01
Punjab ...	3	0·37
Hill Stations ...	1	0·22
Ceylon ...	2	1·99
Malabar Coast ...	2	0·62
Bombay ...	0	0
Berars and Central Provinces ...	3	0·11
Guzerat and Central India ...	0	0
Sind—Rajputana ...	0	0
Madras ...	0	0

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *6th April, 1888.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVII of 1887-88.

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 February, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th February, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1886 to 26th February, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1887 to 25th February, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
10th March, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,36,479	199	693	1,67,508	242	59,91,456	187	61,05,519	189	1,14,063	...
10th ditto	Madras	831	1,08,273	202	842	1,68,094	200	72,81,736	185	73,93,131	185	1,11,395	...
3rd ditto	South Indian	654	90,584	148	654	99,580	152	46,04,008	148	46,07,427	149	3,419	...
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,95,890	529	1,504	8,69,834	578	3,54,05,423	497	3,51,73,089	496	...	2,32,334
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,31,854	503	461	2,67,000	579	1,20,95,581	553	1,07,70,571	494	...	13,25,010
	Total	4,136	14,29,080	346	4,154	15,72,016	378	6,53,78,204	333	6,40,49,737	326	...	13,28,467
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
17th March, 1888	East Indian	1,515	10,33,478	682	1,514	10,40,831	688	4,22,47,986	593	4,16,07,417	584	...	6,40,569
17th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,580	202	57	9,980	174	4,85,844	181	4,56,076	170	...	29,768
17th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,272	106	12	1,166	97	43,092	78	43,375	77	...	317
17th ditto	Sindia	75	9,231	123	75	10,059	134	3,64,565	104	4,01,372	114	36,807	...
10th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,604	3,71,302	223	1,604	4,09,000	246	1,64,24,599	208	1,48,88,518	189	...	15,36,081
17th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	24,610	165	149	24,174	162	11,32,072	160	11,73,887	167	41,815	...
17th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	533	39,541	74	850	59,207	70	10,43,714	92	28,66,171	77	12,22,457	...
10th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,261	63	36	2,071	58	85,455	51	79,131	47	...	6,324
25th February, 1888	Indian Midland	42	5,094	121	136	14,819	109	1,26,780	64	1,98,319	86	71,539	...
10th March, 1888	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	3,776	67	105	4,555	43	(*e*) 48,312	58	1,91,121	46	1,42,809	...
3rd ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,666	43	...	...	(*f*) 72,153	37	72,153	...
	Total	4,139	15,02,151	363	4,681	15,79,468	337	6,26,03,019	331	6,19,77,540	290	...	6,25,479
	State Lines worked by Government.												
10th March, 1888	Eastern Bengal (*c*)	606	1,94,223	320	676	2,08,767	309	76,87,384	270	87,84,170	289	10,96,786	...
10th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,353	86	27	2,283	84	78,318	61	85,231	67	6,913	...
10th ditto	Tirhoot	246	38,642	157	259	42,505	164	14,45,418	125	16,38,836	138	1,93,418	...
10th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	20,190	449	45	19,612	436	6,58,606	309	6,70,382	315	11,776	...
10th ditto	Burma	333	1,09,803	330	333	87,714	263	24,26,621	155	28,88,336	185	4,61,715	...
10th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	40	6	8	125	16	(*g*) 4,298	18	9,948	38	5,650	...
10th ditto	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	4,00,002	212	2,470	4,65,651	189	2,13,24,825	239	1,92,22,462	165	...	21,02,363
10th ditto	Bengal Central	125	13,817	111	125	14,627	117	5,18,714	88	5,99,926	102	81,212	...
10th ditto	Jorhat	31	802	26	31	640	21	35,937	29	45,502	37	9,565	...
10th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	1,037	28	37	1,983	54	(*h*) 26,170	43	72,072	41	45,902	...
	Total	3,342	7,80,969	234	4,011	8,43,907	210	3,42,06,291	216	3,40,16,865	181	...	1,89,426
	Grand total (Guaranteed and State)	11,617	37,12,200	320	12,846	39,95,391	311	16,21,87,514	298	16,00,44,142	268	...	21,43,371
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	..	...	...	8,09,90,386	149	8,20,24,670	137	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	..	...	...	8,11,97,128	149	7,80,19,472	131	...	31,77,656
	Assisted Companies.												
10th March, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	4,028	60	67	3,963	59	2,70,029	86	2,76,899	88	6,870	...
25th February, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,220	105	78	8,951	103	3,09,760	84	3,69,480	100	59,720	...
10th March, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	34,941	93	376	43,750	116	17,06,112	113	18,19,464	102	1,13,352	...
17th ditto	Tarakessur	22	9,243	415	22	5,549	249	2,20,964	211	2,38,182	228	17,218	...
	Total	543	56,432	104	543	61,313	113	25,06,865	109	27,04,025	105	1,97,160	...
	Native States.												
10th March, 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	20,502	106	193	23,182	120	8,85,633	97	9,09,617	100	23,984	...
20th ditto	Jodhpore	64	4,760	74	124	8,800	71	1,92,077	63	3,16,800	54	1,24,723	...
3rd ditto	H. H. the Nizam's	208	25,601	123	277	33,331	120	13,18,884	134	14,11,187	136	92,303	...
10th ditto	Mysore	140	10,179	73	140	10,405	74	4,36,665	67	4,62,114	71	25,449	...
10th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	3,359	57	59	2,410	41	1,40,230	50	1,39,532	50	...	...
10th ditto	Morvi	51	1,179	23	68	2,200	32	45,093	30	1,24,081	39	78,988	...
10th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	1,300	62	...	...	34,759	35	34,759	...
	Total	715	65,580	92	882	81,628	93	30,18,582	91	33,98,090	87	3,79,508	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achmera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla, and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November, 1885, to 26th February, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September, 1837, to 25th February, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 26th February, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd November, 1886, to 26th February, 1887.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary

SIMLA;
The 5th April, 1888.

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

MAP

Shewing the trade of the

CHUTIA-NAGPUR DIVISION

Comprising the Districts of

LOHARDAGA, HAZARIBAGH, MANBHUM & SINHBHUM,

with the Tributary States of

CHANG-BHAKAR, KOREA, SARGUJA, JASHPUR, UDAIPUR,

GANGPUR AND BONAI,

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE LIEUTT GOVR

OF

BENGAL

Scale 16 Miles-1 inch.

16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 16 32

Reference

- *Permanent Marts*
- *Lines of Traffic*
- *Existing Lines of Railway*
- *Proposed Dº ---- Dº ---- Amarkantak*
- *Traffic Registration Station*
- *Area Exporting to Gya Giridi & Midnapur*

REWAH

Sohar

Kankar

Sohagpur

Shahgunj

Sasseram

Hosinabad

Moharajgunj

Palamau

Jamirpat

Burwa

Lakhanpur

Jashpur

Kurbs

BILASPUR

Hingir

Sambalpur

Gya

Giridi

Midnapur

Chaibassa

Purulia

Dhanbad

Bankura

Barakar

Asansol

Raniganj

Barddhaman

Hugli

Howrah

Calcutta

Kalna

Krishnagar

Berhampur

Murshidabad

Rampurhat

Sahibganj

Pakaur

Dumka

Deoghar

Jamtara

Jasidih

Giridih

Bokaro

Ramgarh

Hazaribagh

Ranchi

Lohardaga

Purulia

Manbhum

Sinhbhum

Chang-Bhakar

Korea

Sarguja

Jashpur

Udaipur

Gangpur

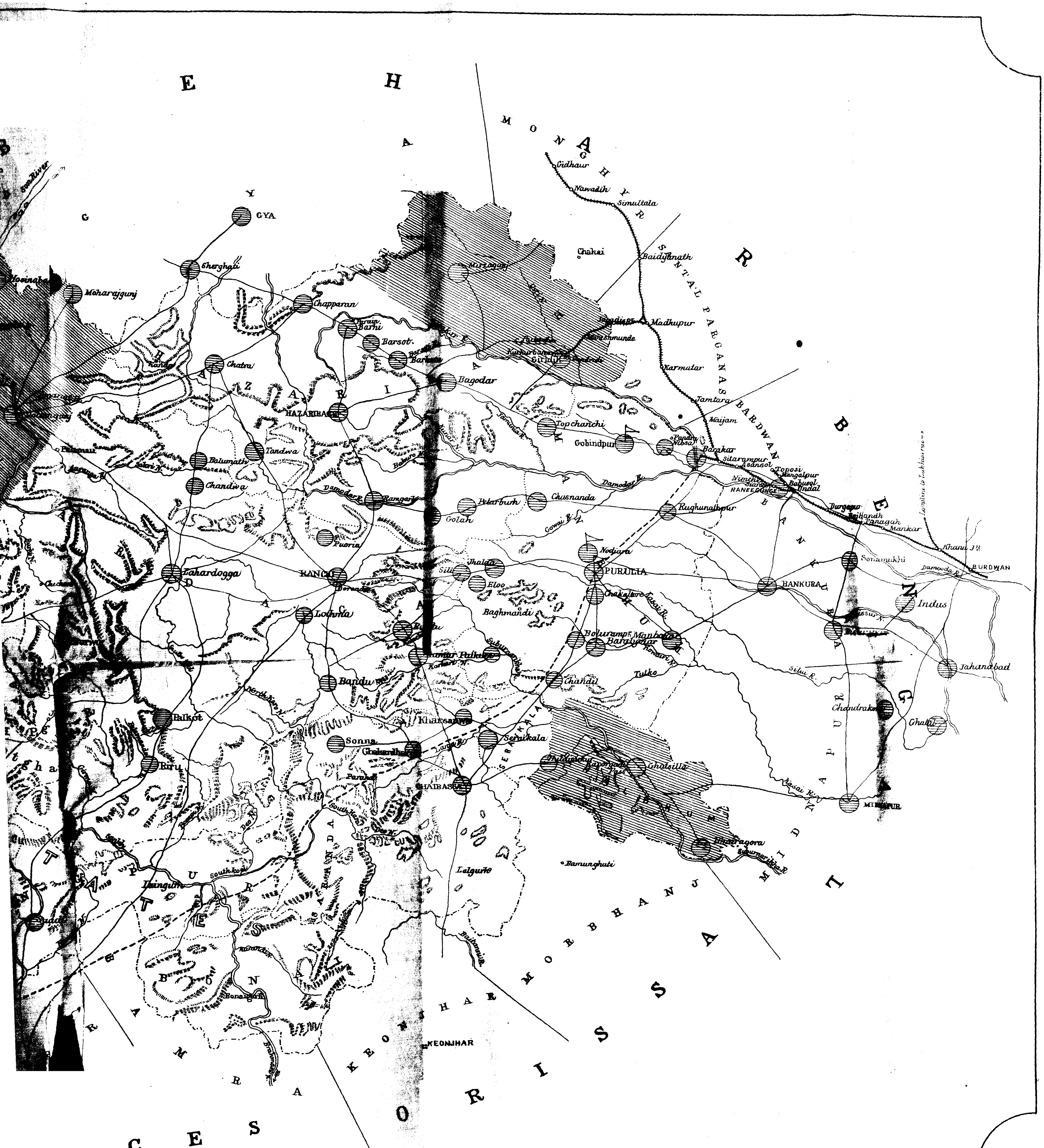
Bonai

Mirzapur Shahabad

Bengal

Central Provinces

REPRODUCED FROM AN ORIGINAL SUPPLIED BY THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, D. P. W., RAILWA



CRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, D. P. W., RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHED AT THE SURVEY OF INDIA OFFICES, CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1887

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 15.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine 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.

Accounts, &c.

REVISED RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

No. 1729, dated Calcutta, the 9th April 1888.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1199, dated 12th March 1886, prescribing revised rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following revised rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks :—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA.

DEFINITIONS.

1. For the purposes of these rules—

Deposit means money paid into a Post Office Savings Bank by, or on behalf of, a depositor.

Depositor means the person by whom, or on whose behalf, money is deposited.

Account means the account of a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank.

Balance means the balance at credit of an account.

Minor means a person who has not completed the age of 18 years.

Guardian includes a father, or, if the father be dead, a mother, or if both parents be dead, and no guardian of the minor has been appointed by will or deed or under any enactment for the time being in force in British India, any adult relation of the minor with or by whom the minor is residing or being maintained.

Postmaster-General means the chief postal authority in any province or place to which the system of Post Office Savings Banks is extended.

Object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks.

2. The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift. Savings Banks are not to be used for the purpose of keeping a current account, and the Comptroller, Post Office, is empowered to close an account should he have reason to believe that the depositor has used the Savings Bank for a purpose for which it was not intended.

Business Hours.

3. Post Office Savings Banks will be open for the transaction of business between the hours of noon and 4 P.M. everyday, with the exception of Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday. These hours may, under the authority of the Postmaster-General, be altered to suit local circumstances.

Postal Officials bound to secrecy.

4. The officers of the Postal Department engaged in the receipt or payment of deposits, are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him, except to the Postmaster-General or other officers of the Department engaged in carrying out the provisions of these rules.

Persons who may deposit Money.

5. Any person may deposit money in a Post Office Savings Bank (*a*) on his own behalf, or (*b*) on behalf of any minor relative, or (*c*) on behalf of any minor of whom he is the guardian.

Explanation.—Minors are allowed to deposit money in their own names, and women, whether married or single, are allowed to deposit money in their own names, but subject, in the case of married women, to the limitation laid down in Rule 6.

Limitations as to opening Accounts.

6. (i) Any person may open an account in his own name, but may not have more than one such account open.

(ii) In addition to the account which a person may open in his own name, he may open any number of separate accounts on behalf of any minors related to him or of whom he is the guardian, provided that he shall not open more than one account on behalf of each such minor.

(iii) The fact that an account has been opened on behalf of a minor shall not prevent such minor from opening an account in his own name; nor shall the fact that a married man has an account in his own name prevent his wife from opening a separate account in her own name, provided the money to be deposited by her is her own property or earning.

Note A.—This rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account (*vide* rule 10).

Note B.—Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and men serving in British Regiments can open accounts in Post Office Savings Banks, even though already depositors in Military Savings Banks.

7. Deposits in trust are not allowed, and cannot be recognized.

8. Money cannot be deposited in the name of two or more persons jointly, provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the deposit of money in the name of a known firm, or to the credit of a public account admissible under rule 10, including security deposit accounts.

9. The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited that is not a multiple of four annas. A depositor cannot deposit a larger sum than five hundred rupees in all between the 31st March of any year and the 1st April of the following year.

Note A.—The limit of ₹500 is to be reckoned irrespective of withdrawals, that is, withdrawals are not to be deducted in applying it.

Note B.—The limit of ₹500 may be exceeded—

(1) in the case of Public Accounts;
(2) in the case of Regimental and Police Accounts.

Note C.—When an account is transferred from one Savings Bank (whether Post Office or Presidency) to another, the amount so transferred shall not be included in calculating the limit of ₹500, save that portion of it deposited in the current year.

Note D.—Deposits made for the purpose of immediate investment in Government Securities are not reckoned in calculating the limit of ₹500.

Note E.—The limit of 4 annas as the minimum sum that can be deposited and the prohibition against depositing any sum that is not a multiple of 4 annas do not apply to Public Accounts and Regimental and Police Accounts.

Public Accounts.

10. The following conditions govern the opening of "Public Accounts":—

(*a*) Accounts may be opened by officers of Government who have charge of money, as Secretaries or Managers of Dispensary, Church, or other religious Institution, School, Orphanage, Asylum, or Library Funds, or any funds contributed for purposes other than the private advantage or amusement of the contributors. Race, Racquet, Billiard, Mess, and similar funds, whose objects are of a private or personal nature, are not within this definition, and such accounts may not be admitted. Band Funds may be admitted if there is no private bank in the place.

(*b*) Secretaries and Managers of Dispensary and similar funds (as above mentioned), if they are not officers of Government and the institution is not subject to Government control, can be allowed Savings Bank accounts only if there is no respectable private bank of deposit in the place.

(*c*) Secretaries and Managers of Benevolent Funds (that is, funds formed by mutual subscription as an insurance against domestic misfortune) may be allowed accounts.

(*d*) Officers of Government or of public institutions, such as Railway and Steamer Companies, and the like, who collect subscriptions, voluntary or departmental, from their subordinates for departmental purposes, may be allowed accounts.

(*e*) Government officials and others who are required by Government to deposit security may be allowed a separate account for the security deposit only. The depositor will be required to sign a letter (in the prescribed form) addressed to the Postmaster undertaking not to make any claim on the Post Office Savings Bank for the principal of the sum deposited except with the express written sanction of the person referred to in the letter to whom the security is pledged; not to object to the payment by the Bank of the principal to such person on his claiming it, and not to make any claim for interest after interest has ceased to accrue owing to the payment of the principal to such person. Interest on security deposits will be paid in the usual manner.

Note.—A person may open a security deposit account either on his own behalf or on behalf of another person. Security deposit accounts may be opened in the joint names of the persons undertaking the same work or contract. A person undertaking more than one work or contract at the same time may be allowed a separate account in respect of each. Security may be deposited in a single sum or in instalments.

(*f*) Public accounts of the kind specified above must be designated by a name indicating the object to which the money is devoted, as *A—pore Dispensary Fund, Workmen's Sick Fund, &c.* They are exempted from the rules fixing 4 annas as the smallest sum that can be deposited or withdrawn and prohibiting the deposit or withdrawal of any sum that is not a multiple of 4 annas, and also from the rule limiting the amount of deposit within one year to R500 (provided the deposit is the *bonâ fide* income of the fund), and interest will be paid upon their full balance, notwithstanding that it exceeds R9-6 a month. But a reduction of balance by more than R3,000 within twelve consecutive months will not be permitted, unless the Secretary or Manager gives six months' notice of his intention to make additional withdrawals, such notice to specify the precise amount to be withdrawn.

11. No account may be allowed for money—

(1) which is the property of Government, or

(2) which has been received for credit of Government, or

(3) which has been drawn from the treasury for expenditure on account of Government, or

(4) which is collected or received or held in trust by any public officer or court in accordance with any law, or

(5) which is raised by taxation, either local or municipal.

Regimental and Police Accounts.

12. The Commanding Officer of a native regiment may open a single account with the Post Office Savings Bank on account of the men of his regiment, making his own arrangements about the separate accounts of the individuals, and about the distribution to them of the interest credited upon the conjoint account. This account shall be subject to the usual rules, save that the limits of R500 for deposits and of R9-6 for monthly interest and the rules fixing 4 annas as the smallest sum that can be deposited or withdrawn and prohibiting the deposit or withdrawal of any sum that is not a multiple of 4 annas, shall not apply. But except with the special sanction of the Director General of the Post Office, a reduction of balance by more than R3,000 within twelve consecutive months will not be permitted unless the Commanding Officer gives one month's notice of his intention to make additional withdrawals, such notice to specify the precise amount to be withdrawn. The Commanding Officer must, in presenting any deposits, sign a certificate that, to the best of his belief, the money is the property of the men of the regiment. District Superintendents of Police may have accounts under this rule on account of men in the police force.

N.B.—This rule shall not be held to prevent any Native soldier, or any member of the police force, opening an account of his own in his individual capacity.

Powers to withdraw Money, and limitations as to withdrawal.

13. A depositor can withdraw money from his account once a week. By the term "week" is meant the period from Monday to Saturday, both days inclusive. A depositor can, therefore, withdraw money from his account on Saturday and again on the following Monday.

14. A minor can withdraw money deposited by him in his own name; but money deposited on behalf of a minor can only be withdrawn during his minority by his guardian.

15. Women, whether married or single, can withdraw money deposited by them in their own names; and married women can also withdraw money deposited by them as single women in their own names, their marriage notwithstanding. The fact that a female minor, on whose behalf money has been deposited, is married or becomes married after the account has been opened on her behalf, shall not prevent her from withdrawing the money so deposited on attaining majority.

16. A depositor cannot withdraw a smaller sum than four annas, and he cannot withdraw any sum which is not a multiple of four annas, unless it be to close his account, in which case he can withdraw the balance at his credit.

Note.—The above restrictions do not apply to Public Accounts or Regimental and Police Accounts.

How to open an Account.

17. Any person wishing to open an account should apply to the nearest Post Office that is a Savings Bank. Application need not necessarily be made in person; but the applicant must state his name, his occupation or profession, and his place of residence. If he be a native, he must also state his father's name and caste.

18. The intending depositor must sign a declaration, in the following form, that he has read and accepted the Post Office Savings Banks Rules. If he be unable to write, he must attend personally, and, in the presence of a witness, affix his mark or seal to the declaration, to be attested by the signature of the witness. If he should apply in person, a copy of these rules will be given to him to read, or they will be read and explained to him, should he be unable to read. If he should not apply in person, a copy of these rules with the form of declaration will be sent to him, and he must present the declaration, duly signed, with the first deposit.

Form of Declaration to be signed by Depositor on making first deposit.

I hereby declare that the Post Office Savings Bank Rules have been read {by me / to me}, and that I accept them as binding upon me.

I further declare that I have no account in my own name at any Post Office or Presidency Savings Bank.

19. Women may open accounts in their own names through their agents, or if they are married women, through their husbands or agents. The agent or husband will be required to sign the declaration that the depositor understands and accepts the rules.

20. When the declaration is presented, duly signed, with the amount of the first deposit, or when it has been signed by a depositor attending in person to make a deposit, the amount of the deposit will be entered in a Pass-book, which will be supplied to the depositor, and the entry will be initialed by the Postmaster, and stamped with the office stamp. The depositor will be required to sign a receipt for the Pass-book, and to give a specimen of his signature in a book which will be kept in the Post Office. If the depositor does not attend in person he must send a specimen of his signature on a slip of paper to the Post Office.

21. If the account be opened at a Sub-Post Office, the Pass-book for the depositor will have to be obtained from the Head Office. A preliminary receipt for the amount of the first deposit will, therefore, be given to the depositor, who will be informed of the date on which he should call to receive the Pass-book. When the Pass-book is handed over to the depositor, he will be required to return this preliminary receipt, and to sign a receipt for the Pass-book in addition to leaving a specimen of his signature on record in the Post Office. The amount of the original deposit will be entered in the Pass-book at the Head Office, and the depositor will therefore have a guarantee that the sum has been received in that office. He should be careful to see that the entry in the Pass-book corresponds with the amount entered in the preliminary receipt before giving up the latter.

Pass-book and its importance.

22. The Pass-book will show, in the vernacular of the district or in English, as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name, occupation or profession, and address. No deposit can be made, and no money can be withdrawn, from an account without its production, and the Post Office will not be responsible for any sum not acknowledged in the Pass-book. Depositors should carefully examine their books before leaving the offices, and ascertain that the

entries are correct. They should also be careful to keep their Pass-books in their own possession as the Post Office will not be responsible for any loss caused to a depositor, if any person shall obtain possession of the book, and fraudulently obtain the payment of any sum belonging to the depositor.

NOTE.—In the case of an account opened at a Sub-Post Office the Pass-book will be sent to the Head Office twice in each year, firstly as soon as possible after the 15th June when the Pass-book is presented for entry of interest under Rule 31; and secondly on the first occasion on which the account is operated upon during the quarter ending 31st December. The depositor will obtain a receipt in exchange for his pass-book and he must give up this receipt when his pass-book is returned to him.

LOSS OF PASS-BOOK.

23. No charge will be made for the book at first supplied to a depositor, or for any book issued to him in continuation of the original book which will be retained by the Post Office. But if a book be lost or spoiled (except under circumstances over which the depositor has no control), or if any account be re-opened with the permission of the Comptroller, Post Office, before the expiration of three months from the date of closure (under rule 35), the depositor will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book.

MODE OF DEPOSITING MONEY AFTER AN ACCOUNT HAS BEEN OPENED.

24. A depositor may deposit money at the Post Office at which his account stands as often as he wishes, so long as the prescribed yearly limit is not exceeded. All that he is required to do is to take or send the amount to be deposited with his Pass-book to the Post Office. The amount of his deposit will be entered in the Pass-book, and the balance struck as shown below. The entry will then be initialed by the Postmaster, and stamped with the dated stamp of the office, and the Pass-book returned :—

Date.	Dated stamp of the Post Office.	Amount of each deposit or withdrawal (to be entered in words).	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Balance at credit of the Depositor.	Initials of the Postmaster.
1883.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
3rd April . .	...	Deposited ten rupees . .	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	A.B.C.
15th „ .	...	Deposited twenty-five rupees .	25 0 0	...	35 0 0	A.B.C.
12th May . .	...	Withdrawn three rupees .	...	3 0 0	32 0 0	A.B.C.

25. If the amount be deposited at a Sub-Post Office, the depositor will receive, in addition to the receipt in his Pass-book, an acknowledgment from the Head Office, which will generally be the office at the head-quarters station of the district. This acknowledgment will be delivered to him in ordinary course through the Post Office. If it should not reach the depositor in proper time, or if, when it reaches him, it should show any signs of erasure, or should not agree with the entry in the Pass-book, the depositor should immediately apply to the Postmaster of the Head Office, the name of which is in the Pass-book, and renew his application again and again until he receives a satisfactory reply.

MODE OF WITHDRAWING MONEY.

26. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he must present his Pass-book personally or by agent (whose name must be entered in the application for withdrawal) at the Post Office at which his account stands, with a printed form of application for withdrawal, which can be obtained at the Post Office, signed by himself, and showing the balance at his credit and the amount which he wishes to withdraw. If he is unable to write, he must attend personally and affix his mark or seal to the application, to be attested by the signature of a witness. Should he be absolutely unable to attend personally, he must have his mark or seal affixed to the application, and attested by some respectable witness, and the Postmaster will make payment to the person presenting this application with the Pass-book, after satisfying himself, by such inquiry as he may think proper, of the inability of the depositor to attend, and of the genuine character of the application.

27. Should any person other than the father, or if the father is dead, the mother, wish to withdraw money from an account opened on behalf of a minor and claim to do so as guardian of such minor, he will be required to fill in, on a prescribed form, answers to the following questions and will only be allowed to withdraw money on the order of the Postmaster-General in accordance with rule 40 :—

(*a*) What is your relationship to the minor ?

(*b*) Is the father or mother of the minor dead, or are both parents dead ? What near relatives of the minor are alive ?

(*c*) Have you been appointed guardian of the minor by will or deed or under any enactment in force in British India? (If the reply to this question is in the affirmative the applicant should produce the documents on which he relies to support his claim.)

(*d*) Are you an adult relative of the minor, and does he reside with you or is he maintained by you ?

NOTE.—In the case of withdrawals made from accounts opened on behalf of minors, the father or other guardian of the minor must sign the following certificate on the application for withdrawal :—

"Certified that the amount sought to be withdrawn is required for the use of the minor."

28. The amount to be withdrawn will be entered in the Pass-book and a fresh balance struck, as in the case of a deposit, under the initials of the Postmaster and the dated stamp of the office. The amount will then be paid to the depositor or to the person presenting the Pass-book and application, and his receipt taken, in all cases without a receipt stamp, on the Warrant of Payment.

29. If the amount be withdrawn at a Sub-Post Office, payment cannot be made until a Warrant of Payment is received from the Head Office.* The depositor, therefore, or other person presenting the Pass-book and application, will be informed of the date on which he should come to the Post Office to receive payment, and will have the Pass-book returned to him. On presentation of the Pass-book on that date or any subsequent date after the arrival of the Warrant of Payment, the amount will be paid to the depositor, or other person presenting the Pass-book, and his receipt taken, in all cases without a receipt stamp, upon the Warrant. The necessary entries will then be made in the Pass-book, under the initials of the Sub-Postmaster and attested by the stamp of the office.

INTEREST.

30. Interest will be allowed at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, until further orders, on all deposits, subject to the conditions of this rule. This interest will be allowed for each calendar month on the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month: provided that interest shall only be calculated at the rate of three pies a month on every complete sum of five rupees: provided also that no higher monthly interest than R9-6 shall be allowed on the balance of any account, except as provided for under Rules 9, 10, and 12.

31. The interest calculated as above for each month will be added to the balance of each account after the 15th of June of each year. Depositors will be called upon to present their Pass-books in order that the necessary entries may be made in them. If the Pass-book be not presented for this purpose, in response to the notice sent by the Post Office to the depositor, the entry will be made on the next occasion when a deposit is made or when money is withdrawn.

NOTE.—Pass-books of depositors in Sub-Post Offices will be sent to the Head Office for the purpose of adding interest under this rule.

TRANSFER OF ACCOUNTS.

32. A depositor may have his account transferred free of charge to any Post Office that is a Savings Bank, *provided that the account shall have been in existence for three months previous to the transfer*. If he should wish to

* NOTE.—Except in the case of certain selected Sub-Offices which are authorized to grant Warrants of Payment.

transfer his account, he must present his Pass-book at the Post Office personally, or send it with a written application for transfer. The Pass-book will be returned to the depositor who should present it as soon as possible at the Post Office to which his account has been transferred. A depositor in a Presidency Savings Bank may, by application to the Presidency Savings Bank, have his account transferred, free of charge, to any Post Office Savings Bank.

Closing an Account.

33. When a depositor wishes to close his account, he must present his Pass-book with a form of application for withdrawal of the net amount at his credit. The amount of interest due on his account up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of presentation, will be entered in the Pass-book, and a final balance struck. The amount will then be paid to the depositor, and his receipt taken on the Warrant of Payment. The Pass-book will be retained in the Post Office. If the application for closing an account be presented at a Sub-Office, the same procedure will be followed as in the case of an ordinary withdrawal, except that the Pass-book will be retained.

34. If an account be closed under the orders of the Comptroller, Post Office, notice in writing will be sent to the depositor, requiring him to present his Pass-book and receive payment of his balance at his credit as soon as convenient. After the date of such notice, no deposit will be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest will be allowed upon the balance after the end of the calendar month preceding such date.

Re-opening an Account.

35. A depositor who has once closed an account cannot open another account until after the expiration of three months from the date of closure, without the permission of the Comptroller, Post Office; and a depositor whose account has been closed by order cannot open a fresh account in any case without the permission of the Comptroller, Post Office.

Dead Accounts.

36. Accounts in respect of which no transactions have taken place for the periods specified below will be treated as "dead" and no subsequent deposit or withdrawal will be allowed in the case of such accounts without the previous orders of the Comptroller, Post Office.

When the balance of the account is	And when no sum has been deposited or withdrawn and no interest added for
Under ₹ 10	3 complete years.
„ „ 100	6 „ „
Over „ 100	12 „ „

Note.—By "transaction" in this rule is meant not only a deposit or withdrawal but also the entry of interest which has accrued on an account, which entry is made annually on presentation of the Pass-book for the purpose.

Procedure to be followed in cases of succession and guardianship.

37. If a depositor should die, leaving in a Post Office Savings Bank a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees, and if probate of his will or letter of administration of his estate, or a certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 be not produced to the Postmaster-General within three months of the death of the said depositor, the Postmaster-General may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it, or to administer the estate of the deceased.

38. Balances in excess of ₹1,000 may be paid on production of probate, letters of administration or a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, unless otherwise ordered by the Director General of the Post Office, who has discretionary power to dispense with such evidence in cases where he is of opinion that to require it would cause hardship, and that to dispense with it would involve no appreciable risk.

39. If any depositor become insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs, and if such insanity or incapacity be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, then the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, make payment out of the deposits to any proper person.

40. When any person other than the father, or if the father is dead, the mother, claims to withdraw money from an account opened on behalf of a minor as being the guardian of such minor, the Postmaster-General may authorize the applicant to withdraw money from the account for the minor's use in accordance with the following rules:—

(*a*) Where the applicant claims as guardian duly appointed by will or deed on production of the documents supporting the claim.

(*b*) Where the amount of the account does not exceed ₹250 and the applicant does not claim to have been appointed by will or deed, upon his giving evidence to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that he (the applicant) is the guardian of the minor.

(*c*) Where the amount of the account exceeds ₹250 and the applicant does not claim to have been appointed guardian by will or deed, upon the applicant producing a certificate of administration granted under Act XL of 1858 or Act XX of 1864.

(*d*) In any case of doubt the applicant (not being the father or mother of the minor) may be required to produce a certificate of administration under Act XL of 1858 or Act XX of 1864 before payment is made to him.

Note.—An authority given by the Postmaster-General under (*b*) will not hold good for a subsequent withdrawal if the balance of the account then exceeds ₹250.

Purchase, Sale, and Custody of Government Securities.

Purchase of Government Securities.

41. Any *bonâ fide* depositor, whose account has been in existence for not less than three months, may invest the amount of his balance or a portion of it in Government Securities through the Post Office. Any such depositor may also purchase, through the Post Office, Government Securities not exceeding in nominal value ₹1,000 in one year and ₹3,000 in all, by tendering in cash the amount necessary to complete the purchase. A written application should be presented, together with his Pass-book, by a depositor desiring to make an investment under this rule. The application will then be forwarded to the Comptroller, Post Office, who will take the necessary steps for making the purchase through the Comptroller-General.

(*a*) The paper purchased will be of the 4 per cent. loans, unless $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper is specially applied for.

(*b*) The investor may also specially apply that the paper remain in the custody of the Comptroller-General. In this case the Comptroller-General will, if necessary, transfer the paper to the 4 per cent. loan of 1865. The investor may at any time apply through the local Post Office for the delivery to him of paper thus held by the Comptroller-General. If application is not made under this clause, the paper purchased by the Comptroller-General will be enfaced for payment of interest at the local treasury, and forwarded to the Post Office for delivery to the investor.

Sale of Government Securities.

42. Any depositor may apply for the sale through the Post Office of Government Securities which have been purchased for him through the Post Office, whether held by himself or held for him by the Comptroller-General. If the securities are presented with the application, they must be endorsed in favour of the Comptroller-General.

Safe Custody of Government Securities.

43. A depositor may tender at a Post Office Savings Bank, for safe custody by the Comptroller-General, Government Securities which have been purchased for him through the Post Office. The amount so tendered must not exceed in nominal value ₹1,000 in any year, or ₹3,000 in all. The Securities so tendered must be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.

Interest on Government Securities.

44. So long as the Government Securities remain in the custody of the Comptroller-General, interest, when due, will be drawn and advised to the local Post Office Savings Bank through the Comptroller, Post Office, for credit to the depositor's account.

Fees.

45. The following fees will be charged :—

On purchase : 4 annas per cent.

On realization and remittance of interest : 4 annas per cent. on the amount of the interest.

On delivery out of custody : 4 annas per cent. unless the application for delivery is made within a year of the purchase.

On sales : 4 annas per cent., and any actual outlay upon brokerage.

Power of Government to alter Rules.

46. The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these rules at any time.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office, with reference to his communication No. 280, dated 19th March 1888.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller and Auditor General for information.

Ordered further, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

E. GAY,
for *Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 1st HALF OF MARCH 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 24th March and 7th April 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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, Cholai, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.
2nd half of February 1888.													
RAJPUTANA.													
Jhallawar	12 6 / 11 3½	... / ...	7 5½ / 7 4½	9 6 / 9 6	15 11½ / 14 11½	10 15 / 10 15	... / ...	11 12½ / 11 12½	14 9 / 13 13	13 13 / 13 12	7 13½ / 7 13½	175 0 / 175 0	10 8½ / 10 8½
1st half of March 1888.													
RAJPUTANA.													
Jhallawar	11 11 / 12 6	10 15 / ...	7 5½ / 7 5½	9 6 / 9 6	14 11½ / 15 11½	10 11 / 10 15	... / ...	11 12½ / 11 12½	13 13 / 14 11½	13 13 / 13 13	7 13½ / 7 13½	175 0 / 175 0	10 8½ / 10 8½

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Department of Finance and Commerce,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR MARCH 1888.

During March pressure falls everywhere throughout the Indian region, but to a much less extent over the Bay than over the land surface; hence over the Bay there is in normal years a region where pressure is higher not only than it is in any part of India, but also over the Equatorial Sea to the South. Pressure is ordinarily lowest over the east of the Central Provinces and Chutia Nagpur. During the past month there has been some considerable departure from these normal conditions. Relatively high pressures have, indeed, been shown over the Carnatic and the Bay, but on the West Coast pressure has been almost equally high. The greatest departure from the normal distribution has, however, been shown in respect to the position of the area of minimum pressure, which during nearly the whole month has been found either over North-Western or North-Eastern India. The wind directions have been fairly normal, though the southerly wind from the Bay into Bengal has been stronger and steadier than usual, while cyclonic circulations have at times disturbed the wind movements of Upper India.

The rainfall of March is usually light, and is generally attributable in the North-West to the appearance of a late cyclonic storm, and in Bengal and Assam to the early commencement of what is called the spring rainfall. In the past month the rainfall has been even lighter than usual, except in Assam and Cachar, where probably owing to the low pressures over North Bengal, noticed above, there has been a strong indraught of moist southerly winds from the Bay.

From the 1st to the 5th of March pressure was generally uniform throughout India, the winds light and variable, and the weather, except for a few light showers in the Berars and Central Provinces on the 2nd, was fine with a generally rising thermometer. On the 6th, however, the Chart showed a small cyclonic storm lying between Neemuch and Indore, and on that day or during the following night rain fell in Sind and all over the Central parts of the country. This rainfall gradually spread eastward, being reported from Hazaribagh and Raipur on the 8th and from Bengal, Assam, and Arrakan on the 9th and 10th. In the meantime the Chart of the 9th showed a brisk barometric fall all over North-Western India, and on the 10th a small but well marked depression lay near Dera Ismail Khan, where the barometer had fallen to 29·65″. This depression travelled eastward from Dera Ismail Khan towards Lahore, and appeared on the 11th to be filling up, but on the 12th it underwent redevelopment, and the south-easterly winds on its northern and eastern side brought up slight rain to the north and east of the Punjab. At the same time moderate rain was falling over Assam and East Bengal. On the 13th the distribution was very complicated; a band of low pressure, with its minimum between Hyderabad and Jacobabad, stretched right across India from Sind to the Circars. To the south of this band the wind was westerly, to the east southerly, and to the north south-easterly and easterly. The two last currents apparently brought up much moisture, and rain was reported from nearly every station in Northern India from Assam to the Punjab. On the 14th the distribution of pressure had completely changed, the band of low pressure having disappeared, and readings being lowest over Western Bengal. The winds had at

the same time become more variable, and rain was confined to Bengal and Assam. On the 15th, 16th and 17th local showers were reported from several parts of North-Western and North-Eastern India, but beyond this the weather called for no remark.

Between the 19th and 21st the distribution was complicated, but the weather was generally fine. On the 22nd the barometer began to fall fast over North-Western India, with southerly winds in the Indus Valley and rain at Quetta; and on the 23rd a large shallow depression was shown over the Western desert, and rain had extended to the north-west of the Punjab. On the 24th pressure had fallen quickly over the whole of Northern India, over which region a large low pressure area had been formed, while, owing to the barometer remaining steady in the South, rather steep gradients prevailed over India. In consequence the winds were strong—especially at the head of the Bay—and rain was falling in Assam. The Chart of the 25th showed that in addition to the low pressure area which still held over Northern Bengal, a small but rather deep depression lay over Upper Sind. The winds were strong in the neighbourhood of both disturbances. Rain continued in Assam, and was also falling at Quetta and Belgaum. By the morning of the 26th the depression from Upper Sind had advanced north-eastward to Multan. Round the disturbance there was a very complete cyclonic circulation of the winds, and rain was falling all over the north of the Punjab. Showers continued in Assam. By the following day, the 27th, the depression had disappeared, and a large high pressure area had been formed over North-Western India, while the lowest barometric readings were again shown over Bengal. This disturbance continued during the 28th; but on the 29th a brisk barometric fall occurred in the North-West, and on the 30th another depression was shown over the Punjab. This disturbance was however slight, and no rain accompanied it. On the 31st the weather was fine, except in Assam, where showers still continued.

Pressure.—The mean pressure of the month has been generally above the normal average over the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country, and below it over Northern India. The defect was generally small, except in the Punjab.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the month has been in defect of the average over East Bengal, and at one or two places in the Peninsula, but has been in excess in all other parts of the country. The greatest excess, 5°, was at Rawalpindi, but at Agra, Ludhiana, Lahore, Chakrata, and Quetta it amounted to 4°. The area of maximum heat has, on the whole, advanced steadily northward. In the earlier days of the month Salem reported the absolute maximum for the Indian region. After the first week the Bombay Deccan became on the average the hottest district in India. About the 10th and 11th a sudden accession of heat was reported from Sind, but on the 12th the absolute maximum was again reported from Sholapur. On the 14th the hottest district was the Central Provinces and from that date till the close of the month the area of greatest heat oscillated northward and southward over the inland parts of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and the Berars. Quite at the close of the month a sudden rise of temperature occurred over Upper India, and maxima exceeding 100° were reported as far north as Sirsa and Delhi on the 30th and 31st; but previous to that date there had been a spell of unusually cool weather all over North-Western India.

Humidity variations were irregular.

Rain.—Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the atmosphere, as evinced by the numerous depressions reported during the month, the rainfall generally was short of the average. In Assam and Cachar there was an excess of 1¼ inch, and in Bengal, the Berars, Khandesh, and the Konkan a trifling excess over the small amount usually received; but in all other parts of India the rainfall has been short.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of March 1888, according to Districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in March.	Difference from the average in March, 1888.
Punjab, West ...	7	1·62	—0·66
„ East ...	4	1·43	—0·67
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ...	9	1·29	—0·55
„ „ Cis-Gangetic ...	3	0·35	—0·11
Behar ...	2	0·39	—0·35
North Bengal ...	2	1·37	—0·56
Assam—Cachar ...	3	4·82	+1·22
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur ...	7	1·55	+0·01
Orissa—Northern Circars ...	6	0·68	—0·32
Central Provinces, South ...	7	0·40	—0·18
Berar—Khandesh ...	2	0·38	+0·50
Rajputana, Central India—Saugor and Nerbudda ...	8	0·17	—0·10
Sind—Cutch ...	3	0·19	—0·03
Guzerat ...	3	0·03	—0·03
Konkan ...	4	0·01	+0·02
Deccan—Hyderabad ...	5	0·42	—0·27
Malabar ...	4	0·83	—0·64
Mysore—Bellary ...	4	1·07	—0·88
Carnatic ...	6	0·48	—0·47
Lower Burmah ...	6	0·15	—0·12
Ceylon ...	2	4·86	—3·17

SIMLA, *6th April, 1888.*

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1888.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	6	12	18	4·33 women to every 100 men.	6	12	18
From 2 to 10 years	34	23	57		34	23	57
„ 10 „ 20 „	31	17	48		31	17	48
„ 20 „ 30 „	251	98	349		251	98	349
„ 30 „ 40 „	50	15	65		50	15	65
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	372	165	537		372	165	537

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	2	...	2	2	...	2
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	1	...	1
Behar	106	55	161	106	55	161
North-Western Provinces	145	70	215	145	70	215
Oudh	113	39	152	113	39	152
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	2	...	2	2	...	2
Nepal and Native States	2	1	3	2	1	3
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	1	...	1	1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	372	165	537	372	165	537

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	53	30	83	53	30	83
Agriculturists	94	29	123	94	29	123
Artisans	74	30	104	74	30	104
Low castes	118	63	181	118	63	181
Musulmans	32	13	45	32	13	45
Christians	1	...	1	1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	372	165	537	372	165	537

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	339	152	491
2. Musulmans	32	13	45
3. Christians	1	...	1
TOTAL	372	165	537

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th April, 1888.*—No rain, except a small quantity in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Tinnevelly, and Malabar. Rainfall to date generally sufficient, except in parts of Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, and Salem. Crops generally good, but very slightly damaged by insects in Trichinopoly, and withering in parts of Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar, Nilgiris, and parts of Madura and Anantapur, and decreasing in Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Prices rising where not stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th April, 1888.*—Slight rain in parts of Dharwar and Sholapur. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Guzerat and Southern Mahratta Country. Harvesting of late crops completed in Kolaba and Baroda, and in progress in other districts. Ploughing operations for next season's crops in progress in Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Broach, Nasik, Thana, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, and Wadhwan. Probable outturn of late crops from 10 to 14 annas in Poona and from 6 to 10 annas in Baroda.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th April, 1888.*—A few light showers are reported in South-West and East Bengal and in the Balasore and Singbhoom districts. Rain is wanted throughout the Bhagalpur division, and in parts of the Orissa, Burdwan, Presidency, and Rajshahye divisions. Ploughing and sowing of autumn crops are proceeding on. Prospects of spring rice continue favourable. Indigo seedlings are doing well. Sugarcane is being planted. *Mahua* is expected to be a good crop, except in Bhagalpur. *Rabi* harvest is nearly over. The outturn is generally good, but is below the average in parts of the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur divisions. No marked fluctuation in the price of common rice during the past fortnight.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th April, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Crops nearly all harvested, outturn good. Sugarcane is being sown and irrigated. Indigo sowing has commenced. Opium collection is nearly finished. Markets are well stocked, and prices are steady. The condition of stock cattle is generally good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th April, 1888.*—Slight rain in Ferozepore. Prices are somewhat unsettled; in two districts a rise is reported, and in others prices are falling or stationary. *Kharif* ploughings and sugarcane and cotton sowings in progress. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and collection of gram and barley commenced. *Rabi* prospects are reported good, except in Shahpur, where they are below average, and in Rawalpindi and Peshawar, where they are average. Slight damage done to *rabi* crops in Sirsa tahsil on account of hail, and also in Jullundur for want of rain. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Poppy crop average.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th April, 1888.*—Weather hot. Threshing of winter crops continues, outturn good. Fields are being manured in Bilaspur for rain weather sowings. Sugarcane thriving. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th April, 1888.*—Prospects of dry weather crops continue to be satisfactory. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Price of paddy has risen in the Bassein and Thonegwa districts of Lower Burma and in the Yamethin district of Upper Burma, and has fallen in the Prome and

Shwegyin districts of Lower Burma and in the Sagaing, Kyaukse, Myingyan, Minbu, Pyinmana, and Lower Chindwin districts of Upper Burma. A large supply of rice has lately passed up the Irrawaddy from Lower Burma into Upper Burma.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th April, 1888.*—Weather hot, with high winds; dry in Lower Assam and Hill Districts. Good rain in Upper Assam. Hail-storms have done some damage in the Surma Valley. Sowing of early rice and tea plucking commenced.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th April, 1888.*—No rain. The paddy crop in parts of the Tumkur district is suffering from want of water. Elsewhere the crops are reported to be in good condition. Outturn of harvests fair. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices have fallen in the Bangalore district slightly.

Coorg has also had no rainfall. The continued want of rain is injurious to the coffee blossom.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th April, 1888.*—Weather clear and warm. Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost completed. Land is being prepared for the ensuing *kharif* crop. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder insufficient in the Amraoti district. No marked change in the prices of foodgrains.

Hyderabad has had no rain. Agricultural prospects continue good. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th April, 1888.*—The only changes, since the last report, are in Bhopal and Western Malwa, where the standing crops are reported fair and indifferent; and probable outturn in Bhopal below the average, the crop having been damaged by hail. In Bhopal agricultural stock indifferent, and prices of food grains falling. Agricultural stock and opium reported indifferent in Western Malwa. Prices are falling in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th April, 1888.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good, and are cut, or being cut, at places. Crop prospects and agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder fairly sufficient. Prices steady, and falling at places. Opium collected, or being collected, at places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th April, 1888.*—No rain. Atmosphere dusty. Prospects of wheat crop good. Harvesting of peas commenced in the valley.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 11th April, 1888.

During the past week pressure over the Peninsula has been comparatively steady, and the weather, though rather cloudy, has been fairly settled; but over Northern India the barometer has been subject to considerable oscillations from day to day, and the distribution of pressure has undergone sudden and large changes. Notwithstanding these large atmospheric changes, the weather has been generally dry, except in Assam and Cachar, where rain has fallen steadily. In Ceylon the rainfall has been heavy, but has apparently been attributable to influences outside the area of the Chart.

On the 5th a band of low pressure lay along the foot of the hills extending from Ludhiana to Dhubri, but the distinct depression which was reported from Northern Bengal on the concluding day of the previous week had disappeared; the minimum pressure within the band was reported from Roorkee. High pressures were shown over the north-west of the Punjab and the south of the Peninsula. There was a strong indraught of southerly winds from the Bay into Bengal, and there was the normal westerly current down the Gangetic plain; but elsewhere the wind currents were rather irregular. Rain had fallen at Silchar and Colombo. Temperature changes, though in many cases large, were rather irregular, though, except in Bengal, Assam, and the south of the Peninsula, the tendency was to fall. The Central Provinces and the Berars reported the highest maxima. The Chart of the 6th showed a small but well marked depression between Lahore and Sialkote, and the barometer has fallen fast over North-Western India. Elsewhere pressure had generally risen, and, with the exception of the above noticed depression, the general distribution of pressure and the general circulation of the winds were the same as on the 5th. In North-Western India the winds were cyclonic. Rain was reported from Sibsagar, Silchar, and Colombo, and a few drops at Murree. Temperature changes comprised a fall over North-Eastern and Central India and the Bombay Presidency, and a rise everywhere. Over the Central parts of India and of the Peninsula the maxima ranged between 100° and 105°, but the absolute maximum was 106° at Thyetmio. By the morning of the 7th the depression over the Punjab had filled up, and a high pressure area had appeared over that Province. The lowest pressures were reported from North Bengal, and relatively high pressures from the Western Punjab and the south of the Peninsula. A general northerly to north-westerly current prevailed over North-Western and Central India, an easterly current on the West Coast, and a southerly to south-westerly current, blowing strongly at the head of the Bay, over the east of the Peninsula, Bengal, &c. During the day a tornado passed over Dacca, but, beyond the bare record of the fact, the observer at that station gives no information regarding it. Temperature had generally risen, except in the North-West and the Carnatic. The highest maximum was 107·2° at Sholapur, and maxima exceeding 100° were reported from the great majority of the inland stations, except those in the Punjab, Rajputana, Assam, and Lower Bengal. Rain had fallen in Cachar and Ceylon. On the 8th the general distribution of pressure was similar to that reported on the 7th, but the depression over Bengal was more marked. Rain was reported from Dacca, Silchar, and Sibsagar. The wind currents were practically unchanged. Temperature had generally decreased—more particularly over North-Western India, where also the humidity was low. The Chart of the following day showed, in addition to the depression over North Bengal, that a large but shallow disturbance was appearing over Sind and Beluchistan. In consequence the northerly current of wind over North-Western India was less marked than on the 8th, though elsewhere there was very little change in the general circulation. Rain was again reported from Assam. Temperature changes were somewhat irregular, but on the whole the maxima were moderate for the season in the North-West. The highest temperature reported was 108° at Cuttack. On the 10th the depression over Bengal had become much less distinct, while that over Beluchistan had, on the contrary,

developed. The wind had backed to south-west in Sind, and there was a general but irregular indraught towards the depression from a large part of North-Western India. Elsewhere there was little change. Temperature had risen in Upper India, but the maxima in that part of the country were nowhere excessive. Rain had fallen at Chittagong, Silchar, and Colombo,—heavily at the last station. The Chart of the 11th showed a still further development of the Sind depression, which was apparently travelling north-eastward across the Punjab. The cyclonic movement in the North-West was now very distinct, and the winds were strong at the mouth of the Indus. Temperature had again risen over Upper and Central India, and maxima of 100° and over were reported from a large part of the North-Western Provinces and from the south-east of the Punjab. The highest maximum throughout India was 108° at Nagpur. Rain had fallen at Silchar, Colombo, and Quetta.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to Provinces:

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burma ...	0	0
Bengal and Assam ...	4	7·83
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	0	0
Punjab ...	0	0
Hill Stations ...	2	0·15
Ceylon ...	2	10·50
Malabar Coast ...	0	0
Bombay ...	0	0
Berars and Central Provinces ...	0	0
Guzerat and Central India ...	0	0
Sind—Rajputana ...	0	0
Madras ...	1	0·01

SIMLA, 13th April, 1888.

W. L. DALLAS,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLVIII of 1887-88.

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 5th March, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd March, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 5th March, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 3rd March, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
10th March, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,53,329	224	693	1,32,861	192	61,44,786	186	62,40,025	188	95,239	...
10th ditto	Madras	831	1,69,977	205	842	1,54,281	183	74,51,713	185	75,31,439	185	79,726	...
3rd ditto	South Indian	654	1,11,269	170	654	92,963	142	47,15,277	149	47,01,407	149	...	13,870
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,50,927	566	1,504	6,75,749	449	3,62,56,350	498	3,58,58,559	494	...	3,97,791
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,66,078	577	461	2,65,000	575	1,23,61,659	554	1,10,37,798	496	...	13,23,861
	TOTAL	4,136	15,51,580	375	4,154	13,20,854	318	6,69,29,785	334	6,53,69,228	326	...	15,60,557
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
17th March, 1888	East Indian	1,515	10,45,147	690	1,514	9,94,222	657	4,32,93,133	590	4,26,39,989	582	...	6,53,144
17th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,009	193	57	8,656	152	4,96,853	180	4,64,606	169	...	32,247
17th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	836	70	12	1,006	84	44,528	77	44,174	76	...	354
17th ditto	Sindia	75	9,113	122	75	6,884	92	3,73,678	103	4,08,047	113	34,369	...
10th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	3,86,181	232	1,664	3,99,000	240	1,68,10,780	209	1,52,87,058	190	...	15,23,722
24th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	31,116	209	149	27,149	182	11,63,188	161	12,00,453	167	37,265	...
17th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	533	45,040	85	850	62,532	74	16,80,505	92	29,28,703	77	12,39,198	...
17th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,896	53	36	1,401	39	87,351	51	80,532	47	...	6,819
3rd ditto	Indian Midland	42	4,994	119	136	13,435	99	1,31,774	65	2,11,811	86	80,037	...
17th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	3,231	58	105	3,792	36	(*e*) 51,544	61	1,95,312	45	1,43,768	...
3rd ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,608	43	...	...	(*f*) 75,966	37	75,966	...
	TOTAL	4,139	15,38,563	372	4,681	15,21,685	325	6,41,42,334	332	6,35,36,651	290	...	6,05,683
	State Lines worked by Government.												
17th March, 1888	Eastern Bengal State Railway System (*c*)	606	1,61,944	267	676	1,80,298	267	78,49,328	270	89,64,468	289	11,15,140	...
10th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,916	70	27	2,334	82	80,234	61	87,465	67	7,231	...
10th ditto	Tirhoot	246	36,184	147	259	42,856	163	14,81,601	125	16,88,953	140	2,07,352	...
10th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	22,081	491	45	5,471	122	6,80,687	312	6,75,853	311	...	4,834
10th ditto	Burma	333	1,12,433	338	333	92,824	279	25,39,054	159	29,87,428	187	4,48,374	...
10th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	104	15	7	141	20	(*g*) 4,402	17	10,089	37	5,687	...
17th ditto	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	3,84,340	204	2,481	4,60,905	186	2,17,09,171	238	1,96,83,367	164	...	20,25,804
10th ditto	Bengal Central	125	6,798	54	125	15,680	125	5,25,512	88	6,15,606	103	90,094	...
10th ditto	Jorhat	31	621	20	31	887	29	30,558	28	46,389	36	9,831	...
10th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	1,762	48	37	1,268	34	(*h*) 27,932	43	73,340	41	45,408	...
	TOTAL	3,342	7,28,189	218	4,021	8,02,564	200	3,49,36,479	210	3,48,32,958	181	...	1,01,521
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,617	38,18,332	329	12,856	36,45,103	284	10,60,06,598	299	16,37,38,837	268	...	22,07,761
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,25,72,539	149	8,38,65,447	137	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,34,34,059	150	7,98,73,390	131	...	35,60,669
	Assisted Companies.												
17th March, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	4,875	73	67	4,724	71	2,74,904	85	2,81,623	88	6,719	...
3rd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,992	102	78	8,715	112	3,17,752	84	3,78,195	100	60,443	...
17th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	41,429	110	376	40,910	109	17,47,541	113	18,58,809	102	1,11,268	...
17th ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,562	250	22	5,965	268	2,26,526	212	2,43,839	228	17,313	...
	Total	543	59,858	110	543	60,314	111	25,66,723	109	27,62,466	105	1,95,743	...
	Native States.												
10th March, 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	20,748	108	193	23,888	124	9,06,381	97	9,34,177	100	27,796	...
10th ditto	Jodhpore	64	5,344	84	124	7,400	60	1,97,421	64	3,24,710	54	1,27,289	...
3rd ditto	H. H. the Nizam's	208	28,381	136	277	30,631	111	13,47,265	134	14,41,818	135	94,553	...
... ditto	Mysore	140	10,001	72	140	10,809	77	4,47,606	67	4,72,923	71	25,317	...
10th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	3,713	63	59	2,110	36	1,43,943	50	1,42,415	50	...	1,528
10th ditto	Morvi	51	2,362	45	68	2,140	31	47,395	30	1,26,221	38	78,826	...
10th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	700	33	...	...	35,496	35	35,496	...
	TOTAL	715	70,489	99	882	77,678	88	30,90,011	92	34,77,760	87	3,87,749	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla, and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November, 1886, to 5th March, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September, 1887, to 3rd March, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 5th March, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd November, 1886, to 5th March, 1887.

SIMLA, *12th April, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIX OF 1887-88.

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 12th March, 1887. Total.	Receipts for week ending 12th March, 1887. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th March, 1888. Total.	Receipts for week ending 10th March, 1888. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 12th March, 1887. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 12th March, 1887. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 10th March, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 10th March, 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
24th March, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,08,507	158	693	1,54,928	224	62,53,293	187	63,81,368	189	1,28,075	...
24th ditto	Madras	831	1,69,252	204	842	1,64,460	195	76,20,965	186	77,01,008	186	80,043	...
24th ditto	South Indian	654	1,05,458	161	654	87,823	134	48,20,735	149	47,80,543	149	...	40,192
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,58,623	504	1,504	8,00,605	537	3,70,14,973	499	3,66,71,624	496	...	3,43,349
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,39,054	519	461	2,69,000	584	1,26,00,713	553	1,13,22,380	498	...	12,78,333
	Total	4,136	13,80,894	334	4,154	14,82,816	357	6,83,10,679	334	6,68,65,923	327	...	14,44,756
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
31st March, 1888	East Indian	1,515	9,10,735	601	1,514	10,24,150	677	4,42,03,868	505	4,36,64,139	588	...	5,39,729
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	13,301	233	57	11,181	195	5,10,154	182	4,75,787	170	...	34,367
31st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	830	69	12	1,217	101	45,358	77	45,391	77	33	...
31st ditto	Sindia	75	8,340	111	75	8,934	119	3,82,018	104	4,16,981	114	34,963	...
24th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,34,550	201	1,664	3,87,000	233	1,71,45,330	208	1,56,82,912	191	...	14,62,418
24th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	32,573	219	149	23,856	160	11,95,761	162	12,24,309	167	28,548	...
24th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	533	45,905	86	850	73,423	86	17,32,068	91	30,02,120	79	12,69,128	...
24th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,510	42	36	1,784	50	88,861	50	82,284	47	...	6,577
24th ditto	Indian Midland	42	4,317	103	136	27,078	199	1,36,091	60	2,38,889	91	1,02,798	...
24th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	2,877	51	105	5,924	56	(*e*) 54,421	57	2,01,298	46	1,46,877	...
	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,651	44	...	...	(*f*) 70,654	38	70,654	...
	Total	4,139	13,54,938	327	4,681	15,68,108	335	6,54,94,860	332	6,51,13,770	292	...	3,81,090
	State Lines worked by Government.												
24th March, 1888	Eastern Bengal State Railway System (*c*)	606	1,38,086	228	676	1,68,542	249	79,87,414	269	91,33,010	288	11,45,596	...
24th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,956	72	27	2,988	110	82,190	62	90,580	68	8,390	...
24th ditto	Tirhoot	246	35,073	143	259	39,559	153	15,16,674	126	17,28,512	140	2,11,838	...
24th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	17,165	381	45	19,933	443	6,97,852	314	6,95,311	313	...	2,541
24th ditto	Burma	333	1,16,589	350	333	71,019	213	26,55,643	163	30,61,705	188	4,06,062	...
24th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	39	6	7	173	23	(*g*) 4,441	17	10,262	37	5,821	...
24th ditto	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	3,64,785	193	2,481	5,52,421	223	2,20,73,876	237	2,02,35,788	165	...	18,38,088
24th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,343	99	125	16,641	133	5,37,855	88	6,30,975	103	93,120	...
24th ditto	Jorhat	31	841	27	31	635	21	37,399	28	47,024	36	9,625	...
17th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa Katni-Umaria Section)	37	1,637	44	37	2,132	58	(*h*) 29,569	43	75,472	41	45,903	...
	Total	3,342	6,88,434	206	4,021	8,74,043	217	3,56,22,913	216	3,57,08,639	182	85,720	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		11,617	34,24,266	295	12,856	39,25,057	305	16,94,28,452	299	16,76,88,332	269	...	17,40,120
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,39,02,866	148	8,58,47,601	138	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,55,25,586	151	8,18,40,731	131	...	36,84,855
	Assisted Companies.												
24th March, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	6,350	95	67	5,201	78	2,81,254	86	2,86,929	87	5,675	...
10th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,432	108	78	8,009	103	3,26,185	85	3,86,205	100	60,020	...
17th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	34,448	92	376	36,450	97	17,81,990	112	18,93,725	102	1,11,726	...
31st ditto	Tarakessur	22	6,146	276	22	5,805	261	2,32,672	213	2,49,644	229	16,972	...
	Total	543	55,376	102	543	55,465	102	26,22,110	108	28,16,503	105	1,94,393	...
	Native States.												
24th March, 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	16,688	86	193	27,122	141	9,23,069	97	9,62,343	101	39,274	...
31st ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,466	54	124	8,700	70	2,00,887	64	3,32,106	54	1,31,219	...
24th ditto	H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State	208	24,642	118	277	27,477	99	13,71,907	133	14,69,205	134	97,388	...
24th ditto	Mysore	140	10,188	73	140	9,869	71	4,57,948	67	4,82,792	71	24,844	...
31st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	3,300	56	59	2,320	39	1,47,243	50	1,45,300	50	...	1,943
31st ditto	Morvi	51	1,580	31	68	3,152	46	48,975	30	1,29,361	39	80,386	...
31st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	900	43	...	...	36,470	35	36,470	...
	Total	715	59,864	84	882	79,540	90	31,50,029	91	35,57,667	87	4,07,638	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.

(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November, 1886, to 12th March, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September, 1887, to 10th March, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 12th March, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd November, 1886, to 12th March, 1887.

SIMLA, *12th April, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. L OF 1887-88.

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 19th March, 1887. Total.	Receipts for week ending 19th March, 1887. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th March, 1888. Total.	Receipts for week ending 17th March, 1888. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 19th March, 1887. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 19th March, 1887. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 17th March, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 17th March, 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
24th March, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,25,140	182	693	1,64,259	237	63,78,433	187	65,49,194	190	1,70,761	...
24th ditto	Madras	831	1,54,610	186	842	1,78,627	212	77,75,575	186	78,72,407	186	96,832	...
24th ditto	South Indian	654	93,822	143	654	88,569	135	49,14,557	149	48,79,516	148	...	35,041
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,81,486	586	1,504	8,36,638	557	3,78,96,459	501	3,75,12,078	497	...	3,84,381
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,50,189	543	461	2,81,000	610	1,28,50,902	553	1,16,14,073	501	...	12,36,829
	Total	4,136	15,05,247	364	4,154	15,49,093	373	6,98,15,926	335	6,84,27,268	328	...	13,88,658
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
31st March, 1888	East Indian	1,519	10,50,303	691	1,514	8,84,063	584	4,52,54,171	597	4,45,48,202	588	...	7,05,969
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	13,662	239	57	11,083	194	5,23,816	183	4,86,870	170	...	36,946
31st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,018	85	12	911	76	46,376	77	46,302	77	...	74
31st ditto	Sindia	75	8,707	116	75	8,653	116	3,90,725	104	4,25,634	114	34,909	...
31st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,13,773	189	1,664	3,87,000	233	1,74,59,103	208	1,60,74,729	192	...	13,84,374
31st ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	38,490	258	149	27,563	185	12,34,260	164	12,51,872	167	17,612	...
24th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	533	50,888	96	850	75,405	89	17,82,345	91	30,77,591	78	12,95,246	...
24th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,089	58	36	1,741	48	90,950	51	84,236	47	...	6,714
24th ditto	Indian Midland	42	4,925	117	136	16,343	120	1,41,016	67	2,56,639	95	1,15,623	...
24th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	2,953	53	105	7,242	69	(*e*) 57,374	57	2,08,635	46	1,51,261	...
	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,360	53	...	...	(*f*) 84,092	38	84,092	...
24th ditto	Total	4,143	14,86,817	359	4,681	14,24,424	304	6,69,80,136	333	6,65,44,802	289	...	4,35,334
	State Lines worked by Government.												
24th March, 1888	Eastern Bengal State Railway System (*c*)	606	1,35,378	223	676	1,51,026	223	81,22,792	268	92,84,036	287	11,61,244	...
24th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,583	95	27	2,095	77	84,773	62	92,832	68	8,059	...
24th ditto	Tirhoot	246	30,080	122	259	39,814	154	15,46,760	126	17,69,486	140	2,22,726	...
24th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,192	310	45	21,887	486	7,11,044	313	7,17,198	317	6,154	...
24th ditto	Burma	333	99,975	300	333	71,782	216	27,55,618	166	31,34,136	188	3,78,518	...
24th ditto	Cherra-Company ganj	7	84	12	7	137	18	(*g*) 4,325	17	10,399	36	5,874	...
24th ditto	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	4,30,638	228	2,481	5,25,775	212	2,25,04,514	237	2,07,61,563	166	...	17,42,951
24th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,740	102	125	14,067	113	5,50,595	88	6,45,042	103	94,447	...
24th ditto	Jorhat	31	688	22	31	569	19	38,087	28	47,591	36	9,504	...
24th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	1,579	43	37	1,849	50	(*h*) 31,148	43	77,598	42	46,450	...
17th ditto	Total	3,342	7,26,043	218	4,021	8,29,001	206	3,63,49,856	217	3,65,30,881	182	1,90,025	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		11,621	37,10,007	320	12,856	38,02,518	296	17,31,45,918	300	17,15,11,951	269	...	16,33,967
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,53,47,700	148	8,77,67,873	138	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,77,98,218	152	8,37,44,078	131	...	49,54,140
	Assisted Companies.												
24th March, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	5,114	76	67	5,360	80	2,86,368	85	2,92,896	87	6,528	...
17th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,387	95	78	8,899	114	3,33,572	85	3,95,103	101	61,531	...
17th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	32,874	87	376	41,770	111	18,14,873	112	19,35,822	102	1,20,949	...
31st ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,040	227	22	5,699	256	2,37,712	214	2,55,343	230	17,631	...
	Total	543	50,415	93	543	61,728	114	26,72,525	108	28,79,164	105	2,06,639	...
	Native States.												
24th March, 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	19,516	101	193	29,721	154	9,42,585	97	9,94,661	102	52,076	...
31st ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,871	60	124	10,400	84	2,04,758	63	3,41,007	55	1,36,249	...
24th ditto	H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State.	208	29,030	140	277	30,566	110	14,20,065	136	15,53,679	139	1,27,614	...
24th ditto	Mysore	140	9,836	70	140	9,898	71	4,68,496	67	4,92,690	70	24,194	...
31st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,575	44	59	2,520	43	1,40,818	50	1,48,036	50	...	1,782
31st ditto	Morvi	68	2,280	34	68	3,074	45	51,255	31	1,32,676	39	81,421	...
31st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	...	...	...	21	1,000	48	...	...	37,545	36	37,545	...
	Total	732	67,108	92	882	87,179	99	32,42,977	92	37,00,294	89	4,57,317	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla, and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.

(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November, 1886, to 19th March, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September, 1887, to 17th March, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 19th March, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd November, 1886, to 19th March, 1887.

SIMLA, *12th April, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 1st HALF OF MARCH 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 24th March and 7th April 1888.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.												
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.
2nd half of February 1888	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	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.													
Ajmere	10 8 / 10 4	15 0 / 14 8	3 0 / 4 0	8 0 / 8 0	15 0 / 14 0	13 8 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 17 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	80 0 / 80 0	12 0 / 12 0
1st half of March 1888.													
SIND.													
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8 / 18 0	13 8 / 15 0	8 8 / 9 0	13 8 / 15 0	20 8 / 21 0	17 8 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 14 0	... / ..	... / ...	160 0 / 160 0	11 8 / 12 0
MYSORE.													
Bangalore	8 8 / 9 8	9 0 / 10 0	10 0 / 10 8	14 0 / 12 8	24 8 / 28 0	... / ...	36 0 / 38 0	... / ...	15 8 / 12 8	... / ...	18 0 / 17 8	96 0 / 84 0	9 0 / 9 4
Kolar	... / ...	11 12 / 11 12	13 4 / 13 0	16 8 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	43 8 / 44 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	144 0 / 132 0	10 12 / 10 0
Tumkur	11 0 / 11 0	10 0 / 9 0	13 0 / 12 8	14 0 / 15 0	... / ...	... / ...	48 0 / 48 0	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	340 0 / 340 0	9 0 / 9 0
Mysore	10 0 / 10 0	11 0 / 11 0	11 8 / 11 0	14 0 / 14 0	40 0 / 40 0	32 0 / 32 0	37 0 / 39 0	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	16 8 / 16 0	84 0 / 84 0	9 0 / 9 0
Hassan	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	14 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	46 0 / 46 0	... / ...	15 0 / 13 0	... / ...	14 0 / 13 0	96 0 / 96	9 0 / 9 0
Shimoga	12 10 / 12 10	... / ...	12 10 / 13 12	16 13 / 13 12	44 1 / 35 11	... / ...	52 14 / 54 1	... / ...	17 14 / 16 13	... / ...	23 2 / ...	480 0 / 480 0	9 7 / 9 7 0
Kadur	10 0 / 10 0	12 0 / 12 0	18 0 / 18 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	44 0 / 44 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	320 0 / 320 0	11 0 / 11 0
Chitaldroog	12 0 / 12 0	14 0 / 14 0	11 0 / 11 0	14 0 / 14 0	48 0 / 48 0	32 0 / 32 0	55 0 / 55 0	65 0 / 65 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	24 0 / 22 0	320 0 / 320 0	9 0 / 9

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
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 twelve months of the official year 1887-88, and of the sixteen preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	For the twelve months, April to March.																			Year.
	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				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	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72.
1872-73	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73.
1873-74	11,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	6,71	51,69	4,34	62,74	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74.
1874-75	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75.
1875-76	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76.
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	38	2,62	5,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,19	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77.
1877-78	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	8,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78.
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	1,96	59	36	2,91	5,40	9,30	5,14	19,84	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79.
1879-80	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,57	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80.
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81.
1881-82	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	10,47	45,19	2,06	57,72	4,01	1,24	51	5,76	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82.
1882-83	14,31	17	20,11	34,59	10,49	—96*	2,02	11,55	3,42	5	62	4,09	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,18	8	54,44	62,70	41,84	—58*	41,26	81,56	1,22,82	1882-83.
1883-84	14,44	45	18,71	33,60	10,97	55	1,81	13,33	3,66	5	60	4,31	4,89	10	6,07	11,06	8,11	13	43,44	51,68	42,07	1,28	43,35	70,63	1,13,98	1883-84.
1884-85	12,59	34	15,40	28,33	11,09	52	2,16	13,77	4,02	6	65	4,73	4,84	4	4,68	9,56	7,57	7	34,68	42,32	40,11	1,03	41,14	57,57	98,71	1884-85.
1885-86	13,32	23	17,49	31,04	12,08	56	1,59	14,23	4,36	8	97	5,41	5,03	12	3,85	9,00	6,96	8	49,09	56,13	41,75	1,07	42,82	72,99	1,15,81	1885-86.
1886-87	14,24	38	15,40	30,02	12,46	57	1,95	14,98	5,38	12	1,00	6,50	6,87	15	5,16	12,18	9,72	17	46,75	56,64	48,67	1,39	50,06	70,26	1,20,32	1886-87.
1887-88	13,39	1,02	20,54	34,95	14,64	1,17	2,37	18,18	5,18	8	84	6,10	10,13	17	4,83	15,13	9,08	28	45,21	54,57	52,42	2,72	55,14	73,79	1,28,93	1887-88.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 19th April, 1888.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th April, 1888.*—Slight rain in most districts. Rain wanted in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, and South Canara. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Anantapur and Madura. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in parts of Anantapur, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Mudura, Coimbatore, and Nilgiris, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and Salem. No material fluctuations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th April, 1888.*—Slight rain in parts of Kurrachee and Dharwar. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking completed in Ahmedabad,—in progress in other parts in Guzerat and Southern Mahratta Country. Harvesting of late crops completed in Ahmedabad, Broach, and Belgaum,—still progressing in other districts. Ploughing operations for next season's crops in progress in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Probable outturn of cotton 7 annas, of wheat 9 annas in Surat. Cotton crops in Broach generally very poor.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th April, 1888.*—No rain. Weather very hot and dry. Rain generally wanted. Cultivation of *autumn* crops and sowing of early rice and jute in progress. Spring rice is promising, and is being harvested in Orissa. Sugarcane is still being planted and irrigated, and is doing well. Indigo prospects favourable. *Mahua* crop yielding well throughout Chota Nagpur, except in parts; but the outturn is not good in the Sonthal Parganas. *Rabi* harvest is over, and threshing is going on. Opium weighments proceeding. A severe tornado passed through Dacca city on the 7th instant, causing considerable loss of life and property. Pressure in some parts of Manbhoom and Pooree, owing to partial failure of crops.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th April, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Crops nearly all garnered. Markets well stocked. Prices generally steady. Condition of cattle generally good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th April, 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen at Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Prices are reported to be stationary in nine, and falling in three districts. *Kharif* ploughings, sugarcane weedings, and cotton sowings in progress. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced. *Rabi* prospects are reported good, except in Ferozepur and Peshawar, where they are average; no damage done to crops. Stock cattle are healthy. Fodder still scarce in some districts. Poppy crop reaped in Amritsar, and extraction of opium nearly completed in Sialkote.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th April, 1888.*—Weather hot. Harvesting of winter crops continues in northern districts,—completed elsewhere. Threshing in progress, outturn good. Sugarcane flourishing.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th April, 1888.*—The prospects of the dry weather crops continue to be generally satisfactory, except in Myadaung, in some townships of which district the crop is said to be indifferent. The condition of agricultural stock is generally good. The price of paddy has risen in the Hanthawaddy, Bassein and Henzada districts of Lower Burma and in the Saigain and Meiktila of Upper Burma, and has fallen in Tharrawaddy and Prome districts of Lower Burma. The supply of grain is said to be somewhat short in Myadaung district.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th April, 1888.*—Weather hot and windy, and almost rainless in Lower Assam and the western hill districts. Seasonable rain in Upper Assam; much rain in Surma Valley. Tea operations progressing favourably. General prospects of crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th April, 1888.*—Slight fall of rain in parts of Mysore, and smart showers at Bangalore on 17th. Standing crops reported to be in good condition. Outturn of harvests fair, and condition of cattle generally good.

Some rain in parts of North and West Coorg. More rain wanted to prove beneficial to coffee blossom.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th April, 1888.*—In Berar weather warm and cloudy. Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost completed. Land is being prepared for the ensuing *kharif* crop. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Fodder insufficient in Amraoti district. Prices stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad during week. Agricultural prospects continue fair. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th April, 1888.*—No changes since last week, except in Western Malwa, where agricultural operations are completed, and the condition of standing crops improved in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th April, 1888.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good and almost cut. Crop prospects and agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder fairly sufficient. Prices steady, and falling at many places. Opium almost collected.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 18th April, 1888.

The unsteady pressures and the slightly unsettled weather which have characterised the two past weeks have continued during that under review. The distribution of pressure and to a large extent the circulation of the wind have been more like that normally existing in the middle of May than that of the middle of April, gradients have been unusually steep, and the main low pressure area has been shown on most days over North-Western India instead of over Chutia Nagpur and the Central Provinces.

On the 12th the barometric depression over Sind, noticed at the close of the preceding Summary, was very strongly marked, and gradients on its southern side were steep. The depression was apparently spreading north-eastward over the Punjab, and the barometer was falling at the stations of Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Murree, while it was rising elsewhere. A clearly defined cyclonic circulation of the winds existed over North-Western India—the force being considerable at the mouth of the Indus. Over the Central parts of the country and the northern parts of the Peninsula the wind was north-westerly to westerly, over the south of the Peninsula very variable, and over the Bay and Bengal southerly to south-westerly. The rainfall was slight, and was confined to Peshawar, Dhubri, Silchar, and the south of the Peninsula. Dusthaze and dust-storms were reported from a large part of North-Western India, and cloudy weather, with strong winds, from the head of the Bay, Eastern Bengal, and Arakan. Temperature had changed rather irregularly, but had risen generally over Upper and Central India and the south of the Peninsula. In the North-West Provinces and the east of the Punjab the rise had been large. Maxima exceeding 100° were reported from the great majority of inland stations, the highest being 110° at Nagpur and 108° at Raipur and Amraoti. On the 13th the depression over Sind was slowly filling up, and the cyclonic circulation of the winds in the North-West had almost disappeared. At the mouth of the Indus however the force of the wind continued high. The general directions of the wind in other parts of India were similar to those reported on the previous day. Rain was again reported from the extreme north of the Punjab and from Assam, but except at Kurnool the fall had ceased in the Peninsula. The thermometer, except in Bombay and Bengal, had generally decreased, and the maxima were rather lower than on the preceding day. By the morning of the 14th the depression over Sind had entirely disappeared, and the lowest pressures were shown over North Bengal and Behar, but a slight depression had appeared over the south-west of the Bay and was affecting the winds and weather over Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula. At Trichinopoly and Colombo rain had fallen heavily, and at Madras, Negapatam and Cochin lightly. The sky was cloudy to overcast over Madras, and there had been a brisk fall of temperature. The highest maximum reported was 108° at Cuttack, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, and Raipur. The Chart of the 14th showed that the depression over the south-west of the Bay was dispersing, but was giving showery weather to the whole of Southern India. Rain was also falling in Assam. The general distribution of pressure on this day was fairly normal and the wind circulation fairly regular. Temperature, except in the North-West, had generally decreased, and the maxima over the Peninsula were low compared with those of a few days previously. On the 16th the most important change in pressure was the appearance of a low pressure area over Sind and Baluchistan. Elsewhere the relative distribution was similar to that of the 15th. Rain still fell both in Assam and in the south of the Peninsula. Temperature had risen—more especially the maxima over North-Western India. The Chart of the 17th showed that the depression, over Sind had developed, and the wind at the mouth of the Indus increased in force. A large high pressure area overlay the Peninsula with a band of low pressures along the foot of the hills. Rain had fallen along the Arakan Coast, as well at Sibsagar and several Peninsula stations. Temperature had continued to rise—more particularly in the North-West, where

the mean temperature was a good deal above the average. The highest maximum reported was 113° at Jacobabad. On the 18th the depression over Sind had concentrated, and steep gradients accompanied with strong westerly winds prevailed between Kurrachee and Jacobabad. Slightly unsettled conditions still prevailed in the Peninsula, and rain was reported from the South Konkan Coast and from Wellington, Bangalore, and Cuddapah. In Arakan and Assam also rain continued. In Assam, Eastern Bengal, and at the head of the Bay the force of the wind was unusually high, but over the greater part of the country the general circulation was fairly normal. Over North-Western India there had been a further brisk rise of temperature, and the maxima were high generally for the season. Jacobabad reported a maximum of 113·7° and Nagpur of 111·2°.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to Provinces:

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burma ...	4	0·71
Bengal and Assam ...	5	16·23
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	0	0
Punjab ...	2	1·56
Hill Stations ...	2	0·33
Ceylon ...	2	16·41
Malabar Coast ...	5	3·35
Bombay ...	4	1·22
Berars and Central Provinces ...	0	0
Guzerat and Central India ...	0	0
Sind—Rajputana ...	0	0
Madras ...	7	3·96

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *20th April, 1888.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LI OF 1887-88.

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 March, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th March, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 26th March, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 24th March, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
31st March, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,38,220	201	693	1,45,080	209	65,16,653	187	66,94,274	190	1,77,621	...
31st ditto	Madras	831	1,65,376	199	842	1,67,439	199	79,40,951	186	80,38,159	186	97,208	...
31st ditto	South Indian	654	87,657	134	654	99,166	152	50,02,214	149	49,87,690	149	...	14,524
31st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,07,410	670	1,504	9,14,646	608	3,89,03,869	504	3,84,33,069	499	...	4,70,800
31st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,94,538	639	461	3,28,000	711	1,31,45,440	554	1,19,53,068	506	....	11,92,372
	TOTAL	4,136	16,93,201	409	4,154	16,54,331	398	7,15,09,127	336	7,01,06,260	329	...	14,02,867
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
7th April, 1888	East Indian	1,519	10,06,692	663	1,514	9,41,603	622	4,62,60,863	599	4,54,89,805	588	...	7,71,058
7th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	17,291	302	57	11,716	205	5,41,107	185	4,98,586	171	...	42,521
7th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	919	77	12	808	67	47,295	77	47,110	77	...	185
7th ditto	Sindia	75	9,226	123	75	8,491	114	3,99,951	105	4,34,125	114	34,174	...
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	3,75,044	225	1,664	3,89,000	234	1,78,34,147	208	1,64,62,004	193	...	13,72,143
7th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	44,045	296	149	38,920	261	12,78,305	167	12,88,138	169	9,833	...
31st March, 1888	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	561	53,510	95	850	63,997	75	18,27,821	91	31,52,556	78	13,24,735	...
31st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,301	64	36	2,843	79	93,251	51	87,033	47	...	6,218
24th ditto	Indian Midland	42	5,122	122	136	13,423	99	1,46,138	68	2,72,717	95	1,26,679	...
31st ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	2,451	44	105	4,990	48	(*e*) 59,825	56	2,13,052	47	1,54,127	...
31st ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,407	42	...	...	(*f*) 87,505	38	87,505	...
	TOTAL	4,171	15,16,601	364	4,681	14,78,958	316	6,84,88,703	333	6,80,33,631	293	...	4,55,072
	State Lines worked by Government.												
31st March, 1888	Eastern Bengal State Railway System (*c*)	606	1,31,933	218	676	1,38,994	206	82,54,725	267	93,78,574	283	11,23,849	...
7th April, 1888	Nalhati	27	1,600	59	27	2,247	82	86,372	62	95,234	69	8,862	...
7th ditto	Tirhoot	246	35,011	142	259	39,909	154	15,81,772	126	18,11,427	141	2,29,655	...
31st March, 1888	Wardha Coal	45	28,025	623	45	18,773	417	7,39,069	319	7,36,880	319	...	2,189
31st ditto	Burma	333	96,251	289	333	72,387	217	28,51,869	168	32,10,625	189	3,58,756	...
31st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	42	6	7	140	19	(*g*) 4,567	17	10,539	36	5,972	...
31st ditto	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	4,42,435	235	2,481	5,47,264	221	2,29,46,949	237	2,13,08,827	167	...	16,38,122
31st ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,788	102	125	14,928	119	5,63,383	88	6,50,448	103	93,065	...
31st ditto	Jorhat	31	631	21	31	674	22	38,718	28	48,265	36	9,547	...
31st ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	1,564	42	37	1,872	51	(*h*) 32,712	43	79,470	42	46,758	...
	TOTAL	3,342	7,50,280	224	4,021	8,37,188	208	3,71,00,136	216	3,73,36,289	183	2,36,153	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,649	39,60,082	340	12,856	39,70,477	309	17,70,97,966	300	17,54,76,180	270	...	16,21,786
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	8,68,86,192	147	8,97,72,964	138	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,02,11,774	153	8,57,03,216	132	...	45,08,558
	Assisted Companies.												
31st March, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	7,922	118	67	9,887	148	2,94,290	86	3,02,794	89	8,504	...
24th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,310	107	78	7,754	99	3,41,882	85	4,02,857	101	60,975	...
24th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	...	(*i*)	...	...	(*i*)	...	(*f*) 18,14,873	112	(*k*) 19,35,822	102	1,20,949	...
7th April, 1888	Tarakessur	22	6,022	271	22	5,803	261	2,43,734	215	2,61,146	230	17,412	...
	Total	167	22,254	133	167	23,444	140	26,94,779	107	29,02,619	104	2,07,840	...
	Native States.												
31st March, 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	22,256	115	193	35,379	183	9,64,841	97	10,30,922	104	66,081	...
7th April, 1888	Jodhpore	98	6,646	68	124	7,200	58	2,11,404	64	3,47,029	55	1,35,625	...
31st March, 1888	H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State	208	27,097	130	277	34,075	123	14,53,162	136	15,87,754	138	1,34,592	...
31st ditto	Mysore	140	10,161	73	140	11,003	79	4,79,259	67	5,04,504	73	25,245	...
7th April, 1888	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,665	45	59	3,220	55	1,52,483	50	1,51,808	50	...	675
31st March, 1888	Morvi	68	2,958	44	68	3,672	54	54,213	31	1,36,417	39	82,204	...
7th April, 1888	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	(*l*) 180	9	21	1,000	48	(*l*) 180	9	38,661	36	38,481	...
	TOTAL	787	71,963	91	882	95,549	108	33,15,542	92	37,97,095	89	4,81,553	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla, and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November, 1886, to 26th March, 1888.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September, 1887, to 24th March, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 26th March, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd November, 1886, to 26th March, 1887.
(*i*) Return not received.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 19th March, 1887.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 17th March, 1888.
(*l*) Total receipts for six days, from 21st to 26th March, 1887.

SIMLA, *19th April, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1888.

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 THÚR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	29 5	32 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	8 10	12 0
Vizagapatam	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 5	11 5	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	9 6	9 6
Godávari	10 13	11 11	...	...	14 14	15 13	16 0	17 0	26 14	28 13	22 14	24 10	29 2	32 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	10 6	10 6
Kistna	11 14	10 14	...	...	14 3	14 13	14 14	15 6	22 2	22 2	...	...	31 5	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 11	145 13	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 11	11 11	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 0	15 0	25 14	25 14	24 6	24 6	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	14 0	13 10	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 2	14 2	25 5	25 5	34 6	36 5	44 5	36 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	15 2	15 2	31 6	31 6	27 5	27 5	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 13	77 13	11 5	11 5
Bellary	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	25 6	25 6	34 14	34 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Kurnool	12 2	12 11	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 10	13 10	32 14	32 14	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 5	11 5
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 6	22 6	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 0	16 10	16 10	...	...	21 2	21 2	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 10	11 10
North Arcot	8 8	7 2	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	35 14	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
South Arcot	9 0	9 6	...	...	14 6	13 14	17 2	17 8	25 3	...	27 0	26 3	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 11	209 0	13 2	12 10
Tanjore	7 6	7 0	...	...	18 5	18 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 2	27 10	30 3	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	9 14	9 14	...	...	16 14	16 10	17 6	17 0	...	...	24 2	25 6	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Madura	9 10	10 14	...	...	15 2	15 2	15 10	15 10	...	...	23 5	23 8	27 14	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	136 2	13 2	13 2
Tinnevelly	8 5	8 8	...	...	14 11	14 11	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	13 2	13 2
Coimbatore	11 8	10 11	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	22 10	22 5	23 14	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	121 8	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	9 3	9 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 0	12 0	21 10	21 10	16 13	16 13	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	9 3
Salem	11 2	10 3	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 10	16 0	30 14	27 5	29 8	29 8	32 8	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	184 10	13 8	12 6
South Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 b	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	12 11
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 0	155 8	13 8	13 8
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	9 13	9 10	14 4	15 3	6 7	6 10	10 13	11 3	16 3	16 0	14 2	14 1	14 4	15 14	12 10	13 6	15 4	14 11	18 5	18 5	8 3	8 3	67 1	67 1	11 3	10 1
Dasknohi	12 0	10 0	19 0	18 6	8 0	6 8	12 8	11 0	19 0	18 6	15 0	14 6	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 6	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	14 8	14 8	22 12	22 12	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	20 0	17 12	13 14	13 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	11 7	11 7	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Surat	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	13 6
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 6	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 12	12 12
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 12	15 7½	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	18 14½	14 4	16 6	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Násik	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 8	106 8	12 12	12 12
Ahmednagar	13 5	11 12	...	...	8 6	8 11	9 12	9 8	20 14	17 3	16 9	...	...	...	15 12	18 5	19 4	18 5	...	...	15 9	15 1	91 6	91 6	11 3	11 11
Poona (City)	11 8	11 5	17 4	17 0	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	17 6	21 12	14 15	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	18 6	17 4	...	...	14 10	14 10	60 13	60 13	11 11	11 2
Sholápur	15 6½	15 6	17 6	17 6	9 8	9 8	11 5	23 5	22 10	22 6	22 6	...	...	...	...	...	22 13	21 10	...	...	17 1	18 1	84 0	84 0	12 0	12 0
Belgaum	14 2	13 14	13 2	13 2	7 1	7 1	10 8	10 3	21 12	21 2	19 11	19 9	...	...	...	...	18 0	11 0	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Satara	15 2	13 6	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	18 6	18 10	16 9	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	...	...	16 8	16 8	116 8	116 8	11 10	11 10
Belgaum	15 8	16 0	13 8	14 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	18 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	64 0	68 0	12 0	13 0
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	10 9	9 14	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 17	13 6	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 11	17 10	17 10	...	...	16 13	16 1	...	...	10 14	12 5	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Karwar	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 13½	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5½	213 5½	11 0	11 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	8 0¾	7 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0¾	9 0	...	...	12 0¾	12 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0¾	19 0	10 0¾	10 4	160 0	160 0	12 0¾	12 6
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	9 2	11 3½	11 3½	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 9	13 11	13 11	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 2½	12 9	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	12 6
Deesa Cantonment	12 15	11 4	17 8	...	7 8	7 4	9 0	9 0	18 8	18 8	16 15	16 13	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 6	...	...	10 8	10 4	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Rájkot Station	13 0	12 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	12 8	16 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	25 8	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 12	...	...	10 0	13 5	160 0	160 0	10 8*	10 4*
Karáchi	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	81 0	81 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	14 0	12 8	15 8	13 8	9 8	8 8	15 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Shikárpur	12 0	11 8	14 0	13 8	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	20 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 12	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	11 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	15 0	13 4	30 0	‡	18 15	19 8	24 0	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	22 4	‡	‡	24 10	24 10	120 0	120 0	10 8a	10 8
Bankoora	15 0	14 8	20 0	19 0	19 8	19 8	22 0	20 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	20 8	22 0	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Beerbhoom	16 8	13 8	...	...	15 0	15 12	21 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0b	10 8
Midnapore	15 0	15 0	40 0	...	20 0	22 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0c	9 0 0
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0d	9 0 0
Howrah	§	§	...	...	14 4	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 2
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	13 9	13 3	19 5	20 13	11 12	10 15	18 5	17 8	16 2	16 0	14 6	11 13	...	...	12 4	12 13	20 4	18 3	12 7	21 3	18 4	18 6	95 0	95 0	10 6	9 10
24-Pergunnahs	17 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	22 13	21 4	20 0	...	21 4	22 8	90 0	90 0	10 0e	9 8
Nuddea	16 6	16 0	32 0	22 0	14 8	18 14	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10½	22 14	...	...	24 10	24 10	...	...	9 2f	9 2
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0g	9 2
Jessore	13 4	13 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 10	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	...	...	27 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	9 10h	8 0
Moorshedabad	16 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	11 6i	11 0
Dinagepore	18 0	15 0	21 0	30 0	18 4	20 0	22 2	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 12j	9 12
Rajshahye	17 4	16 8	45 0	45 0	18 0	16 8	22 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0k	8 4
Rungpore	13 4	11 6	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 10l	8 5
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 4	8 4
Pubna	20 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	18 12	...	...	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	9 12m	9 6
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0n	8 0
Jalpáiguri	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	9 0o	9 0
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	14 8	14 8	40 0	40 0	19 8	19 12	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	8 8p	8 8
Furreedpore	20 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	140 0	9 0	11 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	120 0	120 0	9 4q	9 2
Mymensingh	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	9 8r	9 6
Chittagong	11 8	10 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 7	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	8 0s	7 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0t	7 0

* In common use. † Not procurable. ‡ No sale. § Not available.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 10-8 seers, Raneegunge 9-10 seers.
b At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.
c In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 11 seers, Tumlook 8 seers and Contai 9 seers.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 10 seers and Jehanabad 10 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 9 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 8 seers, Barrackpore 9-2 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 10 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 10-8 seers, and Ranaghat 9-14 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 9-2½ seers, and Bagirhat 8 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Magura 9 seers, Narail 7½ seers, and Bongong 9-2 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jungipore 10-8 seers, Kandi 11 seers, and Lalbagh 10 seers.
j At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 8-4 seers, and Nowgong 8 seers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda 7 seers.
m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10-8 seers per rupee.
n Retail price of salt at Siliguri 8 seers and Kurseong 7 seers per rupee.
o At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 8 seers, Munshigunge 8-14 seers, and Narainguge 9 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 8 seers, Perozepore 9 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Attea 10 seers, Jamalpore 9 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, Kishoregunge 8 seers, and Netrokona 10-10 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 6-8 seers per rupee.
t At Panchgatchia retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1888—*continued.*

	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	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 corocana*).		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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*																										
Eastern Districts —*continued.*																										
Tipperah	12 8	13 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	14 8½	14 8½	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Behar.																										
Patna	20 0	16 0	30 0	29 0	11 8	11 8	20 8	20 8	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gya	17 8	15 8	25 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	20 4	18 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	19 8	14 8	28 8	22 8	13 0	10 8	18 0	18 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	21 8	22 8	22 8	15 8	15 0	160 0	120 0	10 0*u*	10 0
Durbhunga	16 0	13 8	28 0	35 0	12 0	14 8	20 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	31 0	33 0	18 0	18 8	22 0	20 12	27 0	25 12	17 0	16 12	160 0	160 0	10 0*v*	9 8
Mozufferpore	14 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	24 0	22 0	27 8	27 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*w*	9 8
Sarun	17 0	15 0	27 0	26 12	8 8	8 8	20 12	20 10	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	22 8	20 0	26 8	25 14	23 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Chumparun	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0*x*	9 8
Monghyr	20 0	19 6	29 7	24 2	13 14	13 14	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	21 0	31 8	27 14	31 8	26 4	21 0	18 14	126 0	126 0	10 8*y*	10 8
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	30 6	30 6	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	26 8	26 8	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 1
Purneah	16 0	16 0	26 8	26 8	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	8 8*z*	8 8
Maldah	19 0	18 8	...	...	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	...	...	...	16 8	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	34 0	...	24 0	...	200 0	...	9 8	9 ...
Orissa.																										
Cuttack	15 12	14 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 11	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Pooree	14 7	13 2	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	70 0	10 8	9 4
Balasore	15 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 4*a1*	8 8
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
Hazáribágh	15 0*	16 0	23 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 8	†	...	†	...	25 0	27 0	†	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Lohardugga	15 12	15 0	28 0	20 0	15 8	16 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	33 12	34 0	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	23 0*	18 0	140 0	140 0	8 *182*	9 6½
Singbhoom	13 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	320 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Manbhoom	14 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	21 8	22 0	240 0	240 0	8 0*a3*	9 2
ASSAM.																										
Sylhet	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	...	...	11 13	10 8	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 0
Cachar	10 8	10 10½	...	...	13 5½	13 5 15/16	21 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 4½	...	...	10 8	11 2	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 6⅝
Goálpára	23 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Gáro Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Kámrup	10 0	13 5	...	...	10 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	120 0	160 0	7 0	7 12
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 8	...	...	6 0	7 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 12	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Khásí and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.																										
Dehra Dún	14 0	12 8	20 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saháranpur	13 14½	...	15 2	...	8 12	...	13 2	...	18 8	...	17 8	...	21 8	...	21 8	...	17 8	...	18 8	...	17 8	...	129 0	...	10 12	...
Muzaffarnagar	15 14	15 6	22 0	18 11	6 0	6 9	12 2	11 9	19 12	18 11	16 8	17 10	17 10	17 10	15 6	15 6	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	13 4	13 4	132 0	132 0	11 10	11 9
Meerut	14 8	13 8	24 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	17 0	16 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 8	16 8	21 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	16 4	15 12	21 0	18 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	21 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	15 4	14 8	26 0	17 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	17 8	17 0	15 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	17 8	25 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Kumaun	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwál	14 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 13	7 13
Bijnor	14 10	14 1	22 8	18 4	7 14	7 14	12 6	12 6	15 12	16 5	...	16 5	...	...	...	...	20 4	16 0	20 4	16 5	...	...	135 0	135 0	10 11	11 8
Moradabad	17 8	15 10	28 2	22 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 8	20 8	23 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 10	19 8	28 0	22 8	23 0	21 4	125 0	125 0	11 8	11 8
Budaun	17 0	15 0	25 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	...	17 8	...	16 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	17 8	19 0	17 0	24 0	18 8	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Bareilly	15 15	13 2	23 12	15 0	6 4	6 4	11 14	12 8	15 0	16 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 6	15 10	21 4	20 0	18 12	18 12	137 8	137 8	11 4	11 4
Sháhjahánpur	19 8	14 4	27 0	18 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Tarái Pergunnahs	16 4	16 11	22 8	18 12	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 3	25 0	22 8	18 12	17 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 10	16 0	25 0	22 8	20 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Muttra	15 0	14 0	24 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 6	16 0	17 6	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Agra	15 12	14 0	24 8	17 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	22 8	16 8	23 0	20 0	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Farukhabad	16 0	13 6	21 0	18 0½	7 8	7 8	11 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	16 0	...	...	21 8	17 0	160 0	150 0	11 0	11 8
Mainpuri	14 0	12 9	21 0	15 12	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	14 14	...	13 7	...	...	...	...	18 12	15 8	...	16 8	19 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 12
Etáwah	14 0	13 8	21 0	15 8	6 0	6 0	11 12	11 0	16 8	15 4	15 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	23 8	18 0	22 12	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Etah	16 0	13 10	24 4	17 8	8 8	9 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	14 8	11 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	...	14 0	...	...	18 8	14 4	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 2	10 12
Jalaun	18 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Jhánsi	14 8	14 8	19 2½	16 0	8 4	8 4	13 0	13 0	16 9½	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 13	19 4	...	...	...	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Lalitpur	15 8	14 4	26 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Cawnpore	18 0	17 8	26 0	24 8	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	18 0	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	25 8	22 8	26 8	24 8	23 12	24 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Fatehpur	14 4	12 12	19 12	17 0	11 4	12 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Bánda	16 0	15 8	21 4	15 12	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	26 0	18 8	...	...	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Allahabad	15 0	14 8	23 0	23 4	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 12	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 12	22 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	21 14	15 0	27 4	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 2	12 10	...	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	25 4	...	...	32 0	...	140 0	140 0	10 2	10 4
Jaunpur	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Gorakhpur	18 0	16 3	28 13	25 3	10 13	9 14½	16 3	16 3	16 3	16 3	14 6	14 6½	25 3	25 3	19 13	21 9½	25 3	18 0	21 9½	21 9½	23 6	15 13	140 0	140 0	9 3	9 3
Basti	19 0	17 8	26 0	25 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	17 0	...	24 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	14 12	13 4	17 11	17 11	10 5	10 5	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	25 1	12 14	12 14	14	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Mirzapur	17 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	17 1	16 0	21 11	20 10	10 13	10 13½	17 1	16 8	19 0	19 0	18 11	18 7	...	...	13 9	13 9	23 14	20 10	22 12	22 12	20 5	20 5	110 0	110 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	16 12	14 2½	22 8½	19 5	7 12	7 12	16 12	15 7	...	...	16 1½	16 1½	25 12	25 12	12 14	12 14	23 3	20 9½	20 9½	20 9½	19 15½	19 15½	154 8	154 8	9 10½	9 10½
Ballia	16 0	13 0	25 4	23 2	10 4	10 4	18 0	17 4	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	21 4	27 0	26 0	23 2	19 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Pilibhít	16 0	13 0	27 8	20 0	9 0	11 4	13 6	13 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
OUDH.																										
Sultánpur	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Partabgarh	18 6	16 4	26 0	24 8	12 8	13 10	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	9 13
Fyzabad	17 4	15 0	23 12	21 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	14 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	13 8	21 0	20 8	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 13
Kheri	17 0	14 4	27 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	13 8	24 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	17 8	16 13½	22 12	22 0	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 8	22 0	16 0	14 1	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 4	15 0	21 8	19 8	20 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bara Banki	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	17 0	13 0	29 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Rae Bareli	18 8	16 4	23 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	15 8	13 12	17 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 4	21 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 6
Sitapur	19 12	18 0	30 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	14 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 6
Gonda	18 8	16 4	25 8	26 0	14 4	14 0	15 8	15 12	19 8	18 8	16 8	20 8	25 0	25 0	30 0	15 8	24 8	14 12	23 12	23 0	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Unao	18 8	16 8	25 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Hardoi	17 8	14 0	26 0	22 0	7 0	5 0	15 0	12 8	...	17 8	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	15 0	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8

* Ordinary. † Not procurable. ‡ No sales in market.

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 10 seers, Bhabuah 9-8 seers, and Sasseram 10 seers.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 9 seers, and Madhubani 10 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sheetamurhee 9 seers, and Hajipore 9-8 seers.
x At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Muzaffarpur 8-8 seers, and Jamui 9 seers.

z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 10 seers.
z1 At Bhudruck retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
z2 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.
z3 At Govindpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1888—*continued.*

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissar																										
Rohtak	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	...	..	...	...	24 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Gurgaon	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Delhi	No return received.																									
Karnál	15 0	14 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	13 0	31 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	12 0
Umballa	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Simla	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Kangra	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshiárpur	16 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Jullundur	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 4
Ludhiána	17 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Ferozepur	16 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Jhang	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	13 0
Lahore	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Amritsar	No return received.																									
Gurdáspur	19 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	17 0	17 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	15 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	110 0	100 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	112 0	110 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	13 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	58 0	58 0
Bannu	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	39 0	37 0
D. G. Khán	15 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	25 0	23 14
Muzaffargarh	16 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Saugor	19 5	14 3	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	21 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 4
Damoh	24 0	18 7	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 11	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 4	15 8	...	...	9 12	10 0	12 1	13 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	12 1	12 8	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Mandla	24 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	27 8	...	...	13 0	11 0	256 0	256 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	21 5	17 15	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	20 6	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Narsinghpur	16 14	16 10	...	...	11 1	10 8	14 9	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 6	...	...	13 10	13 7	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4
Nimár	15 1	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	16 2	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Ásirgarh Cantonment	13 6	13 0	...	...	9 11	10 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Betul	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	10 0	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 8	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	19 0	15 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	20 9	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 4	11 1	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Wardha	20 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	9 10	7 2
Nágpur	17 8	15 10	...	...	8 7	8 7	12 3	12 3	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 9	12 3	119 0	119 0	9 13	9 13
Chánda	16 2	16 3	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 7	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	615 0	615 0	8 12	8 12
Bhandara	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	...	...	11 4	10 0	210 0	200 0	9 8	9 4
Bálághát	23 10	22 5	...	...	14 7	14 7	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 10	...	...	15 0	5 4	192 0	192 0	9 8	8 8
Raipur	21 13	21 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	17 4	64 0	64 0	8 4	8 5
Bilaspur	24 5	23 11	...	...	15 11	15 11	20 1	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	22 5	...	...	19 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 2	14 0	20 2	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	8 5	8 5
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	20 0	11 8
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	†	...	...	225 0	50 0	42 0	36 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	469 11	469 11	37 5	22 13
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	13 2	12 6	13 6	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	19 8	19 8	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 7	14 7
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	15 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	13 2	...	27 5	...	...	154 4	154 4	19 5	19 5
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	27 14	27 14
Prome	12 2	16 3	...	...	11 3	10 5	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	33 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	107 9	107 9	14 0	14 0
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 8	17 1	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	225 11	272 15	17 11	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	207 0	...	14 1
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 3	11 3
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	30 3
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	16 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	24 2
Mergui	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 12	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	14 2	11 5
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	9 12	9 13	...	...	9 6	9 4	11 3	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	23 0	23 0
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad	12 11	13 3	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 14	10 14	19 7	19 7	23 0	20 1	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 8	14 2	...	...	12 11	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 6
Boláram	14 9	14 4	...	...	7 3½	7 3½	9 10	9 4	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 3	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghát	11 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	No return received.																									
Akola																										
Ellichpur																										
Buldana																										
Wún																										
Básim																										
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	11 0	8 8	12 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	12 8	14 0	30 0	24 8	...	...	28 0	36 0	...	...	14 8	15 8	...	...	15 0	18 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	12 0	...	11 12	11 12	13 0	13 4	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	44 0	43 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	144 0	144 0	10 12	10 12
Túmkúr	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	48 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	9 4	9 0
Mysore	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	37 0	...	...	14 12	14 0	...	...	14 4	16 8	84 0	84 0	8 8	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 10	12 10	16 13	16 13	44 1	44 1	...	...	52 14	52 14	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	23 2	23 2	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	7 0 0
Chitaldroog	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	11 0	14 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	56 0	55 0	65 0	65 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	12 8	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	39 0	38 8	...	...	26 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8

* Rı-4 per 100 cobs. † None in market. ‡ Rı per cart-load.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1888—*concluded.*

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 THÛR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
RAJPUTANA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jeypore	14 0	12 4	20 4	15 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 12	18 0	17 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	13 8	14 0	18-0 to 20 8	15-8 to 16 12	17 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Kishengurh	12 8	11 12	16 8	17 0	9 0	9 0	11 10	10 0	16 12	16 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 4	18 0	14 15	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 10	13 4
Kerowlee	14 6	10 15	21 14	15 10	11 4	10 10	12 8	11 4	20 10	14 6	17 8	15 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	21 15	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Ulwur	13 14	13 1	19 13	15 13	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 7	18 0	17 7	15 12	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 2	17 12	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	12 11	12 5
Bhurtpore (City)	13 11	13 4	23 7	15 10	7 10	7 10	8 15	8 15	16 12	16 14	15 10	15 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 7	17 7	18 8	18 8	18 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 8
Ajmere	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	13 8	12 12	15 12	14 5½	4 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	16 14	15 2	14 14	14 8	...	...	...	...	17 12	15 4	..	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	13 0	11 4	21 8	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	12 0	12 6
Sirohee	12 9	10 8	19 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8
Abu	10 10	10 10	15 10	15 10	6 6	6 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 8	11 8
Anádra	11 1	11 1	17 8	17 8	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Bálmere	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2
Jeysulmere	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 0	10 0	14 4	13 10	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	15 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	*	...	21 0	21 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 14½	16 0¼	16 0¼	9 6	9 12¼	9 12¼	10 2½	14 13½	14 7¼	11 11½	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 13¼	14 1	16 12¾	14 7¼	17 3	17 3	9 12½	9 12¼	200 0	200 0	10 2½	10 2½
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	16 4	16 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 4	21 14	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Partábgarh ( )	13 2	12 8	18 12	15 10	8 12	9 10	11 4	11 4	14 6	13 12	11 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	16 4	15 10	18 12	18 12	...	...	15 10½	16 11
Marwar (Jodhpore)"	11 14	11 12	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	15 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 7	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 6
Bickaneer	10 0	10 0	...	...	3 9	3 9	8 7	8 7	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	15 3½	14 10½	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	13 4	16 0
Poondee	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	10 12	10 8	11 6	11 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Kotah	16 0	14 12	10 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12
Tonk	12 4	11 15	16 1	14 7	9 9	9 9	10 10	10 10	17 6	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	13 9	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 7	11 3
Dhallawar	13 0	11 11	15 2	10 15	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	15 11½	14 11½	11 4	10 11	...	...	11 12½	11 12½	17 7½	14 9	14 10½	13 13	7 13½	7 13½	175 0	175 0	10 8½	10 8½
Shahpoora	12 6	11 8	15 4	14 0	8 10	9 0	11 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 2
Dholpur	13 5	13 8	19 3	16 14	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	18 0	16 15	15 12	15 4	...	...	15 12	15 12	16 5	16 6	...	...	25 8	21 0	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	No return received.																									
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	11 11	11 9	16 0	16 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 3	15 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 2	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 5	11 7	14 12	13 10	7 4	7 4	9 5	9 9	14 12	13 3	12 11	12 0	‡	‡	9 1	9 1	15 15	12 6	15 7	14 8	17 8	15 15	126 14	126 14	9 14	10 8
Goona	15 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	23 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 0
Raghelkhand (Sutna)	20 8	18 8	32 4	27 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	27 0	22 0	‡	‡	32 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 6	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	12 11	11 14	16 10	12 10	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 5	14 8	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 10	16 2	14 13	11 11	11 3	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	§	...	§	...	§	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	§	53 5¼	45 12	9 0	9 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Seven and a half pies per bundle. † Six pies per bundle. ‡ Not sold. § Not procurable.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th April 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
HYDERABAD.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Secunderabad	13 3	13 3	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 14	11 4	19 7	17 12	20 1	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	*Nil*	14 2	15 8	...	*Nil*	12 3	13 3	115 0	115 0	8 6	8 6
Bolaram	14 4	14 1	...	...	7 3¼	5 7	9 4	9 4	20 1	18 13	...	...	...	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	16 3	17 2	...	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	116 14	116 14	9 0	8 11
Chadarghát	10 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 0	21 0	22 0	...	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	14 0	15 0	...	*Nil*	13 4	13 4	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 4	9 10	11 1	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	23 0	20 0

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 25th April, 1888.

During the past week the distribution of pressure, the winds, and weather have been fairly constant throughout. Pressure has been high over the west and south of the Peninsula, relatively low over Western Bengal, and lowest along the foot of the North-West Himalaya. This distribution has been accompanied by the usual circulation of the air, but the south-westerly winds from the Bay into Bengal has been somewhat unusually strong, and the spring rainfall in East Bengal and Assam has been more than normally copious. In Ceylon the rainfall during the week has been so heavy and continuous as to lead to the supposition that it may be the *chota barsat*. If so, it is somewhat in advance of its usual date.

On the 19th the barometer was falling, except over North-Western and Central India. It was highest on the North Konkan Coast and relatively high in the north-west of the Punjab, lowest in the neighbourhood of Ludhiana and relatively low over Western Bengal. The weather was in a slightly unsettled state. Four stations in the Peninsula reported light showers, and general, though on the whole light, rain had fallen in Assam and Eastern Bengal. In the Punjab duststorms without rain occurred at several stations; and Murree had a light thundershower. On the 20th the only important change was over the Peninsula, where the weather had become much more unsettled, and showers were reported from the majority of stations. Probably largely due to this rainfall was the brisk fall of temperature which was shown over the Central Provinces, the Deccan, and Central India. In the Berars the fall exceeded 12° and at several stations amounted to more than 5°. Maxima exceeding 100° were numerous, the highest reported being 108°-8″ at Raipur. The reports of the 21st showed that rain had almost ceased in the Peninsula, but in Assam and East and Central Bengal moderate showers had fallen generally. Temperature changes were somewhat irregular, except in Bengal and Behar, where there was a fall. The highest maxima recorded were 108°-4″ at Jacobabad and 107°-6″ at Allahabad.

On the 22nd thunderstorms were again reported from several places in the Peninsula, and thundershowers and nor'-westers from Assam and Bengal. The amounts were nowhere very large, but the occurrence of the storms indicated a slightly disturbed condition of the atmosphere over a largish area. The Chart of the 23rd showed a small depression overlying the central districts of the Punjab, to the north of which slight rain was falling, while showers continued to fall both in Assam and in the Peninsula. On the 24th the lowest pressures were transferred from Upper India to the east of the North-Western Provinces. Rain still fell at the majority of stations in the Punjab, as well as over Assam and East and North Bengal. On the 25th rain had almost ceased in Upper India, but in North-Eastern India both the amount and area of the rainfall had increased. During the whole week strong southerly winds were experienced at the head of the Bay. On the last few days of the week temperature generally decreased in Northern India and increased in the Peninsula, the

changes on some occasions being large, the final results being that at the close of the week the maxima over the greater part of the country were generally lower than they had been at the beginning.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to Provinces:

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burma ...	2	0·21
Bengal and Assam ...	11	2·45
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3	0·56
Punjab ...	4	0·23
Hill Stations ...	5	1·49
Ceylon ...	2	14·03
Malabar Coast ...	5	2·91
Bombay ...	5	1·33
Berars and Central Provinces ...	3	0·12
Guzerat and Central India ...	1	1·24
Sind—Rajputana ...	1	0·44
Madras ...	9	4·01

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *27th April, 1888.* for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st April, 1888.*—Moderate rain in all districts, except Madras and Chingleput. More rain wanted in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Anantapur and Madura. Paddy damaged by hailstones in Anantapur. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar and in parts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and Nilgiris, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and Salem. No material fluctuations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th April, 1888.*—Rain in parts of Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara,—beneficial to agricultural operations in Belgaum, but injurious to cotton in Dharwar. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking in progress in parts of Kaira, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Harvesting of late crops completed in Surat and Bijapur,—still progressing in some districts. Ploughing operations for next season's crop in progress in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Kathiawar, and sowing commenced in Kurrachee. Probable outturn of late crops 13 annas in Shikarpur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th April, 1888.*—Considerable rain throughout Eastern and Central Bengal and in parts of Northern Bengal; light showers in Western Bengal; a heavy shower in Purneah on the 23rd; no rain throughout the remainder of the Province. Rain very beneficial to cultivation of early rice and jute. Rain wanted in Burdwan, Rajshahye, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions. Spring rice harvest begun, good outturn expected. Sugarcane and indigo doing well. *Rabi* threshing and opium weighments still proceeding. *Mahua* is a good crop in Chota Nagpur, except in parts; but a bad crop in Sonthal Parganas. No material change in price of rice during last fortnight. Common rice cheaper than last year in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, but dearer almost elsewhere. Distress in Pooree no longer apprehended.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th April, 1888.*—The weather is hot and in some districts cloudy, with easterly winds. The harvest is almost over, and the outturn is good. Tobacco, indigo, and sugarcane are being irrigated. The supply of foodgrains is sufficient. Prices are steady, with slight fluctuations. The condition of cattle is generally good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th April, 1888.*—Slight rain at Peshawar. In most districts prices are stationary and in a few falling. *Kharif* ploughings and sugarcane and cotton weedings in progress. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops also in progress. *Rabi* prospects are reported good, except in Jullundur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, where they are average. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder still scarce in some districts. Poppy crops reaped in Jullundur and Amritsar. Extraction of opium progressing in Sialkote. Produce is reported small from Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th April, 1888.*—Weather hot, with little rain in Seoni, Hoshangabad, and Nagpur. Threshing and winnowing of wheat in progress and other winter crops continue good. Ploughing for autumn crops commenced in places. Sugarcane thriving. Cattle in fair condition, but grass is becoming scarce.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st April, 1888.*—The prospects of the dry weather crops continue to be generally satisfactory, except that the rice in the

south-west of the Shwebo district of Upper Burma has been damaged by the gale and hail. There was a considerable fall of rain in the Mandalay, Shwebo, Yeu, Sagaing, Pagan, Minbu, and Myadaung districts, and a slight fall in four other districts in Upper Burma and in five districts of Lower Burma. Except in Shwebo crops are not affected by this rain, so far as is yet known. The price of paddy has risen in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Amherst, Kyaukse, Meiktila, and Taungdwingyi districts, and has fallen in the Myingyan district.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th April, 1888.*—Favourable rain all over Province, except in the Garo Hills, where fall has been insufficient, and in Sylhet, where it was excessive. Drought has done harm in former district, and floods are feared in latter. Sugarcane planting continues. Prospects of crops good. Tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th April, 1888.*—Rainfall good throughout the State. Standing crops reported to be in good condition. Out-turn of harvests fair. Condition of cattle generally good.

There has been a little rain in Coorg, but in South Coorg it has been insufficient for the coffee blossoms.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th April, 1888.*—Weather warm and sometimes cloudy. Cultivators busily engaged in preparation of the land for ensuing season. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in Amraoti and Basim districts. No marked change in prices.

Some rain has fallen at Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects continue fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th April, 1888.*—Few showers during the week in Gwalior. No other changes since the last report, except in Bhopal and Bhopawar, where prices of foodgrains are reported to be rising.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th April, 1888.*—Some rain at Jeypore. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops almost harvested. Crop prospects and agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder fairly sufficient. Prices steady, and falling at places. Opium collected.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th April, 1888.*—No rain; but it is needed. Harvesting of potatoes commenced in the Valley.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LII of 1887-88.

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 last 5 days of March, 1887. Total.	Receipts for last 5 days of March, 1887. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st March, 1888. Total.	Receipts for week ending 31st March, 1888. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 31st March, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April, 1887, to 31st March, 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1887-88.	Total decrease in 1887-88.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th April, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,10,732	161	693	1,45,420	210	66,27,386	187	68,89,120	192	2,61,734	...
7th ditto	Madras	831	1,32,619	159	842	1,89,975	226	80,73,570	186	82,19,286	186	1,45,716	...
7th ditto	South Indian	654	65,957	101	654	1,07,235	164	50,68,171	149	50,95,792	149	27,621	...
7th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,72,305	514	1,504	9,89,812	658	3,96,76,174	507	3,96,17,611	505	...	58,563
31st March, 1888	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,53,289	549	461	3,24,000	703	1,33,98,729	557	1,23,25,434	511	...	10,73,295
	Total	4,136	13,34,902	323	4,154	17,56,442	423	7,28,44,030	338	7,21,47,243	332	...	6,96,787
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
14th April, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,42,376	489	1,519	9,31,112	615	4,69,85,814	596	4,63,23,398	587	...	6,62,416
14th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,751	171	57	10,493	183	5,51,330	185	5,09,686	171	...	41,644
14th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	656	55	12	911	76	47,951	77	48,119	77	168	...
14th ditto	Sindia	75	6,159	82	75	6,892	92	4,06,458	105	4,41,117	113	34,659	...
31st March, 1888	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	2,79,302	168	1,664	3,64,000	219	1,81,96,602	210	1,69,49,155	195	...	12,47,537
7th April, 1888	Bengal-Nagpur	149	40,277	270	149	49,136	329	13,18,582	170	13,28,413	171	9,833	...
7th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	566	40,078	71	850	72,525	85	18,23,106	90	32,28,345	78	14,05,179	...
7th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,059	40	36	1,046	40	94,909	51	88,643	47	...	6,266
7th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,770	66	136	21,024	155	1,48,914	68	2,89,805	97	1,40,891	...
7th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	56	2,354	42	105	4,466	43	(*e*) 62,179	56	2,17,969	47	1,55,790	...
	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,341	40	...	...	(*f*) 97,642	111	97,642	...
	Total	4,176	11,25,388	269	4,686	14,56,546	311	6,96,35,995	334	6,95,22,294	293	...	1,13,701
	State Lines worked by Government.												
7th April, 1888	Eastern Bengal State Railway System (*c*)	606	1,31,038	216	676	1,88,651	279	83,85,763	266	95,67,225	283	11,81,462	...
7th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,566	58	27	1,781	65	87,938	62	97,264	69	9,326	...
7th ditto	Tirhoot	246	27,643	112	259	35,179	136	10,09,414	125	18,51,250	141	2,41,836	...
7th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,066	290	45	18,742	416	7,52,135	321	7,56,335	321	4,200	...
31st March, 1888	Burma	333	62,231	187	333	66,102	199	20,14,100	168	32,78,985	189	3,64,885	...
7th April, 1888	Cherra-Companyganj	7	27	4	7	133	19	(*g*) 4,594	16	10,672	36	6,078	...
7th ditto	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	3,28,088	174	2,481	5,04,598	203	2,32,75,037	237	2,19,73,987	169	...	13,01,050
7th ditto	Bengal Central	125	8,517	68	125	14,877	119	5,71,900	88	6,71,325	103	99,425	...
7th ditto	Jorhat	31	731	24	31	558	18	39,449	25	48,823	36	9,374	...
7th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	1,061	29	37	1,873	51	(*h*) 33,773	43	81,769	42	47,996	...
	Total	3,342	5,73,968	172	4,021	8,32,494	207	3,76,74,103	216	3,83,37,635	184	6,63,532	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		11,654	30,34,258	260	12,861	40,45,482	315	18,01,54,128	301	18,00,07,172	272	...	1,46,956
Gross Estimated Expenses		...	...	...	...	...	...	8,80,65,001	147	9,18,15,932	139	...	...
Net Receipts		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,20,89,127	154	8,81,91,240	133	...	38,97,887
	Assisted Companies.												
7th April, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	5,338	80	67	6,355	95	2,99,627	86	3,08,848	89	9,221	...
31st March, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	6,218	80	78	7,712	99	3,48,100	86	4,10,569	101	62,469	...
7th April, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	35,258	94	376	36,600	97	18,85,396	111	20,16,216	103	1,30,820	...
14th ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,529	160	22	5,425	244	2,47,263	214	2,68,455	232	21,192	...
	Total	543	50,343	93	543	56,092	103	27,80,386	109	30,04,088	106	2,23,702	...
	Native States.												
7th April, 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	19,525	101	193	31,930	165	9,84,366	98	10,62,852	106	78,486	...
7th ditto	Jodhpore	124	3,927	32	124	8,000	65	2,15,331	63	3,58,081	55	1,42,750	...
7th ditto	H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State	208	20,884	100	277	34,780	126	14,74,046	136	16,22,534	137	1,48,488	...
7th ditto	Mysore	140	7,219	52	140	10,314	74	4,89,366	67	5,14,818	70	25,452	...
7th ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	2,623	44	59	6,030	102	1,55,106	50	1,58,446	51	3,340	...
31st March, 1888	Morvi	68	3,431	50	68	3,591	53	57,644	32	1,39,833	40	82,189	...
7th April, 1888	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	336	16	21	1,100	52	(*i*) 516	15	39,432	36	38,916	...
	Total	813	57,945	71	882	95,745	109	33,76,375	92	38,95,996	90	5,19,621	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Total receipts from 20th November, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 15th September, 1887, to 31st March, 1888.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd November, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.
(*i*) Total receipts from 21st to 31st March, 1887.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, *26th April, 1888.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 2nd May, 1888.

All over Northern India during the past week the weather has been in an unsettled state. The principal foci of disturbance have been Assam and Bengal on the one hand, and the Punjab and Rajputana on the other, but the intermediate region comprising the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Rohilkhand and part of Central India, though less constantly disturbed than the districts to the East and West, has been by no means settled; and on the evening of the 30th April a storm, apparently a severe example of the nor-'wester type, crossed the upper part of the North-Western Provinces. It gave rain to Bareilly, Meerut, Roorkee, and the whole of that part of the North-Western Provinces; but as the direct course of the storm did not cross any of the meteorological stations, there is no indication in the Report of winds of the force of those experienced at Moradabad.

On the 26th pressure was lowest over Sind, the Central Punjab, and the upper part of the North-Western Provinces; relatively low over the east of the Central Provinces, Chutia-Nagpur, the Circars, and Orissa. It was high both on the West Coast and in Upper Assam; and gradients were unusually steep over Guzerat and Sind. Strongish winds prevailed over the head of the Bay and poured much moisture into North-Eastern India, so that overcast skies and rain were reported from Arakan, Assam, and Bengal. Strong westerly to north-westerly winds prevailed over the whole of Western India. Temperature had decreased, except in the Punjab and Rajputana and at some stations in the South. In Bengal and the Central Provinces the fall was large. The maxima were nowhere excessive, the highest being 110° at Jacobabad and 107° at Nagpur. The Chart of the 27th showed little or no alteration in the general features of the weather, but a considerable increase of heat had occurred over a large part of India. Cloud and rain continued over Arakan, Assam, and Bengal, but elsewhere the weather was fine. The maximum

temperatures were higher than those of the previous day, Jacobabad registering 113°, Cuddapah 110°, and Kurnool 109°. On the 28th the barometer was falling briskly in the Punjab, and a low pressure area had been formed along the foot of the hills, extending from Roorkee to Sialkot. There was a good deal of irregular wind movement about this centre of depression. Elsewhere the wind directions were unchanged. Much cloud prevailed over North-Eastern India and the Eastern Peninsula, and moderate showers and thunderstorms were reported from that region. Temperature changes were generally moderate or small, but the maxima had fallen again. On the 29th pressure was giving way everywhere, and the Punjab depression had intensified and extended southward. A strong westerly to north-westerly wind prevailed over Western and Central India, and temperature had very generally increased. Slight rain had fallen at Delhi, and the sky was clouding over in Upper India. In Eastern India the area of rainfall had contracted. On the following day, the 30th, pressure had again fallen—most in the Punjab and Sind—and the range between the Peninsula and the Punjab was unusually large for the time of year. Strong westerly to north-westerly winds continued over Western and Central India, while the southerly winds from the Bay remaining strong gave general rain and cloud to Bengal, Assam, and Arakan. Temperature showed a general inclination to fall. The Chart of the 1st showed that, while the barometer had risen over the greater part of the country, it had fallen over the Punjab, and that consequently the depression over the Punjab had considerably intensified. Gradients were exceptionally steep for the season over India, and the winds very strong in nearly all parts of the country. Over North-Western India there was a general indraught towards the Punjab depression. Temperature had fallen, and the sky was overcast over a large part of Northern India. Rain was reported from Murree, Sialkot, and Simla, and a line of rainfall extending from Mussoorie to Delhi and Bareilly probably marked out the region affected by the storm noticed above. A few showers were reported from Bengal. On the 2nd the barometer was rising, except in Assam and Burmah. In the Punjab the rise had been very rapid, and the depression over that Province had almost filled up. There was, however, a strong indraught of wind towards the depression, and rain had fallen on its eastern and northern sides. Strong north-westerly and westerly winds had set in at the Indus Valley stations, indicating a strong flow of air from Afghanistan into the Punjab, Sind, &c. Accompanying this inflow of air from Afghanistan was a brisk fall of temperature and a great decrease of humidity. Numerous duststorms and thunderstorms had occurred over Northern India, and some local showers in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to Provinces:

Divisions.		No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burmah	...	4	5·37
Bengal and Assam	...	14	27·00
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	4	2·38
Punjab	...	3	2·54
Hill Stations	...	5	4·79
Ceylon	...	1	0·03
Malabar Coast	...	3	1·30
Bombay	...	0	0
Berars and Central Provinces	...	0	0
Guzerat and Central India	...	0	0
Sind—Rajputana	...	0	0
Madras	...	3	1·07

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *4th May, 1888.* for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th April, 1888.*—Moderate rain in all districts, except Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, and Travancore. Crops generally good. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar and in parts of Anantapur, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Coimbatore, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and Salem. Prices of paddy and *cholum* slightly rising where not stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd May, 1888.*—Rain in parts of Kurrachee, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking in progress in parts of Kaira, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Harvesting of late crops completed in Ratnagiri,—still progressing in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Poona, Nasik, and Khandesh. Ploughing operations for next season's crops in progress generally throughout the Presidency.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st May, 1888.*—Good general rain fell in Bengal and North Behar, while showers are reported in Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, and Manbhum districts. Weather still unsettled, and more rain expected. Ploughing and early sowings are proceeding; but in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South Behar rain is wanted. Prospects of indigo, *cheena*, and sugarcane are favourable. Sugarcane planting still in progress in some districts. Spring rice harvesting has begun, and promises to yield a good outturn. *Rabi* threshing is almost over, with a fair outturn generally. A severe tornado visited Bhudressur and adjacent villages in Hooghly district on the 27th April, causing much damage to property and some loss of life.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd May, 1888.*—The weather is generally hot and cloudy, with easterly winds. Storms have occurred at Moradabad and Meerut, and in Jhansi and Kumaon the rain which is falling is said to have injured ungathered crops. Summer crops are being irrigated. Markets are well supplied, and prices of foodgrains are steady. The condition of cattle is generally good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd May, 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen at Delhi, Ferozepore, and Rawalpindi; weather threatening, and heavy duststorm on 1st May at Lahore. Prices are falling in five and stationary in eight districts. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops going on. *Kharif* ploughings and sugarcane and cotton weedings in progress. *Rabi* prospects are reported good to average. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder still scarce in some districts. Poppy crops reaped in Jullundur. Produce small in Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd May, 1888.*—Weather hot and windy. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops nearly completed, outturn good. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Sugarcane thriving.

Burma.—No report received.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd May, 1888.*—Rainfall seasonable in Brahmaputra Valley and Hill districts. Fall somewhat excessive in Surma Valley, where some harm has been done. Land being ploughed for late rice. Potatoes doing well in Khasia Hills. Prospects of standing crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd May, 1888.*—Rainfall good in Shimoga and Kadur districts, and slight in other parts in Kolar district.

Crops are suffering from want of water; elsewhere they are reported to be in good condition. Sugarcane planted in parts of the Bangalore districts. Outturn of harvests favourable.

Rainfall slight in Coorg. Want of more rain for coffee blossoms much felt.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd May, 1888.*—In Berar the weather is warm. Cultivators busily engaged in preparation of crops. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder insufficient in Amraoti and some districts. No marked change in prices.

In Hyderabad there was slight rain during the week. Agricultural prospects continue fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd May, 1888.*—Rain in Bhopawar and in Neemuch. Agricultural operations completed, except in Goona. Condition of agricultural stock in Bhopawar reported fair this week. Prices of food-grains are rising in Baghelkand, and are steady in Goona. No other changes since the last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd May, 1888.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops almost harvested. Crop prospects and agricultural stock good generally. Fodder fairly sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th April, 1888.*—Some rain, with hailstorm. Indian corn is being sown.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. I of 1888-89.

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 first 9 days of April, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th April, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 9th April, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 7th April, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
14th April, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	2,08,726	304	693	1,44,832	209	2,08,726	237	1,44,832	209	...	63,894
14th ditto	Madras	831	2,25,130	271	842	1,66,944	198	2,25,130	211	1,66,944	198	...	58,186
14th ditto	South Indian	654	1,29,543	198	654	98,090	150	1,29,543	154	98,090	150	...	31,453
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	14,20,991	944	1,504	10,82,036	720	14,20,991	735	10,82,636	720	...	3,37,455
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	4,52,721	982	461	3,34,000	725	4,52,721	763	3,34,000	725	...	1,18,721
	Total	4,136	24,36,211	589	4,154	18,26,502	440	24,36,211	458	18,26,502	440	...	6,09,709
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
21st April, 1888	East Indian	1,519	12,85,700	846	1,514	9,48,349	626	12,85,700	658	9,48,349	626	...	3,37,351
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	15,004	274	57	10,184	178	15,604	212	10,184	178	...	5,420
21st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,217	101	12	967	81	1,217	70	967	81	...	250
21st ditto	Sindia	75	10,802	144	75	7,987	107	10,802	112	7,987	107	...	2,815
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	5,12,494	308	1,664	3,81,000	229	5,12,494	240	3,81,000	229	...	1,31,494
14th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	66,047	449	149	44,135	296	66,047	349	44,135	296	...	22,812
14th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	566	81,294	144	850	80,343	95	81,294	112	80,343	95	...	951
14th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	30	2,345	65	30	1,926	54	2,345	50	1,926	54	...	419
7th ditto	Indian Midland	42	3,680	88	136	16,329	120	3,680	68	16,329	120	12,649	...
14th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihamau	56	4,132	74	105	4,525	43	4,132	57	4,525	43	393	...
14th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,713	45	...	...	3,713	45	3,713	...
	Total	4,176	19,84,215	475	4,681	14,99,458	320	19,84,215	370	14,99,458	320	...	4,84,757
	State Lines worked by Government.												
14th April, 1888	Eastern Bengal State Railway System (*c*)	645	1,82,490	283	676	1,47,589	218	1,82,490	220	1,47,589	218	...	34,901
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,868	69	27	1,986	73	1,868	54	1,986	73	118	...
14th ditto	Tirhoot	249	32,705	131	259	33,359	129	32,705	102	33,359	129	654	...
14th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	25,092	558	45	17,683	393	25,092	434	17,683	393	...	7,409
14th ditto	Burma	333	1,07,912	324	333	70,998	213	1,07,912	252	70,998	213	...	36,914
14th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	68	10	7	121	17	68	8	121	17	53	...
14th ditto	North-Western (*d*)	1,885	5,72,243	304	2,481	5,85,557	236	5,72,243	235	5,85,557	236	13,314	...
21st ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,878	135	125	13,935	111	10,878	105	13,935	111	...	2,943
14th ditto	Jorhat	31	956	31	31	527	17	956	24	527	17	...	429
7th ditto	Bilaspur-Ftawa (Katni-Umaria Section)	37	638	17	37	1,975	53	638	13	1,975	53	1,337	...
14th ditto	Total	3,384	9,40,850	278	4,021	8,73,730	217	9,40,850	216	8,73,730	217	...	67,120
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	11,666	53,61,276	458	12,856	41,99,690	327	53,61,276	350	41,99,690	327	...	11,61,586
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,17,143	154	18,37,664	143	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,44,133	202	23,62,026	184	...	6,82,107
	Assisted Companies.												
14th April, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	10,785	161	67	6,638	99	10,785	125	6,638	99	...	4,147
31st March, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*e*)		...	...	...	...	...	...
14th April, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	59,524	158	376	36,370	97	59,524	123	36,370	97	...	23,154
21st ditto	Tarakessur	22	9,472	431	22	9,127	415	9,472	335	9,127	415	...	345
	Total	465	79,781	172	465	52,135	112	79,781	133	52,135	112	...	27,646
	Native States.												
14th April, 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	38,639	200	193	33,925	176	38,639	155	33,925	176	...	4,714
14th ditto	Jedhpore	124	9,124	74	124	7,800	63	9,124	57	7,800	63	...	1,324
7th ditto	H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State	208	44,136	212	277	34,665	125	44,136	165	34,665	125	...	9,471
14th ditto	Mysore	140	11,751	84	140	9,872	71	11,751	65	9,876	71	...	1,875
21st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's	59	9,253	157	59	3,610	61	9,253	122	3,610	61	...	5,643
14th ditto	Morvi	68	4,812	71	68	5,016	74	4,812	55	5,016	74	204	...
21st ditto	H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	789	38	21	1,000	48	789	29	1,000	48	211	...
	Total	813	1,18,504	146	882	95,888	109	1,18,504	113	95,888	109	...	22,610

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Return not received.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretar

SIMLA, *3rd May, 1888.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1887 AND 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th January and 28th April 1888.)

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																										AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARU OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		Able-bodied agricultural labourer.	Syce or horse-keeper.	Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.			
2nd half of December 1887.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.
N.-W. PROVINCES.																													
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Saháranpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	9-0 to 10-0
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	8-0 to 12-0
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	8-0 to 9-8
Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 4	4 8 0	10-0to10-13-4
Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Garhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	*	7-8 to 9-6
Budaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	4-0 to 8-0
Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 0 0
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 8-0
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	5 0 0	9-4 to 10-0
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4-0 to 9-0
Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 8 0	9-0 to 10-0
Etáwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	5-0 to 8-0
Jalaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	7-0 to 8-0
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	*	10-0 to 12-0
Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	5 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	10 0 0
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8
Bánda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	10-5 to 15-0
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 7-8
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	7-8 to 9-6
Basti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 8 0	10-0 to 12-0
Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 10 0	7-0 to 7-8
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	6-4 to 8-11
Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Ballia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
OUDH.																													
Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	5 0 0	6-8 to 7-8
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	6-0 to 7-8
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0	3 12 0	7-8 to 9-6
Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	7-0 to 7-8
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 13-2
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	4 8 0	5-0 to 10-0
Rae Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 4 0	7-4 to 7-8
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 8 0	7 12 0
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
2nd half of March 1888.																													
PUNJAB.																													
Gurgaon	14 0	14 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	18 0	130 0	130 0	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	17 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
RAJPUTANA.																													
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 2	11 8	16 8	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 11	15 0	14 5½	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 4½	16 10½	15 0	15 0	12 5½	12 2½	90 0	90 0	12 13½	13 0	...	...	...

* Information not given.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1888.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	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 THÚR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	14 10	15 6	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	30 13	29 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	8 10	8 10
Vizagapatam	14 8	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 5	11 5	25 14	23 13	25 11	23 13	24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	9 6
Godavari	13 8	10 13	...	...	15 13	14 14	18 8	16 0	26 14	26 14	22 14	22 14	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	10 6	10 6
Kistna	11 14	11 14	...	...	13 14	14 3	14 14	14 14	23 3	22 2	...	...	29 13	31 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 11	155 11	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 11	11 11	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 0	15 0	25 14	25 14	24 6	24 6	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	12 8	14 0	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 8	14 2	26 8	25 5	31 14	34 6	31 8	44 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 6	12 13	16 3	15 2	31 6	31 6	22 10	27 5	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 13	77 13	11 14	11 5
Bellary	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	25 6	25 6	34 14	34 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Kurnool	12 2	12 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 10	13 10	32 14	32 14	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 5	11 5
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 3	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	22 6	29 2	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	17 0	16 10	...	...	21 2	21 2	26 11	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 6	11 10
North Arcot	8 8	8 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	35 2	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
South Arcot	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 14	14 6	15 13	17 2	...	25 3	24 10	27 0	25 6	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 11	201 11	13 2	13 2
Tanjore	8 13	7 6	...	...	16 10	18 5	...	20 0	...	...	26 2	26 2	30 3	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	9 3	9 14	...	...	14 0	16 14	14 8	17 6	...	...	24 2	24 2	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Madura	10 2	9 10	...	...	14 11	15 2	15 3	15 10	...	...	23 8	23 5	26 6	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 0	131 3	13 2	13 2
Tinnevelly	9 3	8 5	...	...	13 14	14 11	14 6	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	13 2	13 2
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	22 10	22 5	22 5	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	10 11	11 11
Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 0	12 0	21 10	21 10	16 13	16 13	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	
Salem	10 3	11 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 10	14 10	25 8	30 14	24 10	29 8	30 13	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
South Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 0	141 0	13 8	13 8
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	9 12	9 13	13 14	14 4	6 7	6 7	11 0	10 13	16 3	16 3	13 9	14 2	14 4	14 4	12 3	12 10	14 7	15 4	18 5	18 5	8 3	8 3	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Daskrohi	12 8	12 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 14	14 8	22 12	22 12	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	17 12	20 0	13 14	13 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	11 7	11 7	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Surat	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 12	12 12
Colába (Alibág)	No return received.																									
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 10	13 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	17 3	15 2	14 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	106 0	106 0	11 6	10 8
Násik	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 8	106 8	12 12	12 12
Ahmednagar	14 5	13 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 7	9 8	22 0	21 13	16 11	17 3	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	...	...	16 3	15 9	91 6	91 6	11 0	11 3
Poona (City)	12 8	11 8	17 4	17 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	14 15	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	14 10	14 10	60 13	60 13	11 11	11 11
Sholápur	15 6½	15 6½	17 6	17 6	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	23 4	23 5	22 6	22 6	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 13	...	...	18 10	17 1	89 0	84 0	12 0	12 0
Bijápur	14 9	14 2	13 2	13 2	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 8	21 15	21 12	20 5	19 11	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 0	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Satara	15 2	15 2	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	18 6	18 6	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	...	...	16 6	16 6	116 8	116 8	11 10	11 10
Belgaum	15 8	15 8	13 0	13 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	29 0	30 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	65 0	64 0	12 8	12 0
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 e	14 0	80 e	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 7	13 7	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 11	17 10	17 10	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	10 14	10 12½	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Karwar	12 0	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 2	13 13½	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8½	213 5½	213 5½	11 0	11 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	8 0½	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0½	11 0½	...	...	12 0½	12 0½	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0½	18 0¾	10 0½	10 0½	160 0	160 e	12 0½	12 0½
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	8 9	13 2½	11 3½	6 15	6 15	8 0	8 9	14 4½	13 11	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 15	...	...	13 2½	13 2½	...	...	11 3½	11 0	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Deesa Cantonment	14 4	12 15	19 11	17 8	7 8	7 8	9 3	9 0	17 2	18 8	17 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 8	...	...	10 14	10 8	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Rájkot Station	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	...	...	12 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0*	10 8*
Karáchi	12 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	81 0	81 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	14 0	14 0	15 8	15 8	8 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	21 0	20 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Shikárpur	11 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	9 12	12 0	12 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Sukkur	15 8	15 0	17 8	17 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	22 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 0
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	14 8	15 0	40 0	30 0	18 15	18 15	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	‡	24 0	24 10	120 0	120 0	10 7½a	10 8
Bankoora	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	21 6	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	32 8	32 0	20 8	20 8	320 0	320 0	10 8b	10 8
Beerbhoom	16 8	16 8	...	...	16 8	15 0	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 8c	10 0
Midnapore	17 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	18 8	20 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 0d	9 0
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0e	9 0
Howrah	14 4	§	...	...	14 8	14 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 0
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	14 0	13 9	24 3	19 5	11 15	11 12	18 4	18 5	16 8	16 2	14 8	14 6	...	...	12 13	12 4	22 0	20 4	16 0	12 7	19 4	18 4	95 0	95 0	10 7	10 6
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	17 8	22 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	21 4	120 0	90 0	10 0	10 0f	10 0	
Nuddea	16 6	16 6	26 10½	32 0	14 8	14 8	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 13	...	...	20 0	21 4	120 0	90 0	10 0f	8 0
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10½	26 10½	...	...	22 14	24 10	...	...	9 2g	9 2
Jessore	16 0	13 4	...	...	18 0	16 0	25 8	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0h	8 0
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	22 8	...	...	20 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	8 0i	9 10
Dinagepore	16 0	18 0	...	21 0	21 4	18 4	25 0	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	8 0i	11 6
Rajshahye	20 10	17 4	45 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 12	...	...	10 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 12j	9 0
Rungpore	13 4	13 4	...	...	13 4	13 4	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	24 0	...	...	17 8	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 12k	9 12
Bogra	18 9	15 0	...	...	16 8	15 0	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 12l	9 0
Pubna	20 4	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 10m	8 10
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	30 4	26 4	...	...	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	7 14	8 4
Jalpáiguri	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 12n	9 12
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	14 8	14 8	40 0	40 0	19 8	19 8	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	13 5	120 0	120 0	8 8p	8 8
Furreedpore	16 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	120 0	120 0	9 2q	9 4
Mymensingh	13 12	13 12	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	9 10r	9 8
Chittagong	11 0	11 8	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	9 0s	8 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0t	7 0

* In common use. † Not procurable. ‡ No sale. § Not available.

a At Culna and Ranaegunge retail price of salt 10-8 seers per rupee.
b At Bishenpur retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 11 seers, and Tumlook and Contai 8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 11 seers and Jehanabad 10-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 9 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 8 seers, Barrackpore 8-2 seers, and Dum-Dum 10 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 10 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 10-8 seers, and Ranaghat 9-14 seers.
h At Satkhira retail prices of salt 9-2½ seers per rupee.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Magura 9 seers, Narail 7½ seers, and Bongong 9-2 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jangipore 10-8 seers, Lalbagh 10 seers, and Kasdi 11 seers.
k At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 9-12 seers, and Nowgong 8 seers.
m In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 9-8 seers, Gaibanda 7-8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.
n At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10-4 seers per rupee.
o At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 8 seers, Munshigunge 8-14 seers, and Narainguge 9 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 8 seers, Perozepore 9 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 8 seers, Attea 10 seers, Jamalpore 8-8 seers, and Netrokona 10-10 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.
t At Panchgatchia retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1888—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	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.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	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.*													
Eastern Districts —*continued.*													
Tipperah	12 8 / 12 8	... / ...	17 8 / 17 8	25 0 / 25 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 4 / 14 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	... / ...	... / ...	14 8½ / 14 8½	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	400 0 / 320 0	6 6 / 6 6
Hill Tipperah	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	12 0 / 14 0	26 0 / 26 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0
Behar.													
Patna	20 8 / 20 0	28 0 / 30 0	11 8 / 11 8	21 0 / 20 8	26 0 / 26 0	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 25 0	29 0 / 30 0	29 0 / 29 0	25 0 / 25 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 0 / 10 0
Gya	17 0 / 17 8	26 0 / 25 0	10 0 / 10 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	24 0 / 24 0	... / ...	20 4 / 20 4	160 0 / 160 0	9 8 / 9 8
Shahabad	18 8 / 19 8	29 0 / 28 8	10 8 / 13 0	18 4 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	25 12 / 23 8	28 0 / 22 8	15 4 / 15 8	140 0 / 160 0	10 0u / 10 0
Durbhunga	20 12 / 16 0	30 12 / 28 0	13 0 / 12 0	19 12 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	33 0 / 31 0	... / 18 0	24 0 / 22 0	28 8 / 27 0	20 4 / 17 0	176 0 / 160 0	11 0v / 10 0
Mozufferpore	18 0 / 14 0	28 0 / 30 0	12 0 / 12 0	18 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 30 0	... / ...	25 0 / 24 0	24 8 / 27 8	30 0 / 20 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0w / 10 0
Sarun	17 0 / 17 0	25 8 / 27 0	8 8 / 8 8	20 12 / 20 12	... / ...	... / ...	28 0 / 30 0	16 8 / 17 0	22 8 / 22 8	25 8 / 26 8	26 8 / 23 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0
Chumparun	11 8 / 11 0	30 0 / 30 0	8 0 / 8 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 30 0	... / ...	20 0 / 17 0	28 0 / 27 8	25 0 / 26 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0x / 9 0
Monghyr	20 0 / 20 0	30 8 / 29 7	13 15 / 13 14	16 13 / 17 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / 16 12	31 8 / 31 8	33 9 / 31 8	24 0 / 21 0	126 0 / 126 0	10 0y / 10 8
Bhágalpur	18 15 / 15 2	29 0 / 30 6	16 0 / 16 6	18 15 / 20 3	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	27 12 / 20 3	26 8 / 26 8	24 0 / 17 10	151 8 / 164 0	10 1 / 10 1
Purneah	26 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 26 8	21 0 / 20 0	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	32 0 / 32 0	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 26 0	... / ...	20 0 / 16 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 0z / 8 8
Maldah	20 0 / 19 0	... / ...	13 0 / 14 0	21 8 / 23 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	28 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	120 0 / 120 0	9 8 / 9 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0 / 11 0	... / ...	16 8 / 16 8	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 0 / 22 0	30 0 / 34 0	24 0 / 24 0	200 0 / 200 0	10 0 / 9 8
Orissa.													
Cuttack	17 1 / 15 12	... / ...	13 2 / 10 8	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	18 6 / 19 11	80 0 / 80 0	10 0 / 10 8
Pooree	13 13 / 14 7	... / ...	18 6 / 17 1	24 15 / 23 10	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 1 / 17 1	... / ...	15 12 / 17 1	80 0 / 80 0	10 8s1 / 10 8
Balasore	15 0 / 15 0	13 0 / 13 0	14 0 / 14 0	28 0 / 27 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	200 0 / 200 0	9 8s2 / 9 4
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-Western Frontier Agency.													
Hazáribágh	15 0 / 15 0*	22 0 / 23 0	8 0 / 8 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / †	... / †	25 0 / 25 0	... / †	18 0 / 17 0	20 0 / 20 0	20 0 / 21 0	320 0 / 320 0	8 0 / 8 0
Lohardugga	16 0 / 15 12	28 0 / 28 0	15 0 / 15 8	18 0 / 18 8	... / ...	... / ...	35 0 / 33 12	... / ...	18 8 / 18 8	18 8 / ...	22 0 / 23 0*	140 0 / 140 0	8 10 / 8 1
Singbhoom	15 0 / 13 0	20 0 / 20 0	18 0 / 18 0	24 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 16 0	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	240 0 / 320 0	8 0 / 8 0
Manbhoom	14 0 / 14 0	32 0 / 32 0	14 0 / 15 0	18 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	18 0 / 17 0	35 0 / 30 0	22 8 / 21 8	240 0 / 240 0	8 0 / 8 0
ASSAM.													
Sylhet	15 8 / 16 0	... / ...	15 12 / 15 12	23 10 / 23 10	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	11 12 / 12 0	... / ...	10 12 / 11 13	108 0 / 108 0	9 2 / 9 4
Cachar	11 0 / 10 8	... / ...	15 12 / 13 5½	21 0 / 21 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 4 / 12 3	... / ...	10 8 / 10 8	Sa 0 / So 0	9 8 / 9 8
Goálpára	20 0 / 23 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	10 0 / 11 0	80 0 / 80 0	10 0 / 10 0
Gáro Hills	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	6 0 / 6 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	9 0 / 7 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0 / 8 0
Kámrúp	8 0 / 10 0	... / ...	13 8 / 10 8	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 16 0	... / ...	10 12 / 11 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0
Darrang	7 0 / 7 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	17 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	150 0 / 150 0	8 0 / 8 0
Nowgong	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 0 / 8 0
Sibságar	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 12 0	16 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 13 0	... / ...	9 0 / 7 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 6 / 8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	7 0 / 8 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	8 0 / 8 0	9 0 / 9 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0 / 7 0 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	... / ...	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	9 0 / 11 0	16 0 / 16 0	8 0 / 8 8	100 0 / 100 0	6 8 / 7 0 0
Nágá Hills	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 / 8 0	10 0 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 / 3 8	... / ...	4 0 / 4 0	100 0 / 80 0	4 0 / 7 0 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.													
Dehra Dún	14 8 / 14 0	14 0 / 20 0	7 0 / 7 0	12 0 / 12 0	16 0 / 16 0	17 0 / 17 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	17 0 / 16 0	17 0 / 17 0	16 0 / 16 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 8 / 10 8
Saháranpur	No return received.												
Muzaffarnagar	17 2 / 15 14	24 4 / 22 0	6 9 / 6 0	12 2 / 12 2	21 0 / 19 12	16 8 / 16 8	16 8 / 16 8	17 10 / 17 10	16 8 / 15 6	22 0 / 17 10	19 12 / 17 10	132 0 / 132 0	11 10 / 11 10
Meerut	16 8 / 14 8	25 0 / 24 0	6 0 / 6 0	13 0 / 13 0	23 0 / 16 8	16 8 / 16 8	14 0 / 14 0	14 0 / 14 0	23 8 / 19 8	25 0 / 21 0	22 0 / 21 0	130 0 / 130 0	11 8 / 11 8
Bulandshahr	17 0 / 16 4	26 0 / 21 0	7 0 / 6 0	11 0 / 11 0	17 0 / 21 0	15 0 / 20 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	25 0 / 21 0	22 0 / 21 0	18 0 / 17 0	130 0 / 130 0	11 0 / 11 0
Aligarh	16 8 / 15 4	26 0 / 26 0	5 8 / 6 0	11 0 / 11 8	19 0 / 19 0	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	15 8 / 15 0	27 0 / 19 0	25 0 / 25 0	26 0 / 22 0	140 0 / 140 0	11 8 / 11 8
Kumaun	14 0 / 12 0	14 0 / 13 0	10 0 / 11 0	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	... / ...	22 0 / 20 0	24 0 / 24 0	12 0 / 11 0	... / 18 0	8 0 / 8 0	180 0 / 240 0	7 0 / 8 0
Garhwál	14 0 / 14 0	19 0 / 19 0	8 8 / 8 8	10 12 / 12 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 8 / 7 8	... / ...	8 8 / 8 8	180 0 / 180 0	7 13 / 7 13
Bijnor	16 14 / 14 10	26 7 / 22 8	7 14 / 7 14	12 6 / 12 6	... / 15 12	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 13 / 20 4	... / 20 4	23 10 / ...	135 0 / 135 0	10 13 / 10 11
Moradabad	18 12 / 17 8	27 8 / 28 2	10 8 / 10 8	13 0 / 13 0	25 8 / 25 8	24 4 / 23 8	... / ...	19 0 / 21 0	21 14 / 20 10	26 0 / 28 0	23 0 / 23 0	125 0 / 125 0	11 8 / 11 8
Budaun	17 8 / 17 0	22 12 / 25 0	6 0 / 6 0	12 8 / 12 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	23 0 / 22 0	20 0 / 19 0	28 0 / 24 0	192 0 / 192 0	11 4 / 11 4
Bareilly	16 4 / 15 15	23 2 / 23 12	6 4 / 6 4	12 6 / 11 14	14 6 / 15 0	14 6 / 15 10	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	20 0 / 19 6	19 6 / 21 4	26 4 / 18 12	137 8 / 137 8	11 4 / 11 4
Sháhjahánpur	19 12 / 19 8	27 8 / 27 0	8 8 / 8 8	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / 16 0	24 0 / 24 0	... / 22 0	26 0 / 18 8	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0
Tarái Pergunnahs	19 6 / 16 4	33 12 / 22 8	8 12 / 8 12	12 8 / 12 8	27 8 / 25 0	20 0 / 18 12	... / ...	25 0 / 25 0	22 8 / 15 10	27 8 / 25 0	25 0 / 25 0	100 0 / 100 0	10 0 / 10 0
Muttra	16 0 / 15 0	25 0 / 24 0	8 0 / 8 0	12 8 / 13 0	16 0 / 16 0	15 8 / 15 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	26 8 / 24 0	23 0 / 22 0	25 0 / 22 0	120 0 / 120 0	11 8 / 11 8
Agra	15 0 / 15 12	23 0 / 24 8	5 0 / 10 0	11 8 / 19 8	18 0 / 18 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	14 0 / 15 8	23 8 / 22 8	23 0 / 23 0	15 0 / 15 0	120 0 / 120 0	12 0 / 11 8
Farukhabad	No return received.												
Mainpuri	16 12 / 14 0	23 4 / 21 0	4 8 / 4 8	9 8 / 9 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 12 / 18 12	... / 28 8	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 10 8
Etáwah	17 12 / 14 0	24 12 / 21 0	6 0 / 6 0	13 0 / 11 12	16 8 / 16 8	15 8 / 15 8	10 0 / 12 0	10 0 / 10 0	24 8 / 19 0	28 0 / 23 8	28 12 / 22 12	120 0 / 120 0	11 8 / 11 8
Etah	16 8 / 16 0	24 4 / 24 12	8 8 / 8 8	11 0 / 11 8	14 0 / 10 0	12 0 / 11 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	16 0 / 14 0	... / ...	16 8 / 14 4	120 0 / 120 0	11 4 / 11 2
Jalaun	19 0 / 18 0	22 0 / 22 0	9 0 / 9 0	11 0 / 10 0	17 0 / 17 0	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 26 0	18 0 / 18 0	26 0 / 26 0	140 0 / 140 0	12 0 / 12 0
Jhánsi	No return received.												
Lalitpur	16 0 / 15 8	23 0 / 26 0	9 0 / 9 0	11 0 / 11 0	19 8 / 19 0	15 0 / 15 0	24 0 / 20 0	16 0 / 16 0	22 8 / 23 0	20 0 / 20 0	11 0 / 11 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 4
Cawnpore	18 8 / 18 0	26 0 / 26 0	10 8 / 10 8	13 8 / 14 0	17 0 / 17 8	17 0 / 17 8	‡ / ‡	20 0 / 19 0	26 0 / 25 8	26 0 / 26 8	26 0 / 23 12	155 0 / 160 0	13 0 / 12 4
Fatehpur	14 4 / 14 4	20 0 / 19 12	11 4 / 12 12	12 12 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 8 / 22 0	... / ...	24 8 / 18 0	160 0 / 160 0	9 12 / 9 12
Bánda	20 8 / 16 0	22 8 / 21 4	8 0 / 8 0	16 0 / 16 0	19 0 / 19 0	17 8 / 17 8	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	26 12 / 26 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	160 0 / 160 0	9 8 / 10 8
Allahabad	No return received.												
Hamírpur	20 10 / 21 14	25 4 / 27 4	8 0 / 8 0	12 10 / 12 2	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 6 / 30 0	... / ...	29 14 / 32 0	140 0 / 140 0	10 12 / 10 2
Jaunpur	14 0 / 15 0	16 0 / 16 0	7 0 / 7 0	14 0 / 14 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	23 12 / 22 0	... / ...	19 12 / 21 0	140 0 / 140 0	9 0 / 9 0
Gorakhpur	18 0 / 18 0	28 13 / 28 13	10 6½ / 10 13	16 3 / 16 3	... / 16 3	... / 14 6	21 9½ / 25 3	18 0 / 19 13	27 0 / 25 3	21 9½ / 21 9½	27 0 / 23 6	140 0 / 140 0	9 9½ / 9 3
Basti	19 8 / 19 0	28 0 / 26 0	10 0 / 14 8	14 8 / 14 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	25 0 / ...	... / ...	26 0 / ...	140 0 / 140 0	10 8 / 10 8
Azamgarh	14 12 / 14 12	17 11 / 17 11	10 5 / 10 5	15 8 / 17 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 11 / 15 2	... / 25 1	13 4 / 12 14	177 8 / 177 8	9 13 / 9 13
Mirzapur	17 0 / 17 0	24 0 / 23 0	8 0 / 8 0	16 0 / 16 0	17 0 / 17 0	17 0 / 17 0	18 0 / 20 0	18 0 / 18 0	25 0 / 24 0	20 0 / 19 0	26 0 / 26 0	100 0 / 100 0	10 0 / 10 0
Benares	16 13 / 17 1	22 4 / 21 11	10 15 / 10 13	14 1½ / 17 1	19 8 / 19 0	18 11 / 18 11	... / ...	13 0 / 13 9	14 6 / 23 14	22 12 / 22 12	23 14 / 20 5	110 0 / 110 0	10 6½ / 10 6½
Ghazipur	18 0 / 16 12	23 13½ / 22 8½	7 12 / 7 12	16 12 / 16 12	... / ...	14 13 / 16 14½	23 3 / 25 12	12 14 / 12 14	23 3 / 20 9½	22 8½ / 19 15½	154 8 / 154 8	9 10½ / 9 10½
Ballia	17 0 / 16 0	26 4 / 25 4	10 6 / 10. 4	18 0 / 18 0	20 8 / 20 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	28 5 / 26 8	27 0 / 27 0	24 8 / 23 2	100 0 / 100 0	10 6 / 10 8
Pilibhít	17 8 / 16 0	26 8 / 27 8	9 0 / 13 12	13 6 / 18 0	18 0 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 4 / 14 0	22 8 / 22 0	... / ...	140 0 / 140 0	10 0½ / 10 0
OUDH.													
Sultánpur	19 0 / 19 0	29 0 / 28 0	9 0 / 9 0	15 0 / 15 0	13 0 / 13 0	16 0 / 16 0	40 0 / 40 0	20 0 / 20 0	28 0 / 24 0	16 0 / 16 0	23 0 / 23 0	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0
Partabgarh	17 6 / 18 6	22 0 / 26 0	12 5 / 12 8	14 0 / 14 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 12 / 22 8	... / ...	20 8 / 16 0	190 0 / 200 0	9 8 / 9 0
Fyzabad	17 4 / 17 4	25 8 / 23 12	10 e / 10 0	15 4 / 15 8	17 0 / 17 0	14 0 / 14 e	14 0 / 14 0	15 0 / 15 0	25 4 / 21 8	21 4 / 21 0	26 0 / 17 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 0 / 10 0
Kheri	19 0 / 17 0	27 0 / 27 0	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 14 0	19 0 / 19 0	18 0 / 18 0	36 0 / 36 0	18 0 / 18 0	25 0 / 21 0	24 0 / 24 0	18 0 / 15 0	140 0 / 140 0	10 0o / 10 0
Lucknow	18 3 / 17 8	2. 12 / 22 12	6 0 / 6 0	13 10 / 13 8	20 0 / 22 0	14 14 / 14 1	... / ...	18 0 / 18 0	23 0 / 22 4	20 0 / 21 8	26 0 / 20 0	160 0 / 140 0	10 8 / 11 0
Bara Banki	16 0 / 16 0	24 0 / 22 0	12 0 / 15 0	14 0 / 12 0	16 0 / 16 0	15 0 / 15 0	20 0 / 20 0	16 0 / 16 0	24 0 / 20 0	20 0 / 24 0	17 0 / 17 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 8 / 10 8
Bahraich	17 8 / 17 0	30 0 / 29 0	13 0 / 13 0	17 0 / 17 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	27 0 / 27 0	24 0 / 24 0	17 0 / 17 0	140 0 / 140 0	11 0 / 11 0
Rae Bareli	16 4 / 18 8	21 0 / 23 8	7 0 / 7 0	14 0 / 15 8	16 0 / 17 0	15 0 / 16 0	28 0 / ...	16 0 / 16 0	23 8 / 25 4	24 0 / 20 0	26 0 / 22 0	180 0 / 180 0	11 0 / 10 8
Sitapur	20 8 / 19 12	30 0 / 30 0	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	28 0 / 25 0	... / 24 0	33 0 / 31 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 8 / 10 8
Gonda	20 8 / 18 8	28 8 / 25 8	14 0 / 14 4	15 12 / 15 8	19 8 / 19 8	16 8 / 16 8	26 12 / 25 0	16 0 / 30 0	27 10 / 24 8	23 8 / 23 12	31 8 / 20 8	200 0 / 200 0	10 4 / 10 8
Unao	17 8 / 18 8	24 0 / 25 0	10 0 / 10 0	13 8 / 13 8	16 0 / 16 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 26 0	20 0 / 20 0	15 0 / 15 0	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0
Hardoi	19 11 / 17 8	29 0 / 26 0	7 0 / 7 0	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	25 0 / 21 0	... / ...	23 13 / 20 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 8 / 10 8

* Ordinary. † Not procurable. ‡ No sales in market.

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 10 seers, Bhabuah 9-8 seers, and Sasseram 9-12 seers.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 10 seers, and Tajpore 9 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 9 seers, and Hajipore 9-12 seers.
x At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
y At Beguserai and Jamui retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z At Kishengunge retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
*z*1 At Khoorda retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
*z*2 At Bhudruck retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1888—*continued.*

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissar	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 8	12 0
Rohtak	16 0	14 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurgaon	18 0	14 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	19 0	...	18 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	12 0
Karnál	16 0	14 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Umballa	15 0	14 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	12 8
Simla	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	14 0	13 0
Kangra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	100 0	14 0	12 8
Hoshiárpur	17 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 8
Jullundur	16 0	16 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	100 0	14 0	12 8
Ludhiána	17 0	17 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 8
Ferozepur	17 0	16 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	12 0	100 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	13 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	14 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Lahore	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Gurdáspur	19 0	19 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	15 0	14 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	15 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	14 0	15 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	110 0	13 12	13 8
Hazára	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	110 0	112 0	40 0	41 0
Kohát	12 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	150 0	100 0	58 0	58 0
Bannu	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	18 0	9 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	13 0	12 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	37 0	39 0
D. G. Khán	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	23 12	25 0
Muzaffargarh	15 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Baugor	19 5	19 5	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 8
Damoh	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	17 8	15 4	...	...	10 0	9 12	12 12	12 1	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 1	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Mandla	23 8	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	39 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	256 0	256 0	9 8	9 0
Seoni	20 6	21 5	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	22 6	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Narsinghpur	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 12	11 1	11 8	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	14 11	13 10	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4
Nimár	15 1	15 1	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Asirgarh Cantonment	14 11	13 6	...	...	9 8	9 11	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 2	15 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Betúl	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 5	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Wardha	16 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	9 10	9 10
Nágpur	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 7	8 7	12 3	12 3	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	...	...	12 3	11 9	119 0	119 0	9 13	9 13
Chánda	16 3	16 2	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	20 2	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	10 8	10 0	615 0	615 0	9 11	8 12
Bhandára	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	11 4	220 0	210 0	9 4	9 8
Bálághát	22 5	23 10	...	...	15 12	14 7	20 6	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	192 0	192 0	10 0	9 8
Raipur	21 13	21 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	8 5	8 4
Bilaspur	26 10	24 5	...	...	15 11	15 11	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 14	...	...	19 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	20 2	21 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	200 0	160 0	8 5	8 5
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	20 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 5	18 1	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	*	†	...	...	225 0	225 0	42 0	42 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	469 11	469 11	37 5	37 5
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	13 2	13 2	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	*	19 8	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 7	14 7
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	154 4	154 4	20 0	19 5
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	27 14	27 14
Prome	12 2	12 2	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	33 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 11	14 6	15 11	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	11 2	...	...	...	...	245 4	225 11	17 11	17 11
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	6 5	...	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	106 13	...	7 2	...
Thayetmyo	9 9	11 3	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 13	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	14 0	11 3
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	30 3
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Tounguo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	18 12	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	10 10	8 8	11 5	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	14 2	14 2
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	9 10	9 12	...	...	9 4	9 6	11 2	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 5	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	22 0	23 0
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad	No return received.																									
Boláram																										
Chadarghát																										
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	No return received.																									
Akola																										
Ellichpur																										
Buldána																										
Wún																										
Básim																										
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	10 4	11 0	11 4	12 0	9 8	10 8	11 8	12 8	25 4	30 0	...	...	37 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	15 8	15 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 12	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	144 0	10 0	9 4
Túmkúr	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0
Mysore	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 12	11 8	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	14 4	14 4	84 0	84 0	8 8	8 8
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 10	12 10	16 13	16 13	44 1	44 1	...	...	52 14	52 14	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	23 2	23 2	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Chitaldroog	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 4	14 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	33 0	32 0	56 0	56 0	65 0	65 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 4	...	13 8	13 0	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	32 8	39 0	...	...	25 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 8

* Non

‡ Rı per cart-load.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1888—*concluded.*

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 Thor Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
RAJPUTANA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jeypore	14 8	14 0	22 8	20 4	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	18 8	18 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	19-0 to 22 8	18-0 to 20 8	25 0	17 8	25 0	21 0	122 8	120 0	12 c	13 0
Kishengurh	12 8	12 8	17 12	16 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 10	17 0	16 12	14 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	15 0	14 15	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 10
Kerowlee	15 10	14 6	22 3	21 14	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 10	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	21 14	21 15	...	...	27 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Ulwur	16 7	13 14	23 7	19 13	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	19 7	18 3	17 7	...	...	15 8	15 8	24 6	20 2	17 8	17 8	26 5	24 0	200 0	200 0	12 11	12 11
Bhurtpore (City)	No return received.																									
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	13 11	13 8	19 9	15 12	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	17 8	16 14	15 12	14 14	...	...	...	...	21 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	13 0	13 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sirohee	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 6	10 10	15 4	15 10	6 7	6 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 7	...	...	10 4	10 3	...	...	11 8	11 8
Anádra	11 15	11 1	18 8	17 8	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Bálmere	11 6	10 8	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 2
Jeysulmere	12 4	10 6	...	...	8 6	8 4	10 4	10 0	14 6	14 4	13 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	11 11½	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 13½	14 13½	16 12¾	16 12¾	17 9½	17 3	10 2½	9 12½	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 14½	18 12	16 0½	9 6	9 6	10 2½	9 12¼	14 13½	14 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	22 8	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	10 2½	10 2½
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	16 4	18 12	...	8 12	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 9	16 4	21 4	18 12	...	...	10 0	10 0
Partábgarh (")	16 4	13 2	20 0	18 12	8 9	8 12	11 4	11 4	20 10	14 6	9 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 2	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 10½
Marwar (Jodhpore)	12 5	11 14	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	8 12	7 8	16 4	16 4	15 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 3½	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 4
Bickaneer	10 12½	10 0	...	...	3 1½	3 9	8 12	8 7	...	...	12 4½	12 2	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Boondee	16 0	13 8	21 0	19 0	10 4	10 12	10 8	11 6	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 12
Kotah	15 8	16 0	16 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Tonk	12 9	12 4	19 12	16 1	9 8	9 9	10 8	10 10	20 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	11 12½	11 12½	17 6	17 7½	15 7½	14 10½	7 13½	7 13½	175 0	175 0	10 8½	10 8½
Jhalawar	14 1½	13 0	17 10½	15 2	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	16 9½	15 11½	12 2½	11 4	...	...	...	...	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 4	12 6	18 4	15 4	8 8	8 10	11 12	11 12	18 0	16 0	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 5	...	...	31 8	25 8	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Dholpur	15 5	13 5	22 11	19 3	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	19 14	18 0	16 8	15 12	...	...	18 0	15 12	24 0	16 5	...	...	12 8	12 5½	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 13¼
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 8	13 2	17 0	16 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 11	14 8	14 5½	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 9½	18 4½	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 5½	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 13¼
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	13 5	11 11	16 7	16 0	8 9	8 9	9 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	17 12	18 3	16 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 15	13 5	17 8	14 12	7 4	7 4	9 1	9 5	15 7	14 12	12 11	12 11	†	†	9 1	9 1	17 8	15 15	15 7	15 7	19 11	17 8	145 0	126 14	10 0	9 14
Goosa	18 4	15 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	†	†	26 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 0	20 8	32 12	32 4	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	28 0	27 0	†	†	29 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 6
Neemuch Cantonment	12 11	12 11	17 4	16 10	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 11	15 5	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 6	16 0	16 15	16 2	12 0	11 11	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	64 0	53 5½	9 0	9 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Seven and half pies per bundle.

† Not sold.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE KHARIF CROP OF 1887-88.

Statement No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1887-78 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

District.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated.		Comparison with last Crop.		Rainfall in Kharif months.															
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			1887.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	16,578	17,396	...	818	0·05	...	0·56	0·08	0·37	4·3	1·54	9·7	4·8	3·5	0·55	...	7·87	17·58
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	60,625	55,721	4,904	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·20	2·4	4·60	4·0	4·10	1·3	...	...	9·90	8·4
Montgomery (Lower Sohag and Para Canal)	Given above.		18,008	9,229	8,779	...						Given above								
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	154,662	1,82,323	...	27,661	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	...	3·0	0·8	...	...	...	2·0	3·0
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	Given above.		45,599	(1)6,541	39,058	...						Given above								
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	133,558	125,943	7,615	...	...	...	...	0·9	1·0	0·2	2·1	1·0	0·9	...	...	...	4·0	2 1
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	134,139	131,487	2,652	...	0·5	...	...	0·5	2·9	...	...	2·1	1·1	...	...	...	4·5	2·6
Shahpur	3,031,700	585,491	10,449	(2)8,436	2,013	...	0·3	...	...	1·0	0·8	0·1	1·1	7·9	0·6	0·6	1·1	2·1	3·9	11·7
Total Inundation Canals	17,506,301	4,312,923	573,618	537,076	65,021	28,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) and (2)—This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the return for Kharif, 1886.
Area irrigated in 1886 . [illegible] acres.
Ditto 1887 . 573,618 „
Net increase . [illegible] „

LAHORE,
The 12th April, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1887 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Montgomery (Lower Sohag and Pára Canal.)	Mooltan.	Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal.)	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Total.
Sugarcane	40	135	5	2,808	4	7,615	35	58	10,700
Rice	3,194	9,672	9	6,885	420	30,439	20,106	52	70,777
Cotton	2,497	14,923	1,963	30,954	15,044	28,174	31,779	5,552	130,886
Indigo	...	1	...	15,747	8	19,965	10,387	1	46,109
Others	10,847	35,894	16,031	98,268	30,123	47,365	71,832	4,786	315,146
Total 1887	16,578	60,625	18,008	154,662	45,599	133,558	134,139	10,449	573,618
Total 1886	17,396	55,721	9,229	182,323	(1) 6,541	125,943	131,487	(2) 8,436	537,076

(1) and (2)—This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the return for Kharif 1886.

Lahore,
The 12th April, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Statement No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1887-88 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Sidhnai Canal.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Total.
Sugarcane	175	5	2,808	4	7,615	35	58	10,700
Rice	12,866	9	6,885	420	30,439	20,106	52	70,777
Cotton	17,420	1,963	30,954	15,044	28,174	31,779	5,552	130,886
Indigo	1	...	15,747	8	19,965	10,387	1	46,109
Others	46,741	16,031	98,268	30,123	47,365	71,832	4,786	315,146
Total, 1887	77,203	18,008	154,662	45,599	133,558	134,139	10,449	573,618
Total, 1886	73,117	9,229	182,323	(1) 6,541	125,943	131,487	(2) 8,436	537,076

(1) and (2)—This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the return for Kharif, 1886.

Lahore,
The 12th April, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 9th May, 1888.

The unsettled weather, which prevailed over Northern India during the previous week, continued for some days into the week under review, but after the 5th the distribution of pressure changed and conditions became more normal. With this change of conditions the cold wave which had affected a large part of India gradually diminished in intensity, and temperature increased, though the weather was at no time hot for the time of year over Central and Northern India. The mean temperature of the whole of India was 4° higher at the close of the present week than it was at the close of the preceding.

On the 3rd pressure was giving way rapidly over the whole of the Himalayan region—more especially in the Punjab, where a well marked depression was shown. The lowest pressure on the plains was reported from Sialkot, but the disturbance appears to have been most intense in the hills; and strong gales were reported from Murree and Simla and strong winds from the other hill stations. The outflow of air from Afghanistan, &c., noticed in the preceding week, continued, and hence relatively cool and very dry weather prevailed over a large part of Northern and Central India. The region of highest temperature was the Deccan and Central Provinces, where Cuddapah registered a maximum of 110·8° and Nagpur of 110·2°. The rainfall was less extensive and less heavy than for some days past. Duststorms were common throughout the Punjab and thunderstorms and slight rain in Burma and Assam. The Chart of the following day, the 4th, showed a brisk barometric rise on the Punjab plains and that the depression, noticed on the previous day, had almost disappeared, but, as pressure was still giving way in the hills, it appeared as though the weather was still disturbed in the interior. Slight rain had also fallen at Mussoorie, Chakrata, and Simla. The weather generally had improved, the air had become drier and temperature had fallen. The Deccan remained the hottest part of the Indian region. On the 5th pressure was increasing, except in parts of the Peninsula. The distribution was assuming a fairly normal form, the differences becoming much slighter. The depression in Upper India had completely filled up, and pressure was lowest at the foot of the Sikkim Himalayas. Temperature had again fallen over a large part of North-Western and Central India, and the maximum readings over the Punjab were from 20° to 30° lower than they were on the same date last year. The Chart of the 6th showed very uniform pressures over India. It was slightly higher in the Gulf of Martaban than elsewhere and slightly lower over Chutia Nagpur and adjacent districts. With this increase of uniformity came considerably diminished wind movement, and hence a fairly general increase of temperature, though readings were still below the average of the time of year. The Deccan remained the hottest part of the Indian region. On the following day, the 7th, pressure had become even more uniform, and the winds were consequently exceedingly light and variable. In Upper India there was a further increase of temperature. Thundershowers were reported from several stations in Bengal and Assam. There was no change on the 8th in the general distribution of pressure; the winds remained light and unsteady, and there had occurred a further rise of temperature in Upper India, so that the mean temperature of all parts of India had become fairly uniform, though the Deccan and Central Provinces continued to report the highest day temperatures. Moderate or slight showers of rain were reported from Assam, Central Bengal, Lower Pegu, and Southern India, and a sharp gale of wind was reported from Dacca. Notwithstanding a general barometric fall on the 9th, the general character of the pressure distribution remained unchanged. The winds remained very light and unsteady, and temperature continued to increase steadily over Upper and Central India. The weather was cloudy with some rain in parts of Southern India, but was fine and dry, and still relatively cool elsewhere.

No rain occurred during the week in the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, the Central parts of the country, Sind or Rajputana, and in the Punjab the total

fall was insignificant. In Bengal and Assam and in Ceylon, on the contrary, the rainfall was rather heavy.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to Provinces:

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burmah ...	4	1·07
Bengal and Assam ...	7	10·15
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	0	0
Punjab ...	2	0·14
Hill Stations ...	5	0·26
Ceylon ...	2	4·67
Malabar Coast ...	3	1·90
Bombay ...	0	0
Berars and Central Provinces ...	0	0
Guzerat and Central India ...	0	0
Sind—Rajputana ...	0	0
Madras ...	5	2·04

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *10th May, 1888.* for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th May, 1888.*—Slight rain in thirteen districts. Rainfall slight, and more wanted in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, and Salem. Crops generally good, but black paddy damaged from want of rain in Vizagapatam. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar and in parts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Madura, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and Salem. No material fluctuations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th May, 1888.*—Condition of standing crops good. Cotton picking progressing in parts of Kaira and Dharwar. Harvesting of late crops completed in Poona,—continues in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh, Nasik, and Dharwar. Ploughing for next season's crops progressing in most districts. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Surat, and Kathiawar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th May, 1888.*—Light showers reported throughout Bengal Proper and in parts of Chota Nagpur, while Behar and Orissa had no rain. Ploughing and sowing are well forward; but in Orissa and in places in the Bhagalpur Division rain is much wanted. Indigo and sugarcane are doing well. Spring rice is being harvested, and has suffered from previous week's excessive rain in Dacca and Mymensingh. No marked fluctuation in the price of common rice during the past fortnight.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th May, 1888.*—There were severe storms in the Sitapur and Saharanpur districts on the 1st. The weather now is exceptionally cool. The *rabi* harvest is nearly over. Some loss of crops has resulted from the recent storms in Bareilly, Moradabad, and Kumaon. Foodstocks are sufficient. Prices are slightly fluctuating. General condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th May, 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen in some districts. Heavy duststorm, followed by hail, on 1st and 2nd May at Delhi and Sialkot. Prices are somewhat unsettled; a rise is reported from two districts only; the general tendency is towards a slow fall. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops going on. *Kharif* ploughings and sugarcane and cotton weedings in progress. *Rabi* prospects are reported good to average. Wheat slightly injured by recent storms at Sialkot and Ferozepore. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder still scarce in some districts, but generally sufficient. Opium produce small in Rawalpindi. Poppy not ripe yet at Peshawar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th May, 1888.*—Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops nearly completed. Ground being prepared for autumn sowings. Sugarcane thriving. Cattle generally in good condition. There is a scarcity of water in the northern parts of Sambalpur.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th April, 1888.*—The dry weather crops seem to continue doing well. Slight rain has fallen in most districts of Upper Burma and in several districts of Lower Burma. No damage to crops reported. Price of paddy has risen in Henzada, Thayetmyo, Tounghoo, Bhamo, Kyaukse, and Myingyan districts, and has fallen in Bassein district.

For week ending 5th May, 1888.—The dry weather crops are reported to be suffering from want of rain. In Bhamo a twelve-anna crop is still expected, and also in Kyaukse, where the crop has in parts been damaged, owing to want of water. Elsewhere crops are generally doing well. Ploughing for wet

weather crops has already commenced. Rain fell in several districts in Lower Burma, but in Upper Burma only in three districts, and there the fall was very slight. The price of paddy has not risen in any district of Upper Burma, and has fallen in Myadaung and Pyinmana in Lower Burma.

The price of paddy has risen in Pegu, Prome, and Thongwa, and has fallen at Henzada and Thayetmyo.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th May, 1888.*—In Lower Assam, Hill Districts, and Cachar weather seasonable, and prospects of crops good. In Upper Assam and Sylhet excessive rainfall has done harm. Tea suffering from blight in Lakhimpore.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th May, 1888.*—Rainfall slight in the civil and military station. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Mysore, Tumkur, and Kolar districts, where they are reported to be suffering from want of water. Sowing operations in progress throughout the State. Outturn of harvests fair. Condition of cattle generally good. Supply of water and fodder diminishing in parts of Mysore and Hassan districts.

No rain in Coorg. Coffee crop seriously affected owing to want of rain.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th May, 1888.*—Weather clear and warm. Land is being prepared for *kharif* crop. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder insufficient in Amraoti and Woon districts. No marked change in prices.

No rain in Hyderabad during week. Agricultural prospects good. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th May, 1888.*—The only changes since last report are in Baghelkand and Bhopawar, where prices of foodgrains are reported steady.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th May, 1888.*—Slight rain at Bickaneer. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops almost harvested. Crop prospects and agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally; fluctuating at places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd May, 1888.*—Some rain and thunderstorm during week. Prospects fair.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II of 1888-89.

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 16th April, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th April, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 16th April, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 14th April, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th April, 1888	East Indian	1,519	9,83,665	648	1,514	9,80,679	648	22,69,365	747	19,29,028	637	...	3,40,337
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	3,86,947	232	1,664	4,03,000	242	8,99,441	237	7,84,000	236	...	1,15,441
28th ditto	Sindia	75	8,770	117	75	7,066	102	19,572	131	15,653	105	...	3,919
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,311	180	57	12,752	223	25,915	227	22,936	200	...	2,979
21st ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	53,436	359	149	47,551	319	1,20,383	353	91,686	308	...	28,697
28th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,214	101	12	996	83	2,431	101	1,963	82	...	468
21st ditto	Mysore	140	9,551	68	140	9,788	70	20,840	65	19,660	70	...	1,180
21st ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	566	52,534	93	850	68,687	81	1,33,001	103	1,49,030	88	16,029	...
14th ditto	Indian Midland	42	4,373	104	136	12,561	92	8,053	84	28,890	106	20,837	...
21st ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,410	41	...	...	7,123	43	7,123	...
14th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,255	63	36	1,866	52	4,600	64	4,428	62	...	172
21st ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur Sihramau	56	3,339	60	105	5,069	48	7,471	67	9,594	46	2,123	...
	Total	4,316	15,16,395	351	4,821	15,54,025	322	35,11,072	356	30,63,991	318	...	4,47,081
	State Lines worked by Government.												
21st April, 1888	North-Western (*c*)	1,885	4,30,628	228	2,481	5,44,520	219	10,02,871	232	11,30,077	228	1,27,206	...
21st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	19,554	434	45	18,265	406	44,046	434	35,948	399	...	8,698
21st ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,347	83	125	11,942	95	27,225	109	25,877	104	...	1,348
21st ditto	Katni-Umaria	37	1,749	47	37	1,788	48	2,387	28	3,763	51	1,376	...
21st ditto	Eastern Bengal System (*d*)	645	1,36,805	212	676	1,37,100	203	3,19,295	247	2,84,689	211	...	34,606
21st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,692	62	27	1,751	64	3,560	65	3,737	69	177	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot	249	29,977	120	259	33,678	130	62,682	126	67,037	129	4,355	...
21st ditto	Burma	333	58,376	175	333	60,422	181	1,66,288	250	1,31,420	197	...	34,868
21st ditto	Jorhat	31	658	21	31	600	20	1,614	26	1,127	18	...	487
21st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	42	6	7	51	7	110	8	172	11	62	...
	Total	3,384	6,89,828	204	4,021	8,10,117	201	16,30,678	211	16,83,847	209	53,169	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
21st April, 1888	Madras	831	1,61,243	194	842	1,69,490	201	3,86,373	203	3,36,434	200	...	49,939
21st ditto	South Indian	654	94,016	144	654	94,314	144	2,23,559	150	1,92,404	147	...	31,155
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	11,66,939	776	1,504	11,42,272	760	25,87,030	753	22,24,908	740	...	3,62,122
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,36,914	731	461	3,16,000	685	7,89,635	749	6,50,000	705	...	1,39,635
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,67,780	245	693	1,61,208	233	3,76,506	274	3,06,040	221	...	70,466
	Total	4,136	19,26,892	466	4,154	18,83,284	453	43,63,103	461	37,09,786	447	...	6,53,317
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	11,836	41,33,115	349	12,996	42,47,426	327	95,04,853	351	84,57,624	325	...	10,47,229
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,07,997	152	37,00,210	142	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,96,856	199	47,57,414	183	...	6,39,442
	Assisted Companies.												
21st April, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	42,125	112	376	38,970	104	1,01,649	118	83,[illegible]	111	...	[illegible]
28th ditto	Tarakessur	22	10,401	467	22	11,711	526	19,873	447	20,838	468	965	...
14th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	8,724	130	67	6,581	98	19,509	146	12,999	97	...	6,510
14th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	9,188	118	78	8,806	113	19,759	110	17,312	111	...	2,447
	Total	543	70,438	130	543	66,068	122	1,60,790	130	1,34,549	124	...	26,241
	Native States.												
21st April, 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	32,029	154	277	31,712	114	76,165	160	66,377	120	...	9,788
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	5,655	96	59	3,920	66	14,908	110	7,530	64	...	7,378
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana Yadnagar	21	797	38	21	1,000	48	1,586	33	2,000	48	414	...
21st ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	33,109	172	193	27,736	144	71,748	163	61,661	160	...	10,087
21st ditto	Morvi	68	4,124	61	68	5,025	74	8,936	66	10,041	74	1,105	...
21st ditto	Jodhpore	124	8,436	68	124	8,750	71	17,560	62	16,550	67	...	1,010
	Total	673	84,150	125	742	78,143	105	1,90,903	124	1,64,159	111	...	26,744

(*a*). Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

SIMLA, *10th May, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th April 1888.)

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																									
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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Saháranpur	12 14	12 14½	15 0	15 1	8 12	8 9½	13 2	11 13	18 8	17 3	17 8	17 3	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	17 8	16 10½	18 8	18 5	17 8	17 3	129 0	129 0	10 12	11 4¼

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

E. J. SINKINSON,
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 month of the official year 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.																						YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				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 . . .	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	10	5	11	26	26	1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	19,36	1871-72.
1872-73 . . .	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61	1872-73.
1873-74 . . .	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	6	3	12	21	40	92	1,24	2,56	37	46	6,31	7,14	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01	1873-74.
1874-75 . . .	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	10	3	10	23	26	1,24	98	2,48	38	67	4,69	5,74	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26	1874-75.
1875-76 . . .	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	12	32	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56	1875-76.
1876-77 . . .	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	4	17	48	103	62	2,13	48	40	4,88	5,76	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95	1876-77.
1877-78 . . .	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81	1877-78.
1878-79 . . .	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5,37	22	5	4	31	57	89	44	1,90	90	65	5,13	6,68	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69	1878-79.
1879-80 . . .	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,48	73	48	6,74	7,95	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26	1879-80.
1880-81 . . .	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	62	49	92	92	2,33	52	62	5,94	7,08	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	21,83	1880-81.
1881-82 . . .	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2,04	74	73	5,83	7,30	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66	1881-82.
1882-83 . . .	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	36	...	9	45	39	...	43	82	83	2	7,75	8,60	3,83	—24*	3,59	9,27	12,86	1882-83.
1883-84 . . .	1,25	—1*	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	...	6	59	46	...	57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48	1883-84.
1884-85 . . .	1,13	5	75	1,93	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	2	8	52	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,55	7,41	3,81	19	4,00	8,42	12,42	1884-85.
1885-86 . . .	99	—1*	1,20	2,18	1,04	7	10	1,21	37	...	9	46	39	...	23	62	66	2	7,58	8,26	3,45	8	3,53	9,20	12,73	1885-86.
1886-87 . . .	1,13	1	1,06	2,20	99	7	21	1,27	36	1	10	47	55	1	40	96	91	—2*	6,97	7,86	3,94	8	4,02	8,74	12,76	1886-87.
1887-88 . . .	1,08	3	96	2,07	1,25	8	26	1,59	62	1	9	72	85	...	45	1,30	1,38	—4*	7,42	8,76	5,18	8	5,26	9,18	14,44	1887-88.
1888-89 . . .	1,18	32	1,35	2,85	1,43	44	21	2,08	53	1	10	64	78	15	46	1,39	99	3	4,43	5,45	4,91	95	5,86	6,55	12,41	1888-89.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th May, 1888.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum on the Snow-fall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India, and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the preceding five months.

The following preliminary note and forecast has been prepared earlier than usual, at the request of the Government of India, with the object of stating the chief indications of the character of the approaching monsoon so far as they can be inferred from the observations recorded up to date. It will be followed in the beginning of June by a final forecast based on the information of snowfall on the Himalayas during the months of April and May and the meteorological observations of the month of May.

It may be premised that the strength and extension of the south-west monsoon current in India appear to depend mainly upon three factors :—

1st—The amount of snowfall and the period of its occurrence in the northern mountain districts of India.

2nd—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the rains, and mainly impressed upon it during the preceding hot weather. These are chiefly measured by the local variations of pressure from the mean.

3rd—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea over which the monsoon current passes before it reaches India.

The first factor appears to be mainly influential in determining the northward limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Himalayas either delaying or preventing the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Several examples have occurred in recent years as in 1877 and 1878.

The second factor appears to determine those large local, district and provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon, which are evidently due to local conditions and peculiarities and not to general causes such as heavy snowfall over the whole Himalayan area or variations in the number of sun-spots. The excessive rainfall in the Central Provinces, and at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi and Jeypore last year are examples.

The third and last factor is of equal importance with the preceding, but it is that on which information is least in amount and is longest in being received. For example, last year the conditions in Upper India were favourable to a strong monsoon current from the Bay. It, however, proved to be somewhat weaker than usual in Bengal and Northern India; but from the opinions of captains of steamers navigating the Bay, and the commanders of the Light vessels at the head of the Bay, the monsoon was almost certainly stronger in the Bay itself, with more rainfall at sea and in the south of the Bay, than usual.

In the present note it is only possible to state the snowfall conditions in the mountain districts of Northern India and the abnormal features (chiefly of pressure) in India itself, up to the end of April.

Summary of snowfall information.—The information, although scanty, appears sufficient to give a fairly correct view of the snowfall of the past winter.

Over the greater part of the Afghan Highlands the snowfall appears to have been either normal or less in amount than usual, except in the Spinghar and Safed Koh mountain districts, where very heavy snow seems to have fallen at the end of January and in February; and the snowfall in that area is said to have been much heavier than that of last year. Both March and April were not dry months and the snow rapidly melted, but there was a large accumulation still on the Safed Koh at the end of April. There was, however, a marked absence of north-west winds in Upper India, which was almost certainly due to the general small snowfall of the past winter.

The snowfall over the Western Himalayas was unusually small in amount previous to the last week of March; much snow fell between that date and the 1st of May in some parts, as, for example, Kailang and Leh. It was probably more or less local, as the latest accounts appear to establish that the amount of snow lying on the higher elevations is smaller than usual. The passes in Kulu and Plach (if the reported depths be assumed to be approximately correct) had much less snow at the end of March 1888 than last year at the same date. It is almost certain that less snow has fallen than usual during the past winter over the North-Western Himalayas; and hence the thickness of snow on the higher elevations has almost certainly diminished during the past two mild winters.

The accounts of the snowfall on the Eastern Himalayas proves that to the north of Assam smaller amounts have fallen than last year, so far as can be judged. The total snowfall was nevertheless either normal or slightly in excess of the average.

To sum up. The snowfall on the Eastern Himalayas was normal, and on the North-Western Himalayas and the Afghan mountains very considerably below the average, except locally in the Safed Koh and Shutargardan. It thus agrees most closely with the snowfall distribution of the winter of 1885-86 and to a less extent with that of last year. It differs considerably from that of 1883-84 (for which the reports were first received) and of 1884-85.

The preceding statement is based on the snowfall reports which have been received up to the present date, and are summarized for reference in the following paragraphs:

I.—AFGHAN HIGHLANDS.

(a) Hills west of Dera Ismail Khan.

The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, thus describes the snowfall in the ranges to the west of the Indus in that district:

"The season was dry up to the end of January, and there was no snow in the ranges west of the district. The temperature was higher than in January 1887. The season was marked by a total absence of the high and cold winds from the North-West which were so prevalent in the preceding year.

"Towards the end of January a heavy fall of snow took place on the hills of the Mahsud country and on the Suleiman Range. This snow remained on the ranges until about the middle of February, when it rapidly disappeared. Notwithstanding this fall, the cold was less than usual, owing to the absence of wind."

(b) Hills west of Kohat.

The Assistant Commissioner, Thall outpost, has sent the following important information through the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat District, respecting the snowfall on the Safed Koh and neighbouring mountains:

December 1887.—The first snow of the season fell on the Spinghar and the adjacent country, including Paiwar, Shalozan, Zeran, &c. The depth of the snowfall was about 2 feet.

January.—Good snow fell on the Zawa or Zaimusht Hills, the Samana Range and other high mountains on the 11th, 21st and 22nd, and the 25th and 26th.

February.—Snow fell on the 3rd and 4th, the 12th and 20th on the Samana and other Terah Mountains. About 2 feet fell on the 3rd on the Samana Range.

March.—No snowfall occurred on the Spinghar, &c., during the month. Information was received during the month that there was plenty of snow on the Safed Koh. It was lying from 15 to 20 feet deep on the highest ranges and extended low down to the Peiwar Kotal and close to Malana and other villages lying along the foot of the range. The snowfall in these mountain districts has been a good deal heavier than that of last year. No snow fell on the Terah hills during the month.

April.—No snow fell on the Spinghar or neighbouring mountains during the month. The snow was melting fast at the end of the month, but shewed no appreciable change of appearance on the higher elevated districts, which were still well covered. No snow fell on the Terah hills.

(c) Hill district west of Peshawar:

The Political Officer, Khyber Pass, contributes the following information respecting the snowfall in the mountain district to the west of Peshawar:

January.—Heavy rain fell in the Khyber and Terah hills at different intervals. Four inches of snow fell at Landi Kotal. The Torsappar, Lakka and surrounding hills were covered with snow, and the fall was stated to be about 2 feet. In Terah it was reported to be about 3 feet.

February.—Rain fell in the Khyber and Tartarra hills, but very little snow. In Terah the fall was about 4 feet and more. The total snowfall on the hills adjacent to the Yusafzai sub-division for the months of January and February varied between 2 and 3 feet.

March.—No snow is reported from these districts in March.

II.—THE HIMALAYAS.

I.—The Punjab and Cashmere Himalayas.

(a) *Leh.*—The information of the snowfall in this district was furnished by the Reverend Mr. Redslob, Missionary and Superintendent of the Meteorological Observatory. He states that the weather has been throughout more wet than usual. Snow fell in the latter part of February and in March, but it did not exceed the average, and was not sufficient in amount to prevent Mr. Dalgleish crossing the Nubra range on the 20th March. Beyond the Nubra range the snow is much less compared with what it is in the lower part of the Indus Valley.

(b) *Murree.*—The following gives the monthly snowfall at Murree and on the hills adjacent to Kahuta during the past winter:

	Murree. Inches.	Kahuta. Inches.	Days on which snow fell.
January	55	42	... 12th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th and 27th.
February	22	30	... 8th, 12th, 13th, 19th and 26th.
March	*Nil*	*Nil*	
April	*Nil*	*Nil*	

(c) *Lahoul.*—The Reverend A. W. Heyde sends the following interesting notes of the weather and snowfall last winter at Kailang and on the adjacent hills:

January.—From the beginning of October to the 23rd of January hardly any snow fell. Six inches were recorded on the 23rd, 25th and 26th. Hence the season has been very mild hitherto.

February.—A total of 2 feet fell in the valley during this month. It fell on the 3rd, 5th and the 9th, 19th, 21st, 26th and 27th, but on no occasion was the fall heavy. There is hence much less snow on the high hills than was the case last February.

There are no snow bridges over the river at Koksar and elsewhere which at this time of the year are scarcely ever wanting. This is proof of the absence of avalanches and therefore of the smallness of the snowfall in the higher regions.

March.—A foot of snow fell on the 12th and 13th, but the weather was fine and mild until the 24th, when it became unsettled.

April has been remarkable for much snow and rain. From the 26th March to the 1st of May about 5 feet of snow have fallen in the valley. On the higher hills surrounding Kailang at least 10 feet and probably 15 feet have fallen. The natives say that when one foot falls in the valley three usually

fall on the passes. The weather is still quite unsettled and wet. The hill men had commenced to plough their fields, but have had to give up for the present on account of the rain and snow which is almost incessantly falling.

(*d*) *Kangra and Kulu.*—The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, gives the following as the reported depths of the snow at the end of each month on the chief passes in the Kulu and Plach districts:

Kulu District.

Name of Pass.	Height.	Depth of snow at end of		
		January.	February.	March.
Rotang	13,000 ft.	12	19	12
Hamta	14,500 ft.	12	17	9½
Chandar Khani	...	10	25	17
Barsai	...	7	11	6
Pushtari	...	7	9	4
Bubu	10,000 ft.	6	15	9
Lori Achri	...	8	20	12
Majang	...	5	11	0
Baragarh	...	6	21	10

Plach District.

Name of Pass.	Height.	Depth of snow at end of		
		January.	February.	March.
Jalori	10,500 ft.	16	18	4½
Raghopur	...	16	16	3
Namu	...	7	6	1
Chul	...	19½	23	7
Basleo	11,000 ft.	17	18	5
Maghin	...	17	18	4½
Dundku	...	32	35	18
Srikand	15,000 ft.	34	38	25
Gargarasan	17,000 ft.	33	37	21
Supakun	...	19	20	12
Tirath	...	20	20	13
Lambi Sigran	...	9	13	5
Palhach	...	17	21½	7

The Assistant Commissioner also contributes the following interesting notes on the snowfall and weather.

January.—The first important fall of the season occurred on 30th December, and extended down to an elevation of 4,000 feet. No snow had fallen below 10,000 feet previously. The Rotang and Hamta passes were closed by this fall

for the winter. Below 6,500 feet the snow rapidly melted. Fine clear weather followed until the, 22nd of January. An unusually heavy fall commenced which lasted almost without intermission for four days and filled the valley. The Bubu, Jalori and Basleo passes were closed by this fall. At the end of the month the snow had melted up to a height of about 5,000 feet.

February.—The Rotang, Hamta and Bubu passes were closed during the month and the Jalori and Basleo were only passable occasionally to hill men without luggage. There were several falls during the month on the higher ranges, but only three below 6,000 feet. Towards the end of the month heavy rain fell, melting all the snow below 6,000 feet; and the weather became mild and comparatively warm.

March.—The weather was mild and clear throughout the month up to the 26th, when snow fell down to 6,000 feet and rain below. The snow speedily melted. At the beginning of April there was little snow below 10,000 feet.

II.—North-Western Provinces Himalayas.

The accounts from this area are very brief and scanty.

Gurhwal.—A few inches of snow fell in the Himalayan districts on the 25th and 26th of January.

Naini Tal.—Two feet fell in five days in January, *viz.*, the 22nd, 23rd and 25th, 26th and 29th.

Mussooree.—About 16 inches fell during the winter, of which 15 inches fell on the 26th January.

III.—Assam Himalayas.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Kamrup District states that, from enquiries made while at Dewangiri, it was ascertained that the fall of snow was somewhat less than that of the previous year, although it was above the average of former years.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that Mr. Needham, Political Officer, Sadiya, is of opinion that less snow fell in the cold weather of 1887-88 than in the preceding winter. He also points out the difficulty in obtaining exact and reliable information from the hill men, but adds that he is inclined to believe that less snow has fallen, as the snow-clad ranges seen from Dibrugarh and elsewhere in the district appear to be of smaller extent than last year.

The Deputy Commissioner, Darrang District, states, as the result of his enquiries from the different hill tribes and the sub-divisional officers, that the snowfall was less this winter than last. The Chardwar Bhutia Sub Rajahs were hence enabled to come down earlier in consequence.

Abnormal features of pressure in India during the past four months.—During the cold weather months of January and February the pressure variations were small and did not exceed ·02″ in any part of India. Pressure was above the average in both Northern and Southern India; a belt of low pressure ran across the Peninsula, corresponding with the tracks of the majority of the cold weather storms.

The commencement of the hot weather speedily altered the pressure variations. Temperature increased very rapidly, and at the end of April it was from 2° to 6° above the average. The following are the pressure variations caused by the temperature conditions of March and April:

(*a*) Pressure fell rapidly in Northern India, and at the end of April was below the average over the whole of Northern India to the north of a line joining Kurrachee to Akyab. The variations for the month of April increased from —·015″ in East Bengal to —·045″ in the Central Punjab.

This, it may be noted, is the distribution of pressure which ordinarily accompanies unusually dry hot weather in March and April and follows deficient snowfall in the Himalayas.

(*b*) Pressure was above the normal over the rest of India. The increase is small and probably unimportant in Burmah, North Madras and the Central Provinces. It exceeds ·025″ over the western half of the Peninsula and is unusually large over a belt of country to the east of the Western Ghâts stretching from Malegaon to Bellary. The anomalies for the month of April at all stations in this belt exceed ·05″. They are largest for Poona (·07″) and Belgaum (·09″).

(*c*) It is probable that the pressure relations established in March and April are unaltered in character at the present time (16th May). The prolonged heat of March and April was followed by stormy weather in the first week of May in Northern India. Snow fell over some parts of the North-West Himalayas, but it was probably local and not unusually large in amount, for the north-west winds which always set in over the Punjab after snowfall in the adjacent hills only lasted for two days. Temperature, too, was reduced, but this lasted only for a short period, and increased steadily and rapidly until the 16th May, on which day the maximum temperature in the Punjab was from 4° to 7° above that of the same day last year—an unusually dry and hot year.

Hence the larger conditions, *viz.*, deficient pressure in Northern and especially Upper India, and excessive pressure in the West Deccan are similar to those of last year, but are more strongly marked. The chief difference is in the Central Provinces and adjacent districts, where the deficient pressure of last year is replaced by pressure slightly in excess.

Probable character of the approaching monsoon.—The following are the probable indications based on these conditions:

1st.—The low pressure which at present obtains over Northern India from East Bengal to the Punjab and increases in amount westwards favours the early establishment of the Bengal current over Bengal and the Gangetic Valley, to which it will probably give normal or abundant rain.

2nd.—The distribution of pressure in Southern India (more especially in the West Deccan) is such as is usually associated with delay in the establishment of the monsoon on the Bombay Coast, and with diminished rainfall in the Bombay Deccan.

3rd.—The unfavourable conditions in Southern India accompany favourable conditions in North-West India as was the case last year. It is hence not probable that the monsoon rainfall in the Deccan will be largely reduced below its normal amount.

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of the high pressure conditions in the West Deccan, indications are favourable for a strong and early monsoon. It should, however, be remembered that these inferences may be to some extent modified by pressure changes at present in progress, or, by what is even of greater importance; by unknown pressure conditions in the Bay of Bengal or Arabian Sea.

JOHN ELIOT,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 18th May 1888.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR APRIL 1888.

Over the greater part of India April was a hot and dry month. The thunderstorms, nor'-westers, and duststorms which in normal years are so frequent over a large part of the country, were during the past month much less numerous than usual, and the rainfall in the great majority of districts was much below the normal average. But the few storms which did occur were unusually violent, as though the energy which is ordinarily distributed through numerous small storms was, in the case of the present month, collected in the one or two storms which did occur. The tornado at Dacca on the 7th, and the violent nor'-wester in the Moradabad neighbourhood at the close of the month, are examples of this concentration of energy. The earlier part of the month was much more settled generally than the latter. Between the 1st and the 16th any rain which occurred was light and fell in the form of scattered showers, but about the 17th unusually strong winds set in around the head of the Bay, and poured an abnormally large amount of moisture into Bengal and Assam, and from that date onward to the close of the month rain fell daily, and at times heavily, over the whole of North-Eastern India.

In the Peninsula thunderstorms generally occasioning only slight rain occurred frequently between the 12th and the end of the month, the most unsettled days being the 15th and 20th, when rain fell over a very large area.

On the 1st the Chart showed a large area of relatively low pressure overlying the Gangetic plain and the Central parts of the country. From this area pressure increased in all directions, and was relatively high in Upper Assam, in Arakan, in Mysore, and in the extreme north-west of the Punjab. The differences were not however large, and the wind movement was generally light. Temperature had fallen since the preceding day, and the maxima reported, though high, were not abnormally so for the season. The highest maxima were 108° at Kurnool, and 107° at Sholapur and Cuddapah. Rain was falling in Assam. On the 2nd there was apparently unsettled weather over the North-West Himalayas, under the influence of which slight rain had fallen at the sub-montane stations of the Punjab. Barometric gradients had increased and the winds were somewhat stronger, but the general weather showed but little alteration. Temperature had continued to fall very generally, but the day temperatures were higher than on the 1st, Khandwa reporting a maximum of 113°, and Amraoti and Allahabad of 107°. On the 3rd the area of lowest pressure was transferred to North and Central Bengal, and the barometer had risen over the greater part of North-Western India. Beyond local showers, there was no rain of importance, and the weather was of the normal hot weather character. The Deccan remained the hottest part of the Indian region. During the 4th and 5th the lowest barometer continued to be reported from North Bengal, and unsettled weather prevailed in Assam, and probably on the Sikkim Himalayas. The distribution of temperature and the maxima were generally unchanged. On the 6th a well defined depression appeared over the Punjab, and was accompanied by strong winds and duststorms in its immediate neighbourhood. It, however, occasioned no permanent change in the general conditions, as on the following day, the 7th, pressure was again lowest over North Bengal. The weather at 8 A.M. was generally fine and bright, and hardly any rain was reported. In the evening of this day a tornado passed over Dacca, the particulars of which, so far as they are known, will be found at the end of the Summary. On the 8th, the barometer was low all along the line of the hills and highest in Mysore. North-westerly and westerly winds prevailed over the greater part of India, and southerly winds over the Bay and Bengal. Cloudy weather was reported from Burma, Assam, and the south of the Peninsula. Between the 9th and the 13th there was practically no change in the weather. Temperature slowly rose, and the indraught of southerly winds from the Bay into Bengal and Assam steadily continued. On the 14th a low barometer or depression appeared off the South Carnatic Coast, and caused the wind to shift to the northward at Madras, Negapatam, Salem, and Trichinopoly. It gave rain to several stations in south Madras, and this rainfall subsequently extended to all parts of the South of the Peninsula. The depression did not, however, develop,

and during the 16th and 17th, the distribution of pressure was the same as that prevailing before the appearance of the disturbance, *viz.*, high in the South and South-West and low over Northern India, more particularly along the foot of the hills and in Bengal. On the 18th rain began to fall in the South, Colombo receiving as much as 6 inches, and on the following days, the 19th and 20th, rain was very general throughout the Peninsula. Colombo on the 20th again reported 6 inches. On the 21st rain almost ceased in the Peninsula, but began to fall generally in Assam and Bengal, and this rainfall continued in North-Eastern India until the close of the month. On the 23rd and 24th considerable disturbance occurred over North-Western India, and a large number of duststorms, in some places accompanied with rain, were reported from the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India. After this burst of unsettled weather there occurred a period of low relative temperature followed by conditions, such as are usually characteristic of the hot weather, and temperature rose steadily. At the close of the month dust and thunderstorms again occurred, and on the evening of the 30th a storm apparently descended from the hills in the neighbourhood of Mussoorie, and travelled across the western part of the North-Western Provinces. The particulars of this storm will appear in the May Summary.

The mean temperature of the month has been below the normal average over Ceylon, the south of the Peninsula, Lower Bengal, and Assam, and above it elsewhere. The greatest excess was in Sind, but all over Upper India, including the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, and Guzerat, the mean temperature was considerably higher than usual. The changes of temperature during the month were large and important; rapid falls over large areas taking place after the occurrence of duststorms, to be succeeded by equally rapid recoveries as the weather settled down to its normal condition. The rise of temperature during the month was by no means excessive as the following table of maxima will show:

Stations.	Maximum on 1st.	Maximum on 15th.	Maximum on 30th.	Stations.	Maximum on 1st.	Maximum on 15th.	Maximum on 30th.
Rangoon ...	?°	100°·5	99°·0	Colombo ...	90°·0	86°·0	89·5
Calcutta ...	91°·5	98°·0	91°·0	Mangalore ...	89·3	90·3	90·3
Cuttuck ...	103·9	102·9	106·9	Sholapur ...	106·7	108·2	108·7
Patna ...	100·0	104·5	97·0	Bombay ...	87·4	90·4	88·4
Allahabad ...	104·6	104·6	105·1	Akola ...	104·7	107·7	106·7
Jhansi ...	105·5	103·5	109·5	Nagpur ...	106·2	107·7	109·7
Roorkee ...	97·1	98·1	103·6	Deesa ...	104·4	104·4	108·9
Delhi ...	99·0	100·0	105·0	Hyderabad ...	98·7	102·2	106·7
Lahore ...	91·1	97·6	101·6	Jeypore ...	100·6	98·6	106·6
Multan ...	94·6	98·6	104·6	Secunderabad	105·7	98·7	107·8
Simla ...	65·7	72·5	72·5	Madras ...	90·5	89·0	92·0
Quetta ...	58·6	77·9	77·4	Madura ...	103·5	87·3	106·0

and the maximum readings over a large part of the country were about the average.

Rainfall.—The comparatively constant rain which fell over North-Eastern India during the latter part of the month occasioned an excess of rain in the Provinces of Bengal and Assam. A slight excess was also reported from Rajputana and Central India, from the Konkan and from the Deccan, and a large excess from Ceylon. No rain fell in Sind, Cutch, or Guzerat, and generally outside those regions reporting an excess the rainfall of the whole month was very trifling.

The Dacca Tornado.—The following remarks are compiled from the reports furnished by Dr. Crombie and Mr. Hare, who were both in Dacca during the tornado. At about 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 7th April, the tornado struck the western extremity of the town of Dacca. Even in its first manifestations the storm was of great violence, and the rotatory movement of the wind within the storm area was evidenced by the directions in which plantain and other trees were found lying, after the storm had passed. The appearances before the storm burst were only such as usually accompany the approach of an ordinary nor'-wester.

The vortex travelled at first on a south-east course along the old river bed, destroying every kutcha hut within its area, and it was hoped that the storm would continue to travel in this direction and so pass out into the open Maidan to the south of Nawabgunge, and the destruction due to it be thus reduced to a minimum. Suddenly, however, the centre moved to the northward and subsequently reached the Maidan to the south of Lalbagh. Here, freed from such obstacles as buildings, &c., the storm rapidly increased in energy, and after this short incursion into the open country the tornado, having gained such additional force as enabled it to destroy even the strongest houses, returned to the river. From Lalbagh the vortex crossed the river, and it was after this that the largest amount of damage was done, everything, including the strongest masonry houses, being destroyed. The tornado apparently subsequently rose from the ground and passed high into the air.

It travelled altogether about 3½ miles at an estimated rate of 16 miles per hour. Its breadth varied between 200 and 180 paces, and the uprush of air within the centre must have been tremendous, as large beams blown from the falling houses were suspended in mid-air for distinct intervals by the violent uprush. The tornado did not pass over the observatory, so that there was no record of the lateral wind force.

The storm was so partial that those outside its path were hardly aware of anything unusual.

Very shortly after the tornado visited Dacca, a path of the Munshigung Sub-Division was visited by a tornado, either the same or another. The damage done by this was very severe, and it is at present reported that 66 deaths occurred, and that 128 persons were wounded. This tornado passed for a great part through open country, and did comparatively little harm to property, though, where it did strike houses, it carried them away more completely than in the crowded city of Dacca.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of April, 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in April.	Difference from the average in April, 1888.
Punjab, West ...	7	1·64	—1·23
„ East ...	4	1·12	—0·81
North-Western Provinces; Trans-Gangetic ...	9	0·69	—0·47
„ „ Cis-Gangetic ...	3	0·14	—0·04
Behar ...	2	0·31	—0·30
Northern Bengal ...	2	2·62	+0·10
Assam—Cachar ...	3	9·28	+4·77
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur ...	7	2·55	+0·95
Orissa—Northern Circars ...	6	0·99	—0·92
Central Provinces, South ...	7	0·31	—0·28
Berar—Khandesh ...	2	0·17	—0·15
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda ...	8	0·11	+0·11
Sind—Cutch ...	3	0·18	—0·18
Guzerat ...	3	0·02	—0·02
Konkan ...	4	0·12	+0·15
Deccan—Hyderabad ...	5	0·92	+0·03
Malabar ...	4	2·27	—1·13
Mysore—Bellary ...	4	1·74	—0·67
Carnatic ...	6	1·26	—0·32
Lower Burmah ...	6	1·67	—0·62
Ceylon ...	2	9·25	+7·74

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *5th May, 1888.* for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 16th May, 1888.

The most important features of the weather of the past week have been the steady but considerable increase of temperature which has taken place over Northern India, and the large increase in the pressure difference between the North and South. The almost continuous fall which has occurred in the barometer over Northern India, combined with the rise which has taken place over the Peninsula, has produced a distribution of pressure which resembles the conditions prevailing during the rains rather than that which obtains during the hot weather. In the Peninsula the weather has been wet and unsettled, and a feeble cyclonic disturbance passed across, from the Coromandel to the Malabar Coasts.

On the 10th the barometric changes were unimportant, except in Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula, where pressure had fallen. Rain was reported from several of the Peninsula stations, as well as from those in Lower Burmah. The winds were generally light, and were irregular in direction over the south of the Peninsula. Temperature had increased. North Sind and West Rajputana were the hottest parts of the Indian region, the maxima there generally exceeding 110°. The Chart of the following day, the 11th, showed a small and feeble, but distinctly marked, cyclonic storm off the Madras Coast. A cyclonic circulation of the winds was reported from Southern India, and rain was falling at the majority of the southern stations, as well as in Burmah. At Colombo the fall amounted to 7 inches. Temperature had again increased in Northern and Central India, the area of maximum heat holding over Sind. On the 12th the disturbance noticed on the preceding day was advancing inland between Madras and Negapatam, but was quickly filling up. Rain was falling over the whole of Southern India, but the amounts were smaller than on the preceding day. A further increase of temperature was reported, and the maxima at Jhansi and Deesa were 112°·5. Between the 12th and 13th the depression passed quickly across the Peninsula, but almost entirely filled up. Temperature had fallen quickly in Southern India, but had continued to rise in the North and centre. The highest maxima reported were 114° at Deesa and 113°·5 at Jhansi. Rain had again fallen generally in the Peninsula, and thundershowers had occurred in Assam and Lower Burmah. On the 14th pressure was rising in the Peninsula, and falling briskly over Northern India, and in consequence the barometric difference between the North and South had considerably increased. The winds had risen in force over a large part of the country, but more particularly at the head of the Bay, where they approached the force of a gale. Temperature had again risen, though only very slightly, in Northern India, and had generally fallen elsewhere. The highest maximum was 114°·7 at Jacobabad. On the 15th the changes which were in progress on the previous day were intensified. The barometer continued to fall in the North and to rise in the South, hence the barometric difference was still further increased, and the general distribution closely resembled that which usually obtains during the rains. The winds, except along the foot of the hills, blew freshly, and at the head of the Bay were exceptionally strong. Rain fell at several stations in the Peninsula and at nearly all stations in Burmah and Assam. At Moulmein over 6 inches was recorded. Temperature continued to rise in the Punjab and Upper Sind. The maximum at Jacobabad was 116°·6 and at Hyderabad 113°·2. On the 16th pressure was falling almost everywhere. A small centre of disturbance was shown over the south-east of the Punjab and the adjacent hill districts, but generally the distribution was similar to that reported on the previous day. The general conditions of pressure during the last three days of the week were such as usually precede an advance of the south-west monsoon current into the Indian region. The winds had increased in force all along the West Coast region, but had decreased over the Bay of Bengal. The directions were generally unchanged. A further brisk rise of temperature was reported from North-Western and Central India, and a maximum of 116°·6 was reported from Jacobabad, of 115°·9 at Sirsa, of

115°·4 at Deesa, and 114°·8 at Ludhiana. The great increase of heat which has occurred during the past week is plainly shown in the following table, which gives the maxima at the beginning and close of the week for several stations in Upper and Central India:

Stations.	Maximum temperature on 10th.	Maximum temperature on 16th.	Increase.
Jhansi ...	107°·5	114°·0	6°·5
Lahore ...	103·6	113·1	9·5
Multan ...	104·1	111·6	7·5
Simla ...	74·1	82·7	8·6
Deesa ...	108·9	115·4	6·5
Jacobabad ...	111·3	116·6	5·3
Jeypore ...	104·6	110·8	6·2

The rainfall has been heavy in Burmah, Bengal, Assam, Ceylon, and Madras, and moderately heavy in Bombay, but has been light elsewhere. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Sind, and Rajputana, the weather has been dry throughout.

The concluding table gives the total rainfall of the past week according to Provinces:

Divisions.	No. of Stations.	Total Rainfall.
Burmah ...	7	25·69
Bengal and Assam ...	7	17·34
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	0	0
Punjab ...	1	0·05
Hill Stations ...	2	0·07
Ceylon ...	2	13·33
Malabar Coast ...	5	10·16
Bombay ...	6	6·43
Berars and Central Provinces ...	3	0·82
Guzerat and Central India ...	1	0·01
Sind—Rajputana ...	0	0
Madras ...	14	34·81

W. L. DALLAS,
for Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *17th May, 1888.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th May, 1888.*—Good rain in most districts, but more wanted in Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Salem. Crops generally good, but black paddy considerably damaged from want of rain in parts of Vizagapatam, and *cholum* by insects in parts of Coimbatore. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Malabar and insufficient in parts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, and Madura, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and Salem. No material fluctuations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th May, 1888.*—Rain in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Baroda. Cotton-picking progressing in parts of Kaira. Harvesting of late crops completed in Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, and Dharwar, —continues in Hyderabad and Khandesh. Ploughing for next season progressing in most districts. Fodder scarce in parts of Surat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, and Kathiawar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th May, 1888.*—Weather hot and close. Showers reported in almost all the Bengal districts, and also in places in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions. Rain still holds off in Orissa, where it is much needed. Ploughing and early sowings are in progress, except in Cuttack and Puri. Early rice and jute have come up in some places and are doing well. Sugarcane, indigo, and *cheena* are generally in good condition. Spring rice harvest proceeding, good outturn generally expected. Cattle suffering for want of pasture in the Khurda subdivision of Puri.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th May, 1888.*—No rain. Weather hot and dry. *Rabi* nearly all cut, outturn good. Summer crops being irrigated. Markets are well supplied, but prices still fluctuate. General condition of agricultural stock good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th May, 1888.*—No rain has fallen during the week. Prices are on the whole still falling; a rise is reported from two districts; in others the prices are falling or stationary. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops going on. *Kharif* ploughings, sugarcane weedings, and cotton sowings in progress. *Rabi* prospects and outturn are reported good to average. Extra *rabi* and fruit slightly damaged by storms at Amritsar. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder generally sufficient.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th May, 1888.*—Weather hot and cloudy, slight rain in Chanda. Threshing and winnowing of wheat and other winter crops completed. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Cattle generally in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th May, 1888.*—The dry weather crops are, with the exceptions noticed last week, doing well. The dry weather rice crops are being reaped. Rain fell in all districts in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma a little rain fell in Yeu, Sagaing, Myingyan, Minbu, and Yemethen districts. The price of paddy has risen in Bassein, Thayetmyo, Amherst, Shwegyin, and Mergui districts of Lower Burma, and in Yemethen, Kyaukse, Myingyan, and Upper Chindwin districts of Upper Burma, and has fallen in Hanthawaddy in Lower Burma and in Shwebo in Upper Burma.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th May, 1888.*—Weather seasonable everywhere and prospects of crops generally good. Tea suffering from want of sun in Sibsagar and from green fly in Darrang. Condition of potatoes in Khasi

Hills continues good. Decrease of rain in Sylhet has improved circumstances of crops.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th May, 1888.*—Rainfall general throughout the State, and good in civil and military station and Chittaldroog and Bangalore districts. Standing crops in good condition. Outturn of harvests fair. Condition of agricultural stock good. Supply of water and fodder scanty in parts of the Hassan district.

Some rain fell in Coorg during the week. No crops on the ground.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th May, 1888.*—Weather hot, with westerly winds. Cultivators busily engaged in preparing the soil for *kharif* crop. Fodder insufficient in Amraoti district. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. No marked changes in prices.

There has been a little rain at Hyderabad during the week. Prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th May, 1888.*—The following changes have occurred since the last report, *viz.*, agricultural operations have been started in Western Malwa and Bhopawar. Probable outturn of harvest in Goona is reported below average. Prices of foodgrains are rising in Baghelkhand, Western Malwa, Bhopawar, and Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th May, 1888.*—Some rain at Dholepore. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops none at present. Harvests and agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally,—fluctuating at places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th May, 1888.*—No rain. Weather warm and dry. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. III OF 1888-89.

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 23rd April, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st April, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 23rd April, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 21st April, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
5th May, 1888	East Indian	1,519	10,73,824	674	1,514	10,47,800	661	32,03,184	773	30,76,918	650	...	3,16,271
28th April, 1888	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,004	5,71,007	230	1,004	4,[illegible]	231	13,[illegible]	253	13,[illegible]	241	...	73,348
5th May, 1888	Sindia	75	8,581	115	78	7,001	109	28,101	125	23,[illegible]	103	...	4,599
5th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,807	168	57	12,380	210	35,[illegible]	207	31,[illegible]	200	...	196
28th April, 1888	Bengal-Nagpur	149	48,123	323	149	42,[illegible]	285	1,08,[illegible]	344	1,31,[illegible]	309	...	34,309
5th May, 1888	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,210	102	12	1,[illegible]	100	3,[illegible]	101	3,[illegible]	88	...	482
28th April, 1888	Mysore	140	5,270	39	140	9,[illegible]	71	28,[illegible]	69	20,[illegible]	71	680	...
28th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	560	55,077	99	850	72,[illegible]	86	1,88,[illegible]	111	2,41,[illegible]	87	53,861	...
21st ditto	Indian Midland	42	4,025	96	139	17,[illegible]	130	1,[illegible]	88	48,[illegible]	113	33,[illegible]	...
28th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,[illegible]	48	...	...	11,130	45	11,130	...
28th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,245	62	39	1,[illegible]	53	6,[illegible]	63	6,[illegible]	62	...	173
28th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur Sihramau	85	4,071	48	105	5,730	55	11,542	59	15,324	40	3,782	...
	TOTAL	4,345	15,41,847	355	4,821	10,41,[illegible]	340	50,52,718	355	47,05,[illegible]	325	...	3,47,059
	State Lines worked by Government.												
5th May, 1888	North-Western (*c*)	1,835	3,00,162	207	2,481	5,36,668	216	13,03,033	225	16,66,745	224	2,73,712	...
28th April, 1888	Wardha Coal	45	16,892	375	45	16,653	370	61,538	416	52,601	390	...	8,937
28th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,922	95	125	12,004	97	30,147	104	37,941	101	...	1,206
28th ditto	Katni-Umaria	37	1,861	50	37	1,546	42	4,248	35	5,309	48	1,061	...
[illegible]	Eastern Bengal System (*d*)	645	1,38,007	214	676	1,41,278	209	4,57,302	236	4,25,967	210	...	31,335
28th ditto	Nathati	27	1,550	57	27	1,[illegible]	54	5,110	63	5,203	64	93	...
28th ditto	Tirhoot	249	32,[illegible]	131	250	37,[illegible]	140	85,[illegible]	157	1,01,[illegible]	135	0,544	...
28th ditto	Burma	333	05,344	100	333	60,[illegible]	185	2,31,[illegible]	253	1,[illegible]	195	...	36,369
28th ditto	Jorhat	31	0,[illegible]	21	31	1,[illegible]	31	2,[illegible]	25	2,[illegible]	24	...	80
28th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	111	16	7	33	4	221	11	205	9	...	16
	TOTAL	3,384	6,59,027	195	4,021	8,01,300	201	23,89,705	206	24,06,172	207	2,80,407	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
28th April, 1888	Madras	831	1,62,745	196	842	1,64,824	196	5,49,118	201	5,01,258	168	...	47,860
28th ditto	South Indian	654	92,133	141	654	1,08,010	166	3,[illegible]	147	3,[illegible]	154	...	13,484
28th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	11,64,788	775	1,504	11,08,014	737	37,51,818	750	34,23,522	730	...	3,28,296
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,77,101	818	461	3,31,000	718	11,66,736	770	0,81,000	700	...	1,85,736
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,58,720	231	693	1,05,203	285	5,[illegible]	260	8,01,243	241	...	33,992
	TOTAL	4,136	10,55,496	473	4,154	10,08,251	481	03,18,[illegible]	495	57,00,231	458	...	6,09,368
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,865	41,56,370	350	12,996	44,48,032	342	1,30,01,022	381	1,30,11,002	331	...	7,40,060
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...			...	...	59,04,304	152	50,48,500	145	...	
	NET RECEIPTS	...		...		...	...	77,56,728	199	75,03,472	186		4,94,250
	Assisted Companies.												
28th April, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	44,304	118	376	59,470	158	1,45,053	118	1,42,870	127	...	3,083
5th May, 1888	Tarakessur	23	5,137	231	22	6,000	270	25,005	375	26,838	402	1,833	
28th April, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	9,388	140	67	9,509	142	28,897	144	24,102	120	...	4,795
21st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,114	104	78	8,280	106	27,873	108	25,562	100	...	2,281
	TOTAL	543	66,943	123	543	83,259	153	2,27,728	127	2,19,402	135	...	8,320
	Native States.												
28th April, 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	268	29,272	141	277	31,826	115	1,05,437	154	98,203	118	...	7,234
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	3,843	65	59	2,920	49	18,751	97	10,450	50	...	8,301
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana Vadnagar	21	708	38	21	1,000	48	2,384	35	3,000	48	616	...
28th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	33,145	172	193	28,332	147	1,04,893	165	89,993	155	...	14,900
28th ditto	Morvi	68	4,239	62	68	5,594	82	13,175	65	15,591	76	2,416	...
28th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,581	61	124	6,600	53	25,141	62	23,150	62	...	1,991
	TOTAL	673	78,878	117	742	76,272	103	2,69,781	122	2,40,387	108	...	29,394

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *17th May, 1888.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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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.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1886-87.

No. 891., dated Simla, the 11th May 1888.

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

Read—

Letter No. 855I., dated the 3rd April 1888, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1886-87, and the Resolution of that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept of all canals and irrigation systems in the North-Western Provinces. The Capital expenditure of the year, including indirect charges, amounted to R19,09,628 as follows :—

		Number of Works.	Expenditure.	
			During the year 1886-87.	To end of the year 1886-87.
			R	R
Productive Public Works	Direct	4	17,07,986	6,56,30,769
	Indirect		54,051	46,61,524
	TOTAL	...	17,62,037	7,02,92,293
Protective Public Works	Direct	1	1,19,696	38,17,285
	Indirect		21,010	1,99,001
	TOTAL	...	1,40,706	40,16,286

A

		Number of Works.	Expenditure. During the year 1886-87.	Expenditure. To end of the year 1886-87.
			₹	₹
Minor Works and Navigation (for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept)—				
In Operation	Direct	4	6,780	22,79,316
	Indirect		55	1,91,175
	TOTAL	...	6,835	24,70,491
Surveys	Direct	3	50	2,49,126
	Indirect		...	31,027
	TOTAL	...	50	2,80,153
TOTAL MINOR WORKS		...	6,885	27,50,644
GRAND TOTAL		...	19,09,628	7,70,59,223

Of the outlay during the year on Productive Public Works, about ₹13,00,000 were spent on the construction of the new Nadrai Aqueduct on the Lower Ganges Canal. Capital expenditure on the Betwa Canal, a Protective Public Work, is now confined to the completion of the distributary system.

2. The actual financial results of the year on the works in operation were as follows:—

		Gross Revenue.	Charges against Revenue.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on total Capital Outlay to end of the year.
		₹	₹	₹	
Productive Public Works	Direct	45,77,942	22,78,350	31,71,968	4·51
	Indirect	8,72,376			
Protective Public Works	Direct	20,700	76,348	—55,648	*Nil*
	Indirect	*Nil*			
Minor Works	Direct	1,61,311	2,09,398	36,692	1·48
	Indirect	84,779			
	TOTAL	57,17,108	25,64,096	31,53,012	4·10

The productive and protective works taken together shew up to the end of 1886-87 a surplus profit of ₹56,10,242; that is, this sum is the difference between the net revenue of the works and simple interest at 4 per cent. on the capital invested. The corresponding figure for the productive works alone is ₹62,38,573. This surplus is mainly due to the returns from the Eastern Jumna Canal, which give a clear profit of nearly 120 lakhs. On the Upper Ganges and Agra Canals, the charges for interest are still in excess of the net revenue; but the net revenue of the Lower Ganges Canal has slightly exceeded the interest charges.

3. The following table shews the *assessed* revenue of the year, including share of land revenue, compared with that of the three previous years:—

	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
PRODUCTIVE WORKS—				
Upper Ganges Canal	23,27,859	27,48,129	25,47,564	32,83,032
Lower Ganges Canal	11,89,623	14,55,152	16,12,685	18,89,255
Agra Canal	4,76,057	6,63,655	4,51,040	8,13,712
Eastern Jumna Canal	9,08,163	9,26,041	8,24,345	10,42,622
	49,01,702	57,92,977	54,35,634	70,28,621
PROTECTIVE WORKS—				
Betwa Canal	23,157	13,794	...	...
MINOR WORKS	2,16,111	2,26,245	2,21,243	2,22,115
TOTAL	51,40,970	60,33,016	56,56,877	72,50,736

The assessed revenue is considerably below the average of the preceding years, and is the smallest which has been recorded since 1879-80 when it amounted to ₹46,92,483. The direct assessment (excluding the portion of the Land Revenue due to irrigation) was ₹37,26,528 in that year, against ₹41,83,815 now. At that time the capital expenditure on the works was about three-fourths of its present amount, and irrigation was less developed than at present. The abnormally small revenue of the year under review is due to the fact that the irrigated area was largely reduced, both in the kharif and rabi seasons, by the very favourable rainfall of the year.

4. The irrigated area which formed the basis of the above assessments is given in the first column of the following statement:—

	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
PRODUCTIVE WORKS—				
Upper Ganges Canal	574,440	741,636	683,939	1,011,990
Lower Ganges Canal	359,003	462,302	534,833	653,820
Agra Canal	122,096	176,721	128,002	245,300
Eastern Jumna Canal	203,429	215,356	166,407	277,358
	1,258,968	1,596,015	1,513,181	2,188,468
PROTECTIVE WORKS—				
Betwa Canal	8,608	12 356	...	...
MINOR WORKS	96,239	101,305	104,124	109,206
TOTAL	1,363,815	1,709,676	1,617,305	2,297,674

The year 1883-84 was an exceptional one owing to deficient rainfall, but the area irrigated in the year under review is smaller than that of any year since 1876-77, when 1,239,884 acres were watered; at that time the Lower Ganges Canal was not in operation, and the Agra Canal had only been opened one year. The area irrigated on the Upper Ganges Canal, 574,440 acres, is less than that of any year since 1867 68, when 533,456 acres only were irrigated; it is more than thirty-five per cent. below the average of the previous ten years. The percentage of double-cropped area decreased from 18·24 in 1885-86 to 14·31 in 1886-87.

5. Wheat is the most important crop in the North-Western Provinces as it is in the Punjab. The proportion of the irrigated area under wheat is almost the same in both provinces, being rather more than one-third of the total. The area irrigated in the North-Western Provinces in 1886-87 was 495,370 acres valued at 183 lakhs of rupees; the next most important crop, both in area and in value, is the sugarcane, of which 168,452 acres valued at 111 lakhs were irrigated. The gross value of the irrigated crops of the year was estimated at 444 lakhs of rupees.

6. The duty of the water entering the canals was lower than in previous years, a result which might be anticipated in a year of favourable rainfall. The highest duties were those obtained on the Eastern Jumna Canal, 92 acres per cubic foot in the kharif and 125 acres in the rabi.

7. The working expenses of the year are the largest that have been recorded in the North-Western Provinces; under the head of Major Works they shew an increase over those of the previous year of about three-quarters of a lakh of rupees. This increase is mainly due to the cost of maintaining the Betwa Canal which appears for the first time in any magnitude in the accounts. The following

statement compares the working expenses of the year under review with that of the three previous years :—

	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
PRODUCTIVE WORKS—	₹	₹	₹	₹
Upper Ganges Canal	9,16,624	9,24,892	9,91,626	9,22,644
Lower Ganges Canal	8,40,995	8,76,536	8,76,939	6,96,601
Agra Canal	2,99,834	2,79,453	2,81,226	2,52,287
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,20,897	1,96,160	2,06,996	2,10,315
	22,78,350	22,77,041	23,56,787	20,81,847
PROTECTIVE WORKS—				
Betwa Canal	76,348	2,136	...	...
MINOR WORKS	2,09,398	2,09,216	1,71,321	1,45,734
TOTAL	25,64,096	24,88,393	25,28,108	22,27,581
Per acre irrigated	1·88	1·45	1·56	0·97

The increase in the working expenses of the Minor Works during the last two years is due to extensions and improvements in connection with the Kicha Weir and River training works of the Rohilkhand canals : it is said that these extensions are completed, and there will be a large decrease of expenditure under this head in future.

8. The navigable canals in the North-Western Provinces consist of portions of the Upper and Lower Ganges Canal and of the Agra Canal : the gross receipts during the year were 31,555 and the working expenses 41,450. Both receipts and expenses are slightly higher than those of the previous year. No explanation is given of the heavy charges under the head of Establishment ; it is hoped that one result of the reorganization alluded to in paragraph 95 of the Chief Engineer's review will be a reduction in the cost of special supervising establishment, the necessity for which is not apparent. There is a considerable increase in profits on the Agra Canal due in a great measure to the opening of through traffic with Delhi and the Western Jumna Canal.

9. The revenue realised from water-power on all the canals was ₹89,361 : this is nearly thirty per cent. in excess of the average of the previous three years ; the increase is due to enhancement of rates obtained for the use of the water. The assessments had, however, fallen off in the year under review. There was a satisfactory increase in the revenue from plantations.

10. The outstanding balances of uncollected revenue at the end of the year were ₹14,475 for occupier's rate and ₹1,104 for owner's rate.

11. The year was, on the whole, an unfavourable one for the Irrigation systems of the North-Western Provinces. The increasing capital expenditure led to increased charges for interest ; the Betwa Canal caused a considerable increase in the working expenses, whilst the revenue was reduced by a large falling off in irrigation which was only compensated to a small extent by an increase in the other sub-heads of revenue. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, the net profits of the year, as gauged on the basis of assessments, were the smallest for the last ten years.

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

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

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

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

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Irrigation Revenue Report for the year ending 31st March 1887.

GOVERNMENT N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

Irrigation Branch.

No. 736½ I., dated Allahabad, the 22nd March 1888.

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

Read—

Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1887, by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

RESOLUTION.—The total outlay on the Capital account of Canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for and to the end of 1886-87 is shewn below :—

	Canal.	Outlay on construction under all Heads	
		During 1886-87.	To end of 1886-87.
		₹	₹
Capital expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue, 48—Irrigation Works	Upper Ganges	38,506	2,81,42,430
	Lower Ganges	16,13,668	3,00,44,201
	Agra	97,367	89,89,013
	Eastern Jumna	12,496	31,16,649
	TOTAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	17,62,037	7,02,92,293
Irrigation, 43—Minor Works and Navigation	Dún Canals	—419	6,36,994
	Rohilkhand Canals	7,450	16,81,063
	Bijnor Canals	70	70,036
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	—266	82,398
	Ditto ditto Survey	231	1,73,346
	Sarda Canal Survey	—181	49,461
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey	...	56,746
	TOTAL OUTLAY ON MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION	6,885	27,50,644
Famine relief and insurance, 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	Betwa Canal	1,40,706	40,16,286
	GRAND TOTAL	19,09,628	7,70,59,223

The total Capital expenditure of ₹19,09,628 was ₹3,31,191 more than in 1885-86. Owing to the construction of the new Nadrai Aqueduct, the Lower Ganges Canal shews an increased expenditure of ₹6,99,994; but on the Betwa Canal there was a decrease of ₹4,27,534, due to the completion of works. On the Agra Canal there was an increase of ₹71,930, of which the greater part was incurred in extending and completing the distributary system.

ASSESSMENTS.

2. The gross assessments of the year amounted to ₹51,40,970, and the working expenses were ₹25,64,096. The net revenue was, therefore, ₹25,76,874, or 3·34 per cent. on the total direct and indirect capital of ₹7,70,59,223. Excluding, however, the Betwa Canal, a "Protective work," the return is 3·60 per cent., as against 4·95 per cent. in the previous year.

The interest charge on the capital amounted to ₹27,41,369, deducting which amount from the net revenue, the assessments shew a deficit of ₹1,64,495 against a profit of ₹8,69,419 in the previous year; but excluding the Betwa Canal, the net revenue amounts to ₹26,30,065, the interest charge to ₹25,91,072, and there is a surplus of ₹38,993.

INTEREST CHARGES.

3. The total interest charges on "Productive" and "Protective" works to the end of the year amounted to ₹5,03,53,465, and the total net revenue realized to ₹5,70,70,896; thus leaving a clear surplus of ₹67,17,431, or ₹72,87,978 if the interest charges on the Betwa Canal be excluded.

REALIZATIONS.

4. The actual income realized from all sources during the year was ₹57,17,108. After paying all expenses, including all interest charges, the *net* revenue was ₹4,11,643 against ₹2,97,071 in 1885-86. Excluding the Betwa Canal, the gross income was ₹56,96,408, the total charges ₹50,78,820, and the net revenue ₹6,17,588.

WORKING EXPENSES.

5. The working expenses under all heads, direct and indirect, amounted to ₹25,64,096, or ₹75,703 more than in the previous year. The increase is due to the revenue charges on the Betwa Canal, ₹74,212, appearing in the accounts fot the first time; also to an increase of ₹60,000 in the amount of the write-back on account of the old Nadrai Aqueduct. Under Establishment there is a decrease of ₹75,238, due partly to the increased capital expenditure of the year and partly to a reduction in the actual number of Engineers and Subordinates employed.

The percentage of working expenses to assessments on the four Productive Works is shewn in the statement below:—

Year.	Upper Ganges Canal.		Lower Ganges Canal.		Agra Canal.		Eastern Jumna Canal.	
	Assessment.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Percentage.	Assessment.	Percentage.
	₹		₹		₹		₹	
1882-83	24,42,835	36·03	15,36,089	43·73	5,82,424	39·38	8,16,577	25·89
1883-84	28,40,019	32·48	16,81,420	41·42	8,13,712	31·00	8,21,088	25·61
1884-85	21,04,551	47·11	14,04,856	62·42	4,51,040	62·35	6,02,811	34·33
1885-86	23,05,116	40·12	12,47,323	70·28	6,63,655	42·11	7,04,507	27·84
1886-87	18,84,846	48·63	9,81,794	85·66	4,76,057	62·98	6,80,629	32·17

Owing to the falling off in receipts, the percentages naturally shew an increase in every case; and for the same reason the cost of measuring irrigation and preparing demand statements rose during the year from ₹2·06 to ₹2·58 per 100 acres.

The cost incurred by the Civil Department in collecting the water-rate was ₹1,20,915, or 3·00 per cent. on the gross collections, as against 3·13 per cent. in 1885-86.

MILEAGE OF CANALS, &c.

6. The subjoined statement shews that 9,684 miles of channels were maintained:—

Canal.	Main canal and branches.	Navigation channels.	Escapes and mill channels.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Upper Ganges	438	19	62	2,559	895	3,973
Lower Ganges	564	...	68	2,014	317	2,963
Agra	109	25	10	561	34	739
Eastern Jumna	130	...	31	640	308	1,109
Betwa	167	...	8	177	11	363
Dún	...	...	...	74	3	77
Rohilkhand	20	...	...	331	3	354
Bijnor	...	...	...	36	...	36
Jhansi Lakes	...	...	...	45	...	45
Hamírpur Lakes	...	...	...	25	...	25
Total	1,428	44	179	6,462	1,571	9,684

There was an increase during the year of 219 miles of distributaries and 13 miles of drainage cuts.

IRRIGATED AREA.

7. The following table gives the area of "kharif" and "rabi" crops for 1886-87 and the previous five years:—

	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.	Acres.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1881-82	706,025	1,209,924	1,915,949	36·85	63·15
1882-83	740,390	1,233,785	1,974,175	37·50	62·50
1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674	35·94	64·06
1884-85	773,603	843,701	1,617,304	47·83	52·16
1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1,709,676	41·08	58·92
1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60·27

During the "kharif" season the rainfall was again above the average, and was most favourable and well-distributed. The area irrigated therefore decreased and was 160,438 acres less than in the previous "kharif."

The rabi season was also an exceptionally favourable one. General rain in October admitted of the crops being sown without the aid of canal water. A demand sprung up in December, but it ceased entirely with the copious and general rainfall of January, and the result was a decrease in the irrigated area of 185,523 acres.

DOUBLE-CROPPED AREA.

8. The double-cropped area decreased by 116,733 acres, and the percentage has fallen from 18·24 to 14·31. The decrease is due chiefly to the smaller area of indigo that was sown.

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

Crop.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	Sugarcane	165,019	198,322	155,147	153,652	175,944	168,452
	Rice	107,963	104,046	111,512	92,687	100,706	109,513
	Indigo	319,627	316,145	294,429	392,302	297,314	164,013
	Cotton	64,161	52,493	93,545	66,791	60,580	41,835
Rabi	Wheat	727,428	728,385	824,982	512,324	550,891	495,370
	Barley	261,688	266,651	286,073	108,267	118,569	70,881
	Gram	49,851	48,400	61,123	16,954	42,087	27,793
	Poppy	17,140	16,233	16,370	10,762	15,629	14,679

Indigo shows a falling off of 133,301 acres, due to the contraction of sowing operations which followed the serious losses incurred during the bad seasons of the previous two years.

The decreases in the other crops are owing to the nature of the season. Wheat, however, forms 60·3 per cent. of the whole rabi area, as against 54·7 per cent. in the previous year.

VILLAGES AND OUTLETS.

10. During the year 7,928 villages received water from 34,241 outlets in the distributaries of the five main canals.

VALUE OF CROPS.

11. The total value of crops raised with canal water was ₹4,44,17,015, as shewn in table below :—

Year.	Area irrigated.	Value of crop.	Occupier's rate.	Value of crop per acre.	Occupier's rate per acre.	Percentage on value of crops.
	Acres.	₹	₹	₹	₹	
1884-85	1,617,304	4,49,52,406	40,03,058	27·80	2·47	8·85
1885-86	1,709,676	4,97,91,920	43,21,185	29·12	2·53	8·68
1886-87	1,363,815	4,44,17,015	35,31,976	32·56	2·58	7·95

RAINFALL.

12. The rainfall, although not so excessive as in the previous year, was considerably above the average and was very evenly distributed. In only four months of the year, *viz.*, April, November, February, and March, was there no general fall recorded.

RIVER SUPPLIES.

13. The supplies in all rivers were more than sufficient to meet requirements.

IRRIGATING DUTY.

14. The irrigating duty and the value of each cubic foot of water are detailed in the accompanying table :—

Canal.	Area irrigated per cubic foot of water at head.					Value of each cubic foot of water at occupier's rate.				
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Upper Ganges	232	264	201	216	198	602	644	532	578	555
Lower Ganges	180	187	167	138	111	407	415	377	320	256
Agra	155	266	164	170	101	451	683	444	493	294
Eastern Jumna	243	284	274	208	215	717	789	897	622	659

MAINTENANCE CHARGES PER ACRE.

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

Canal.	Rupees.				
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Upper Ganges	1·03	0·91	1·45	1·25	1·60
Lower Ganges	1·11	1·06	1·64	1·89	2·34
Agra	1·47	1·02	2·20	1·58	2·46
Eastern Jumna	0·83	0·76	1·24	0·91	1·09

The small area irrigated accounts for the apparent increased charge per acre. The actual expenses on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals were, respectively, ₹8,268 and ₹35,541 less than in the previous year; but on the Agra Canal there was an increase of ₹20,381, and on the Eastern Jumna Canal of ₹24,737.

NAVIGATION OPERATIONS.

16. The results of the year's operations under navigation are shewn below :—

Canal.	1886-87.			1885-86.			1884-85.		
	Gross revenue (receipts).	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross revenue (receipts).	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross revenue (receipts).	Working expenses.	Deficit.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Upper and Lower Ganges	19,821	35,119	15,298	20,026	31,924	11,898	18,698	30,845	12,147
Agra	11,734	6,331	—5,403	5,674	5,321	—353	5,783	6,293	510
Total	31,555	41,450	9,895	25,700	37,245	11,545	24,481	37,138	12,657

On the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals there was a loss of ₹15,298, against a loss of ₹11,898 in the previous year. No material improvement can be expected until the new Nadrai Aqueduct is completed and constant running introduced on the Cawnpore Branch.

The Agra Canal shews a profit of ₹5,403 against a profit of ₹350 in 1885-86.

MINOR RECEIPTS.

17. The actual receipts realized from minor sources of income are exhibited below :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Plantations	1,47,040	1,49,502	1,60,657	1,75,542
Water-power	72,765	60,668	73,761	89,361
Miscellaneous	54,263	50,917	50,404	48,540

The increase under water-power is chiefly due to higher rates being obtained on account of mill leases.

SPRING-LEVEL OBSERVATIONS.

18. Spring-level observations continue to be carefully recorded. The results shew that, with some few exceptions the spring-level on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals was, on the whole, lower than in the previous year, and there can be little doubt that a few years of average rainfall will bring it down to the level at which it stood before the exceptionally wet years of 1884 and 1885.

On the Agra Canal the diagrams shew that, on the average, there has been a slight rise. The rainfall along this canal, however, especially in the Agra district, has been very heavy during the last three years, and this in itself is quite sufficient to account for the rise which has taken place.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

19. The drainage works were not so severely strained as in the previous year, and acted well and efficiently.

PROFITS OF PRODUCTIVE WORKS.

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

Year.	Upper Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.	
	Net profit.	Percentage on capital.	Net profit.	Percentage on capital.	Net profit.	Percentage on capital.	Net profit.	Percentage on capital.
	₹		₹		₹		₹	
1882-83 . . .	20,05,684	7·24	10,72,107	4·14	3,53,028	4·15	8,26,665	28·42
1883-84 . . .	23,60,388	8·45	11,92,654	4·45	5,91,425	6·47	8,32,307	27·06
1884-85 . . .	15,55,938	5·54	7,35,740	2·67	1,60,814	1·91	6,17,349	20·14
1885-86 . . .	18,23,237	6·48	5,78,616	2·04	3,84,202	4·32	7,29,881	23·51
1886-87 . . .	14,11,235	5·01	3,48,628	1·16	1,70,223	1·96	6,87,266	22·05

PROTECTIVE WORKS.

21. The year under review was the first in which irrigation was done during both seasons from the Betwa Canal.

The maintenance charges amounted to ₹76,348, whilst the income was ₹23,157, thus showing a deficit of ₹53,191.

The seasons were exceptionally favourable, as the monsoon commenced early and continued late. Good winter rain also fell over the whole country commanded by the canal, and the demand for irrigation was consequently very slack throughout the year.

MINOR WORKS.

22. On the Rohilkhand Canals there was a loss of ₹41,435 as compared with a loss of ₹35,929 in 1885-86.

On the Bijnor Canals the net profits were ₹11,454, against ₹15,478 in the previous year.

On the Dún Canals there was a net profit of ₹41,012, against ₹44,056 in 1885-86.

On the Bundelkhand Lakes there was a loss of ₹4,318, against a loss of ₹6,578 in 1885-86.

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

Year.	Capital at end of each year.	Net profits.	Percentage on capital.
	₹	₹	
1876-77	4,20,12,822	25,76,406	6·13
1877-78	4,34,66,488	31,55,858	7·26
1878-79	4,46,21,616	38,28,437	8·57
1879-80	4,60,35,380	28,06,249	6·09
1880-81	6,45,61,716	35,38,941	5·48
1881-82	6,62,06,214	40,82,750	6·17
1882-83	6,76,33,960	43,01,052	6·36
1883-84	6,90,92,987	50,69,145	7·33
1884-85	7,02,83,698	31,28,710	4·45
1885-86	*7,51,49,595	35,44,623	4·72
1886-87	*7,70,59,223	25,76,874	3·34

* Including the Betwa Canal.

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

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

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary, P. W. D., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 12th May 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Colaba (Alibág) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	8 12	8 12
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderadad . . .	12 11	12 11	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 14	10 14	19 7	19 7	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	13 8	13 8	13 13	13 13	...	...	12 3	12 11	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Bolaram . . .	13 12	14 9	...	...	6 9½	7 3½	9 5	9 10	19 12	20 1	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghát . . .	11 4	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	19 12	19 8	21 8	21 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1888.

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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	8 14	10 5	...	...	15 6	14 10	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	32 3	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	8 10
Vizagapatam	14 0	14 8	...	...	10 2	9 8	11 5	11 5	25 14	25 14	25 11	25 11	26 5	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	10 8
Godávari	12 10	13 8	...	...	15 13	15 13	17 0	18 8	25 0	26 14	21 2	22 14	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	10 6	10 6
Kistna	11 14	11 14	...	...	13 11	13 14	14 14	14 14	20 8	23 3	...	...	26 13	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 11	155 11	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 11	11 11	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 0	15 0	25 14	25 14	24 6	24 6	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	14 0	12 8	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 8	14 8	26 14	26 8	31 14	31 14	36 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	16 3	16 3	31 6	31 6	27 5	22 10	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 13	77 13	11 14	11 14
Bellary	13 6	13 0	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	29 2	30 14	22 10	25 6	34 0	34 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Kurnool	12 2	12 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 10	13 10	32 14	32 14	26 5	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 5	11 5
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	17 0	17 0	...	...	21 2	21 2	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 6	12 6
North Arcot	8 8	8 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	35 14	35 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
South Arcot	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 8	13 14	15 5	15 13	...	...	24 10	24 10	24 10	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 11	201 11	13 2	13 2
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	30 3	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	...	...	14 6	14 0	14 14	14 8	...	...	22 14	24 2	24 14	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	14 5	14 11	14 3	15 3	...	...	23 8	23 8	27 8	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 6	136 0	13 2	13 2
Tinnevelly	8 14	9 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	13 2	13 2
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	22 10	22 5	22 5	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	11 11	10 11
Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 0	12 0	21 10	21 10	16 13	16 13	20 3	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 11	14 10	25 8	25 8	24 10	24 10	34 3	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
South Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 13	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 0	141 0	11 11	13 8
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	9 14	9 12	13 14	13 14	6 7	6 7	11 3	11 0	16 3	16 3	13 6	13 9	14 4	14 4	12 3	12 3	14 7	14 7	17 2	18 5	8 7	8 3	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Daskrohi	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	14 8	13 14	22 12	22 12	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	16 8	17 12	13 14	13 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	11 7	11 7	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Surat	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	85 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 13	14 6	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 12
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	No return received.																									
Násik	15 0	13 12	...	...	9 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 4	17 14	...	...	16 8	10 8	106 8	106 8	12 12	12 12
Ahmednagar	No return received.																									
Poona (City)	11 8	12 8	17 4	17 4	9 3	9 13	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	14 15	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	14 10	14 10	60 13	60 13	11 15	11 11
Sholápur	14 15	15 [illegible]	17 6	17 6	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	21 9	23 4	22 6	22 6	...	...	...	...	21 4	22 5	...	...	19 8	18 [illegible]	91 0	89 0	12 0	12 0
Bijápur	13 11	14 9	13 2	13 2	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 10	21 2	21 15	19 9	20 5	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 9	...	...	16 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Satara	10 11	15 2	17 6	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	17 15	18 6	15 8	16 9	21 1	...	24 4	...	18 13	18 3	26 0	...	15 13	16 6	116 8	116 8	12 6	11 10
Belgaum	16 0	15 8	12 0	13 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	17 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	15 8	68 0	65 0	12 8	12 8
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 7	13 7	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 11	17 10	17 10	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	10 14	10 [illegible]	120 0	120 0	10 11	11 10
Karwar	11 5½	12 9	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 10½	14 2	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5½	213 5½	11 0	11 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 0½	...	...	12 4	12 0½	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0½	11 0	10 0½	160 0	160 0	12 3	12 0½
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	13 11	13 2½	6 15	6 15	8 0	8 0	14 4½	14 4½	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 2½	13 2½	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Deesa Cantonment	14 8	14 4	20 0	19 11	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 3	16 13	17 2	16 13	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	...	...	11 0	10 14	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Rájkot Station	12 12	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	13 12	14 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 12	7 8	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 0*	11 0*
Karáchi	13 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	81 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 8	9 0	8 8	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Shikárpur	12 8	11 8	15 8	14 0	9 12	10 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	19 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	160 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Sukkur	15 8	15 8	9 8	17 8	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	23 0	21 8	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	13 1	14 8	40 0	40 0	17 4	18 15	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 7½a	10 7½
Bankoora	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	21 8	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	32 8	32 8	20 8	20 8	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Beerbhoom	16 4	16 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0b	10 8
Midnapore	17 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	18 8	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 0c	9 0
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0d	9 0
Howrah	‡	14 4	...	...	14 0	14 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 8
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	14 2	14 0	24 0	24 3	11 15	11 15	18 1	18 4	16 6	16 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	13 1	12 13	22 0	22 0	16 9	16 0	18 14	19 4	95 0	95 0	10 9	10 7
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8e	10 0
Nuddea	16 6	16 6	26 10½	26 10½	14 8	14 8	19 3½	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10½	26 10½	...	...	20 0	22 14	...	...	9 2f	9 2
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0g	8 0
Jessore	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	8 0h	8 0
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	11 12i	11 12
Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	...	...	21 4	21 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	9 12j	9 12
Rajshahye	21 0	20 10	45 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 4	...	...	17 8	17 8	240 0	240 0	9 12k	9 12
Rungpore	...	13 4	...	...	...	13 4	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	...	120 0	...	8 10
Bogra	16 14	18 9	...	...	15 0	16 8	25 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	7 14
Pubna	20 0	20 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 4	...	...	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	9 12l	9 12
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Jalpáiguri	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	9 0m	8 8
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	19 0	14 8	38 0	40 0	18 0	19 8	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	8 8n	8 8
Furreedpore	24 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	120 0	120 0	9 20	9 2
Mymensingh	12 0	13 12	...	...	14 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	...	...	12 0	10 8	...	...	9 8p	9 10
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	9 0q	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0q1	8 0

* In common use.

† Not procurable.

‡ Not available.

a In Culna, Cutwa and Raneegunge sub-divisions retail price of salt 10-8 seers per rupee.
b At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 11 seers and Contai 8 seers.
d At Jehanabad retail price of salt 10-8 seers per rupee.
e The retail prices of salt in several sub-divisions of this district are :—Baraset, Bussirhat and Harowa 9-12 seers per rupee; Maugrahat and Kuljurbat 8 seers; Barrackpore 9-2 seers; and Dum-Dum 10 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 10 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 10-8 seers, and Ranaghat 9-14 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Satkhira 9-2½ seers, and Bagirhat 8 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah and Magura 9 seers, Narail 7½ seers, and Bongong 9-2 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 10 seers, Kandi 11 seers, and Jungipore 10-8 seers.
j At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nattore 9-12 seers, and Nowgong 8-11½ seers.
l At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10-4 seers per rupee.
m At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 8 seers, Munshigunge 8-14 seers, and Naraingunge 9 seers.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 8 seers, Perozepore 9 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 8 seers, Attea 10 seers, Jamalpore 8-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 9 seers.
q At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.
q1 At Panchgachia in Fenny Sub-division retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1888—*continued.*

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*																										
Eastern Districts —*continued.*																										
Tipperah	12 8	12 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	12 4	14 8½	13 15	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 0	400 0	6 6	6 6
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Behar.																										
Patna	19 0	20 8	28 0	28 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	27 8	29 0	27 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gya	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	20 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	18 0	18 8	27 0	29 0	9 8	10 8	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 12	...	28 0	15 8	15 4	140 0	140 0	10 *or*	10 0
Durbhunga	17 8	20 12	33 0	30 12	13 0	13 0	20 13	19 12	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 0	...	...	26 6	24 0	33 0	28 8	27 7	20 4	196 0	176 0	11 *os*	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	18 0	25 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 8	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	10 *ot*	10 0
Sarun	17 0	17 0	27 0	25 8	9 4	8 8	20 12	20 12	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	16 8	16 8	22 4	22 8	23 8	25 8	27 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chumparun	No return received.																									
Monghyr	18 14	20 0	33 9	30 8	14 2	13 15	17 5	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	31 8	31 8	29 7	33 9	26 4	24 0	126 0	126 0	11 *ou*	10 0
Bhágalpur	20 3	18 15	30 5	29 0	15 12	16 0	18 15	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	27 12	25 4	26 8	25 4	24 0	170 7	151 8	10 1	10 1
Purneah	20 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	31 0	32 0	17 0	16 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	8 8*v*	8 0
Maldah	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	22 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	14 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Orissa.																										
Cuttack	14 7	17 1	...	...	11 13	13 2	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	17 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Pooree	14 7	13 13	...	...	18 6	18 6	24 15	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 *ow*	9 8
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
Hazáribágh	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	18 8	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Lohardugga	17 0	16 0	*	28 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	*	18 8	†	22 0	140 0	140 0	8 6*x*	8 10
Singbhoom	14 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	8 0
Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	24 0	32 0	13 8	14 0	20 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	35 0	22 0	22 8	200 0	240 0	8 6*y*	8 0
ASSAM.																										
Sylhet	15 0	15 8	...	...	15 5	15 12	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	11 12	...	...	12 12	10 12	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 2
Cachar	8 12	11 0	...	...	12 11	15 12	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 4	...	...	11 10	10 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Gáro Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Kámrup	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	6 8
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	225 0	100 0	4 0	4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.																										
Dehra Dún	No return received.																									
Saháranpur																										
Muzaffarnagar																										
Meerut																										
Bulandshahr																										
Aligarh																										
Kumaun																										
Garhwál																										
Bijnor																										
Moradabad																										
Budaun																										
Bareilly																										
Sháhjahánpur																										
Tarái Pergunnahs																										
Muttra																										
Agra																										
Farukhabad																										
Mainpuri																										
Etáwah																										
Etah																										
Jalaun																										
Jhánsi																										
Lalitpur																										
Cawnpore																										
Fatehpur																										
Bánda																										
Allahabad																										
Hamírpur																										
Jaunpur																										
Gorakhpur																										
Basti																										
Azamgarh																										
Mirzapur																										
Benares																										
Ghazipur																										
Ballia																										
Pilibhít																										
OUDH.																										
Sultánpur	No return received.																									
Partabgarh																										
Fyzabad																										
Kheri																										
Lucknow																										
Bara Banki																										
Bahraich																										
Rae Bareli																										
Sitapur																										
Gonda																										
Unao																										
Harrdi																										

* Not available.

† Big 18, 22 small.

r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 10 seers, Bhabooah 7 seers, and Sasseram 9-12 seers.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 9 seers and Madhubani 10 seers.
t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Hajipore 8-12 seers and Seetamurhee 9 seers.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Beguserai 9-4 seers and Jamui 9 seers.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge 9 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 9-4 seers.
w At Bhudruck retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
x At Daltongunge retail price of salt 8·43 seers per rupee.
y At Govindpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1888 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PÉA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissar	17 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	110 0	100 0	12 0	11 8
Rohtak	18 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurgaon	20 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	25 0	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	18 0	15 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	19 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Umballa	17 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 0
Simla	16 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	11 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	70 0	70 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	14 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	110 0	120 0	12 8	14 0
Jullundur	17 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Ludhiána	20 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	90 0	100 0	13 0	12 8
Ferozepur	18 0	17 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0
Mooltan	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	17 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Montgomery	19 0	14 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	...	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Lahore	17 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	14 0
Amritsar	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	S 0	S 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur	20 0	19 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Siálkot	17 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	15 0	15 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	S 0	S 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	16 0	15 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	15 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	13 12
Ráwalpindi	13 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hazára	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	112 0	110 0	37 0	40 0
Peshawar	13 0	12 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	150 0	58 0	58 0
Kohát	12 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	19 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
Bannu	15 0	12 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	112 0	112 0	37 0	37 0
D. I. Khán	13 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	60 0	75 0	23 12	23 12
D. G. Khán	18 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	100 0	11 0	12 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	15 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0				
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Sangor	19 5	19 5	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	25 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 8
Damoh	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 11	10 10	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	18 0	17 8	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	130 0	130 0	9 4	9 4
Mandla	30 0	23 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	256 0	256 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	21 5	20 6	...	...	10 10	10 15	14 15	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Narsinghpur	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 0	...	...	14 11	14 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	16 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4
Nimár	14 4	15 1	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	10 14	10 13
Asirgarh Cantonment	15 2	14 11	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 2	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 9	...	...	12 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Betul	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	19 0	...	...	11 6	11 5	320 0	320 0	7 2	7 9
Chhindwára	19 [illegible]	19 0	...	...	8 14	10 0	13 5	13 5	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	16 9	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10
									18 12	18 12							16 0	16 0	...	...	12 3	12 3	124 0	124 0	9 13	9 13
																	15 12	18 12					119 0	119 0		

Chánda	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 10	21 5	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 8	615 0	615 0	8 12	9 14
Bhandára	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	[illegible] 0	220 0	8 11	9 4
Bálághát	22 5	22 5	...	...	14 7	15 12	17 14	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	[illegible] 0	192 0	9 6	10 0
Raipur	24 0	21 13	...	...	12 5	11 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	8 5	8 5
Biláspur	28 6	26 10	...	...	15 11	15 11	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	19 9	19 8	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	21 0	20 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	...	...	11 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	8 5	8 5
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	25 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 4	15 4	18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	*	...	...	225 0	225 0	42 0	42 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	37 5	37 5
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	*	*	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 7	14 7
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 4	12 14	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	154 4	154 4	20 0	20 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	27 14	27 14
Prome	12 2	12 2	...	...	10 5	11 3	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	10 6	33 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 15	12 11	14 5	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 1	...	...	...	...	247 6	245 4	17 11	17 11
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	...	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	106 13	106 13	...	7 2
Thayetmyo	8 10	9 9	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 8	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	14 9	14 0
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	30 3
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	14 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	54 0	...	18 12	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 10	8 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡	‡	14 2	14 2
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	9 8	9 10	...	...	9 5	9 4	9 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 3	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	22 12	22 0
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad	12 11	12 11	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 14	10 14	19 7	19 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	12 11	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Bolárum	13 12	13 12	...	...	6 9¼	6 9½	9 5	9 5	19 13	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	7 0	9 0
Chadarghát	11 0	11 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	19 0	19 12	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	8 12	...	18 0	...	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	§	...	9 0	...
Akola	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	10 0	...	16 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	§	...	10 0	...
Ellichpur	15 0	...	8 0	...	8 0	...	10 0	...	18 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	§	...	9 0	...
Buldána	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	11 0	...	19 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	§	...	10 0	...
Wún	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	11 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	§	...	10 0	...
Básim	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	9 0	...	21 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	...	...	...	13 8	...	§	...	9 5	...
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	No return received.																									
Kolar																										
Túmkúr																										
Mysore																										
Hassan																										
Shimoga																										
Kadur																										
Chitaldroog																										
COORG.	9 6	[illegible]	8 8	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	13 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	35 0	32 8	...	...	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 0

[illegible] load.

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

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL, 1888—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Kangni, or Karkun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni, or Karkun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Arhar or Thor Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar or Thor Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Jeypore	15 4	14 8	22 12	22 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	19 8	18 8	14 8	15 0	20 0	25 0	19-0 to 22 12	19-0 to 22 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	26 0	25 0	125 0	122 8	12 0	12 c
Kishengurh	12 12	12 8	17 12	17 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 12	17 0	14 12	14 12	15 0	15 0	19 8 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	...	12 14	12 13
Kerowlee	17 3	15 10	24 6	22 3	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	25 14	24 6	15 8	15 8	...	...	31 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	10 11	11 4
Ulwur	18 4	16 7	25 9	23 7	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	21 8	11 8	11 8	18 8	18 8	26 6	24 6	11 0	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	200 0	200 0	12 11	12 11
Bhurtpore (City)	17 2	...	26 1	...	7 10	...	8 11	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	14 0	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	266 0	...	...	...
Aimere	12 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	29 6	21 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	14 14	13 11	21 2	19 9	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	19 8	19 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	220 0	230 0	12 4	12 0
Erinpura	13 2	13 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 8
Sirohee	12 4	12 0	21 0	19 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	14 8	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0
Abu	11 7	11 6	16 0	16 0	6 7	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4
Anádra	12 0	11 15	18 0	18 8	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	266 0	266 0	12 0	12 0
Bálmere	11 4	11 6	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Jeysulmere	16 0	12 4	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	14 6	14 6	13 10½	13 10½	25 0	25 0	21 4	23 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	*	*	11 0	11 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 4½	12 14½	19 8½	18 12	9 12½	9 6	10 2½	10 2½	13 10½	14 13½	11 11½	11 11½	22 8	17 9½	17 15½	16 12½	14 1	14 13½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 2½	10 2½
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 14½	18 12	18 12	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	21 4	21 4	21 4	23 12	...	11 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	11 1	11 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 12	11 4	11 4	17 6	17 6	15 7½	15 7½	15 7½	15 7½	15 6	17 6	14 13½	14 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh (")	No return received.																									
Marwar (Jodhpore)"	12 5	12 5	16 4	...	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	16 4	16 4	15 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Bickaneer	11 8	10 12½	...	24 8	3 10	3 13½	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	15 15	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 4
Boondee	18 0	16 0	24 8	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	11 4	11 4
Kotah	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	20 0	19 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	12 8	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Tonk	14 5	12 9	23 14	19 12	9 9	9 9	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	11 12½	11 12½	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 6
Jhalawar	13 11	14 14	17 10½	17 10½	7 5	7 5	9 6	9 6	16 9½	16 9½	12 2½	12 2½	17 6	15 7½	17 6	18 8	16 7½	16 7½	...	...	7 7½	7 7½	175 0	175 0	10 8½	10 8½
Shahpoora	15 12	13 4	19 14	22 11	11 4	11 4	12 0	11 12	19 2	18 0	16 11	16 0	17 12	17 12	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	29 15	31 8	160 0	160 0	12 8	11 8
Dholpur	15 8	15 5	23 10	22 11	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	17 0	17 5½	18 8	18 9½	9 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 13½	13 8	18 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	14 8	15 0	17 0	17 5½	17 13	17 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	13 5	13 5	17 0	16 7	8 9	8 9	10 0	9 8	15 8	16 8	16 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 12	16 13	17 0	+	+	15 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 12	12 15	18 2	17 8	7 4	7 4	9 1	9 1	15 3	15 7	13 0	12 11	15 7	15 7	15 7	17 8	12 12	15 7	9	9	20 3	19 11	145 0	145 0	10 0	10 0
Goona	18 0	18 4	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	22 0	+	+	16 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	+	+	+	+	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 0	22 0	32 8	32 12	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	+	+	+	+	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	+	+	+	+	33 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Neemuch Cantonment	12 8	12 11	17 9	17 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	16 15	16 0	17 12	17 6	11 12	11 12	12 0	12 0	11 12	12 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
ADEN	No return received.																									

* Seven and a half pies per bundle.

† Not sold.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

English duties on Indian silverware.

The Governor-General in Council directs that the subjoined correspondence be published for general information.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 350, dated 26th October, 1886.

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

We desire to call Your Lordship's attention to the correspondence on the subject of the import duties on Indian manufactured silver in England ending with our Despatch No. 46, dated the 1st August, 1884.

2. The question discussed in that correspondence has no direct bearing on the problems connected with the present condition of silver, which have been referred to a Royal Commission. Any measure, however, which results in a more extended demand for silver cannot fail at any time to have importance from the point of view of this country. We stated in paragraph 3 of our Despatch No. 19 (Separate Revenue), dated 14th March, 1884, that we were unable to admit the sufficiency of the arguments employed by the Lords of the Treasury; and we think that the present may be a favourable opportunity, in view of the attention which is now directed very generally to questions connected with the more extended use of silver, of again urging upon their attention the expediency of adopting the measures in regard to the English duties on manufactured Indian silver and to compulsory hall-marking which were indicated in our previous despatches. Should Your Lordship concur with us, we trust therefore that steps may be taken with the view of again, at the present time, bringing the matter before Her Majesty's Government.

No. 33 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 3rd March, 1887.

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

With reference to your letter dated 26th October, 1886, No. 350 (Finance and Commerce), I forward herewith a copy of correspondence with the Treasury which has taken place in consequence of that letter on the subject of the English plate duties and the system of compulsory hall-marking.

2. I may observe that it appears from the United Kingdom Trade Accounts for 1885 that of a total of 97,685 oz. of silver plate imported during that year from all sources, 24,972 oz. came from British India; and, allowing for the re-exportation of a portion of the latter, the amount of customs duty realised on importations of Indian plate is estimated approximately to have been £1,715 out of the total amount of £6,708.

Dated 15th December, 1886.

From—J. A. GODLEY, Esq., C. B., Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to Her Majesty's Treasury, London.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of import duties on Indian plate and compulsory hall-marking, and with reference also to the

statement made by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on 21st September last in answer to a question by Sir G. Balfour, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, a copy of a letter received from the Government of India, dated 26th October 1886, on the above mentioned subject.

I am to add that His Lordship entirely concurs in the views of the Government of India with regard to the laws affecting the admission to this country of silver articles manufactured in India.

Dated 9th February, 1887.

From—Sir R. E. Welby, Secretary to Her Majesty's Treasury, London,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that they have considered your letter of the 15th December last, covering a despatch from the Government of India urging upon Her Majesty's Government the expediency of repealing the English duties on manufactured Indian silver, and the regulations which subject such silver to compulsory hall-marking.

My Lords, without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the duties in themselves, fear that they cannot hold out hopes that the state of finance will enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take these duties into consideration.

No. 174, dated 2nd July, 1887.

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

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 33 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 3rd March, 1887, forwarding copy of correspondence with the Treasury on the subject of the English plate duties and the system of compulsory hall-marking, from which it appears that the Treasury could not at that time hold out any expectation that the state of the finances would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take these duties into consideration.

2. The language held, however, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the occasion of the introduction of the Budget on the 21st April last, in reply to a question from Sir R. Temple, leads us to think the matter may again with advantage be pressed upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government. We forward to that end a summary of the correspondence which has hitherto taken place on this subject, and we desire to submit, for Your Lordship's consideration, the expediency of again bringing the matter forward.

The English duties on Silver and compulsory hall-marking.

For a long time past, the Government of India has been endeavouring to induce the English Government to relieve Indian silverware from the import duties, which, combined with the practical effect of the system of compulsory hall-marking, prevent any real development of what might otherwise become a trade of some importance. The official discussion of the question extends over a period of more than six years. Before Sir Evelyn Baring joined his office of Financial Member of the Council, he wrote to Mr. Gladstone on the subject, and, in a note written in January 1881, he said that Mr. Gladstone in reply expressed the opinion that the desire for the repeal of the duties well deserved consideration, and that he should be very happy if he could comply with it "in the very next financial arrangements." Mr. Gladstone

afterwards requested to be furnished with further facts bearing on the question. These facts were collected and furnished to Sir E. Baring, and the Government awaited the action of the English Government.

The facts are these: On silver plate manufactured in England and imported from abroad a duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* an ounce is levied. The duty is collected at the Assay Office, where all articles of silver plate, certain small wares excepted, because of the difficulty of testing and marking them, are tested, and, if found equal to the English standard, are hall-marked. If not equal to the standard, they were down to 1883 immediately destroyed. In that year however, in consequence of a report from a Select Committee of the House of Commons and complaints from India, a modification was made; and now if imported silverware is not equal to the standard, the importer may re-ship it out of England. Hall-marking is compulsory under a penalty of £10 for each piece of plate exposed for sale without the hall-mark, and confiscation of the plate. The ordinary standard in England being fixed at ·925 fine, it is impossible for Indian silver-plate made from rupee silver to pass the test, for rupee silver is a little below the standard.

An important point in connection with the working of these regulations, which has hitherto, curiously enough, escaped the attention of those interested in the trade, is that the English manufacturer only nominally pays 1*s.* 6*d.* an ounce on his plate, his actual payment being not more than 1*s.* 3*d.*, for he receives an allowance of one-sixth "in consideration of the unfinished state of "the wares when they are produced for the assay, at which time the duty is "assessed. This allowance is much in excess of the average difference between "the finished and unfinished article." (*28th Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, page 56.*) The English manufacturer, in fact, removes the articles from his workshop before they are burnished and finished off, has them assayed and marked, gets the rebate of 3*d.* out of the 18*d.* fixed by law, and then takes the articles away to be finished. The Indian manufacturer cannot do this: he must send his wares to England in a condition fit for sale, and consequently is charged the full 18*d.*, provided that the metal is up to the standard. If it is not, the wares must be removed out of England. Therefore, as the law and regulations operate in practice, an Indian manufacturer is prohibited from selling his goods in England if they are made of rupee silver, the only silver current in India; and if he goes to the trouble and expense of procuring finer silver of the standard required in England, he still finds the English manufacturer protected against him to the extend of one-sixth, or 16·6 per cent., of the duty supposed to be levied alike on English and foreign wares.

In his Budget speech on the 4th April, 1881, Mr. Gladstone held out hopes that the silver duty might be repealed for the following reasons: (1) the general advantage attending the removal of excise duties upon products of British industry; and (2) that "there is every reason to believe that India is well qualified to supply us with silverware in a manner advantageous to herself and the trade and the people of this country were it not for the operation of this tax." Unfortunately, there were weighty reasons against the immediate removal of the duty in the ordinary manner, the chief of which was that it would give rise to a series of claims for drawbacks which Mr. Gladstone estimated at £170,000, or three and a half year's revenue, and might possibly give rise to fraudulent claims. Instead of an immediate removal of the tax, Mr. Gladstone intimated his intention of introducing a resolution proposing that, in order not to disturb sensibly the course of trade, the duty should be reduced annually by threepence an ounce until it expired. No interference was proposed with regard to the gold duties. Subsequently, Mr. Gladstone announced in Parliament that, in addition to the difficulties likely to arise from claims to drawback, further enquiries showed that objections also existed to the gradual abolition of the duty. Accordingly, in Committee, Mr. Gladstone informed the House that the measure had been abandoned.

The Government of India waited until the following year, and in March 1882, after the removal of the Indian cotton duties, telegraphed to the Secretary of State: "We desire very earnestly to press upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of repealing the silver duty this year if possible. We believe

that this would be a very gracious act at a time when we have repealed our Customs duties; it would give much satisfaction to the public here, and would be highly politic."

Lord Hartington replied: "I caused the substance of your telegram of the 17th March last, relative to the importance of repealing the silver duty, to be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Financial Statement delivered in Parliament on the 24th of April, remarked that he is not prepared to make any proposals for the repeal of the duty at the present time, although he recognised that there were two reasons which recommended its abolition, the first and special one being the strong opinion expressed by your Government in favour of its early removal; and the second, the embarrassment to the market and hinderance to trade caused by its maintenance."

Despatch No. 137, dated 4th May, 1882.

The question now began to be pressed upon the attention of the Government of India by the mercantile and trading bodies of the country. The Madras Trades Association in December 1882, in a memorial addressed to the Local Government, complained of the serious obstacles to the trade in silverware—namely, the heavy duty and the compulsory assay by the Goldsmiths' Company, as virtually amounting to prohibition, and as being, moreover, a protective duty in the interests of the English silver trade. The Association complained of the law which required that all manufactured silver for sale must be equal in fineness to English standard silver, and that articles under that standard must be "smashed and battered" and confiscated, and the owner held liable to a penalty of £10 for each article. The method of the assay was also objected to, the process being so "clumsily and ruthlessly" performed that English manufacturers were compelled to send their wares to the Hall in an unfinished state, unpolished and unburnished—a course not open to the Indian manufacturer, who had to run the risk of his finished goods being damaged, if not injured beyond recovery.

Following this representation, the Calcutta Trades Association in January 1883 addressed the Government of India on the subject, representing the difficulty of introducing the fine silver work of Cashmere, Cutch, the Punjab, and Southern India into England, not only because of the duties, but also because the work was liable to be broken up and rendered fit only for the melting-pot by the Assay Office, if it "fails by one-fourth of a grain to come up to the English standard of fineness, which differs considerably from the Indian standard of the rupee." Such a small deviation from the English standard could not make any real difference in the intrinsic value of the silverware to the purchaser. Moreover, the highly chased and elaborate work of the Indian silversmith could not be made in soft pure silver, and required a little alloy to give it some degree of hardness; nor could Indian manufacturers submit their work in a rough unfinished state, as English manufacturers did, in order to avoid the defacing operations of assaying and marking.

As an instance of the complicated and elaborate method of working the tax, the Association mentioned a case in which a firm in Calcutta, having an elaborate and artistic piece of silver work made in London to order, were compelled to forego a claim of £20 to which they were entitled as drawback on export, because the English Custom-house insisted upon the work being taken to pieces and the different pieces of silver weighed, which could not be effected without much difficulty and delay.

These two memorials were sent to the Secretary of State. The Government of India again strongly urged the repeal of the duty, representing the hardships involved by the rigorous application to all Indian silverware (which it is not practicable in all cases to work in soft pure silver) of the English standard of fineness; the consequence of falling below this in the slightest degree being that Indian work was not merely forbidden sale in England, but was broken up and rendered valueless as a work of art. It was also pointed out that the system under which duty was levied placed the English silversmith

Despatch No. 26, dated 23rd January, 1883.

at an advantage over his foreign competitor—a system not in harmony with the general policy of He Majesty's Government; that the repeal of the duties would act beneficially on the general financial position of the Government of India; and that any measure tending to increase Indian exports, and thus draw some portion of the population, however small, away from agriculture to manufactures, would be very desirable. It was also urged that there were political considerations in favour of repeal. After the large sacrifices India had made to give complete freedom to trade by the abolition of her import duties (a sacrifice regarded by a considerable section of the Indian community as having been dictated in the interests of England), it seemed not unreasonable to expect that a small fiscal reform of this nature which would benefit India should be made by Her Majesty's Government in England.

On the subject of drawbacks, it was observed that in all customs reforms carried out in India no drawbacks were allowed.

This despatch having been sent to the Treasury by the India Office, the Secretary to the Treasury replied* to the effect that the primary consideration with the Treasury was the financial equilibrium of the Home budget, and that the question of repeal of the duties was complicated by the large sum which would be claimed as drawbacks. The Indian cotton duties were "purely and avowedly protective," while the silver duties were "only framed to countervail the excise duty imposed upon the Home manufacture."

* 13th March, 1883.

The India Office, in its reply to this letter, called attention to the statement of the Government of India that no drawbacks were allowed in India in cases of customs reforms, and also showed that the statement that the Indian cotton duties were "purely and avowedly protective" was inaccurate. "These duties were originally imposed purely for fiscal purposes, and at a time when no Indian manufactures existed which they could operate to protect; they were subsequently modified at different times in order to remove the protection which it was found that they were alleged to afford to certain classes of Indian-made goods, and they have recently been entirely abolished, in common with import duties, upon many other articles."

This correspondence having been sent to the Government of India, it requested† that the matter might again be pressed upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and expressed the hope that, in view of the smallness of the amount of revenue involved, it would be possible at some early date to preserve fiscal equilibrium without the maintenance of these highly objectionable duties.

† Despatch No. 39, dated 22nd June, 1883.

The answer of the Treasury was as follows:—

"It would not be seemly for my Lords to controvert the views expressed by the Government of India on the objects of their fiscal arrangements. But, on the other hand, with reference to the last paragraph of the letter from the Government of India, to which Lord Kimberley calls their Lordships' attention, they must remark that it is for them to judge whether, and when, Parliament can be asked to charge on the tax-payers large sums (under the name of drawback) to be paid to the holders of silver goods, in order to relieve the purchasers of silver who generally belong to the wealthier part of the community, from the present tax on plate."

The Secretary of State sent this answer to the Government of India, with the remark‡ that he did not think it advisable to continue the discussion with the Treasury.

‡ No. 186, dated 18th October, 1883.

The discussion then ceased, but the papers having been published, it was revived in February 1884 by another representation from the Calcutta Trades Association, who expressed their inability to understand why in the case of silver more than in that of any other goods the payment of drawbacks should be allowed to stand in the way of the abolition of a highly objectionable duty.

The Association represented also that although many Indian firms suffered heavy pecuniary losses on the abolition of the cotton import duties, no drawback was allowed them. It added that the English silver duties restricted trade even in India. Travellers in India would doubtless purchase more freely than they did the beautiful chased silver work of this country were it not for the difficulties they have to encounter with such articles on their arrival in England. There they were placed in bond and weighed in order to determine the duty. The owner had next to make a statutory declaration that the articles were not intended for sale or exchange. If at any subsequent time he should sell or exchange the articles in an unmarked condition from any unforeseen cause whatever, he incurred the risk of a penalty of £10 for each article, and furthermore their entire confiscation. Should silverwares imported for sale be found to assay one-fourth of a grain under the English standard, though not now broken up immediately as formerly, they were returned to bond and required to be re-exported within three months, failing which they were broken up.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce also* urged that the duty was a "practically prohibitive imposition," and described the hall-marking system as "so oppressive that the manufacturers of Indian silver ware are deterred from entering the English market, and offering for sale the beautiful and highly ornamental work which they can produce."

* Letter dated 7th March, 1881.

The Madras Trades Association also again wrote with reference to a complaint made by Messrs. Orr & Co., of Madras, of the treatment of certain Indian plate imported into England. The grievance complained of consisted of the breaking up by the Assay authorities of a quantity of embossed "Swami" jewellery which that firm had sent to England in 1881 as a trial consignment to introduce these wares into the United Kingdom. The articles were made of rupee silver, and this being fractionally below the English standard, the whole consignment was broken up, notwithstanding that every effort was made to avert its destruction, and although Messrs. Orr agreed to re-export the plate.

These three representations were sent to the Secretary of State, and the propriety of repealing the duty was again pressed upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The Government of India added that there were grounds for believing that the amount of drawback likely to be payable on the repeal of the duties would not be by any means so considerable as represented. It was believed that English stocks were in a great measure old in workmanship and out of date, and such as could not claim heavy drawbacks. Moreover, the agitation for the repeal of the duties and the abolition of hall-marking having continued so many years, manufacturers had largely reduced their stocks and were working principally for orders only.

No. 19, dated 11th March, 1881.

Subsequently, a memorial from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and a resolution passed by a meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, in support of the abolition of the silver duties and compulsory hall-marks, were sent to the Secretary of State.

Meanwhile the subject was being discussed in England. In November 1883, the Secretary to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company addressed the Secretary of State with reference to the Indian parcels post service, which it carried between India and the United Kingdom under an arrangement with the Director-General of Post Offices in India. Many of the homeward-bound parcels carried by the Company contained small articles of silver plate sent by persons in India to friends and relatives in England, and were formerly cleared through the Customs without any difficulty upon payment of the import duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* an ounce. By a change in the law effected by the Revenue Act of 1883, plate could not be passed through the Customs, nor duty paid thereon, as previously, until assayed, stamped, and marked, an exception being made in the case of articles imported for private use and not for sale, which were passed through the Customs upon the receipt of a declaration made by the addressee before a Magistrate that it was intended solely for private use. The Directors suggested to the Secretary of State that a representation might be made to the Lords of the Treasury, requesting that articles

of silver plate shipped from India by the Indian parcels post by P. & O. steamers should be exempt from the conditions of the Revenue Act of 1883, or that, instead of requiring a declaration to be made by the addressees, the same should be accepted if made by the P. & O. Company to the effect that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the plate was imported for private use and not for sale.

In November 1883, Messrs. C. B. Pare & Co. wrote to the Secretary of State with a complaint somewhat similar to that of Messrs. Orr. They stated that, with a view of opening out a trade with India in art manufactures, they had ordered as an experiment a variety of silver articles from Cashmere, but that these had been stopped by the Customs as being made of rupee silver, and under the British standard. The goods were ordered to be re-exported at once under penalty of being broken up. Messrs. Pare & Co. submitted that the restrictions imposed—the heavy duty, the necessity of taking out a plate license before offering for sale, and the enforced hall-marking—were prejudicial to the best interests of English silversmiths. Without such obstructions, a large trade might spring up with India, such as had been opened out with Japan, the introduction of whose manufactures had proved most beneficial to English art metal and porcelain manufacturers.

In forwarding these two letters for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, the Secretary of State strongly urged the case of the P. & O. Company regarding the exemption of Indian parcel post packages from the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1883 for favourable consideration. With regard to Messrs. Pare's complaint of the stoppage at the Custom-house of a quantity of art silver work from Cashmere as an "illegal importation," and the orders for its re-exportation within 28 days under penalty of being broken up because it was made of rupee silver, that is to say, because it did not contain 222 dwts. of pure silver (English standard), but 220 dwts. (rupee standard) to the pound of 240 dwts., Lord Kimberley said that he could not characterise such a proceeding as other than barbarous in the case of works of art. His Lordship stated that it was unnecessary for him "to point out the extreme hardship, and indeed absurdity, of requiring manufacturers in India to work in silver of a higher standard of fineness than that of the rupee coined and circulated by the British Government, or to dwell upon the injury suffered by the United Kingdom in consequence of the virtual exclusion from it of articles of Indian plate in universal demand for their artistic merit and the perfection of their workmanship." In the Secretary of State's view, the grievance complained of by Messrs. Pare and other importers of Indian silver goods might be removed by providing either "(*a*) that hall-marking be established in India, in which case it should be enacted that goods bearing the Indian hall-mark be passed at the Custom-house, on payment of duty, without any assay; or (*b*) that goods from India be assayed as now, and, if found to be up to the Indian standard (that is, of the rupee), be marked with a special and clearly distinctive mark, and then allowed, on payment of duty, to pass into use in this country." The distinction between British and foreign plate might be maintained by requiring the latter to be marked F. In the case of plan (*a*) meeting with approval, Lord Kimberley pointed out that it would be necessary to consult the Government of India. He himself, however, preferred the second course (*b*), and earnestly recommended it for favourable consideration, as it appeared to him that "the present state of things is wholly indefensible, and indeed a discredit to this country."

The Treasury admitted that the P. & O. Company's complaint was reasonable, and said that in future a declaration by the Agent of the Company, such as that proposed, would be deemed sufficient, subject to reasonable limits as to size and weight, and with necessary safeguards to prevent the privilege being abused.

As regards Messrs. Pare's case, the Treasury would not admit that any hardship existed. The law which laid down that silver goods below the English standard could not be exposed for sale had been long in force, and was well known to the trade; and by the Revenue Act of 1883, the old law, that if such

plate on assay was found below standard it was broken up, had been modified so as to allow the alternative of re-exportation.

The Treasury declined to entertain the proposal that either an Indian assay hall-mark should be established or recognised in England, or that a special assay and mark should be established in England for silver of the rupee standard, because "the adoption of either suggestion would involve a serious disturbance of the present system." It was thought, however, that a solution might be found which would be practically sufficient for the purposes of the Government of India. The class of goods whose exclusion was complained of were of a peculiar character as regards workmanship, and were highly ornamental. If some proper definition of them could be obtained, legislative powers might be sought so as to exclude them from compulsory assay, and they could thus be imported and sold freely upon payment of the customs duty. It was said that the legal advisers of Government would be consulted as to the preparation of a Bill to this effect.

Nothing further has been heard on this part of the subject, and the whole question was dropped until October 1886, when the Government of India wrote to the Secretary of State,* suggesting that the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the present condition of silver afforded a favourable opportunity of again urging the expediency of adopting the measures in regard to the English duties on manufactured Indian silver and to compulsory hall-marking, which were indicated in previous despatches.

* No. 350, dated 30th October, 1886.

The Secretary of State wrote to the Treasury, entirely concurring in the views of the Government of India. The Treasury† answered, simply, that without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the duties in themselves, it was feared that the state of the finances would not enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take the duties into consideration.

† Letter of 9th February, 1887.

In view of the large surplus shown by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Budget presented to Parliament last April, and of the disposal of that surplus by extensive remission of taxation, it was hoped that these duties might have been taken up and dealt with. Nothing has been done however. It would appear from a reply to a question put in the House of Commons (by Sir Richard Temple on 21st April) that the Chancellor had intended to deal with the matter in his Budget, but that difficulties had arisen. The nature of the difficulties was not stated. The question and answer are quoted below from Hansard:

Sir Richard Temple.—In deference to the interests of the people of India, I have to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will be pleased to consider favourably the remission of the duty on the silver work imported from India to England? I am aware that this matter has been, in former discussions, mixed up with the question of hall-marking. But I do not wish so to mix it up. Personally, I am in favour of the system of hall-marking, as insuring public confidence in the articles so marked. But if this process is found to be too rough for the delicate silver fabrics of India, then some other mechanism can be found for assaying the purity and quality of these fabrics. Sir, the remission of this duty was proposed by a Committee of this House in 1879. It was mentioned in the Budget speech of 1881. A more recent discussion took place in this House in May 1884. On that occasion the Honourable and learned Member for Chatham (Sir John Gorst) spoke as follows:—

"He wished to bring a little friendly pressure to bear upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to this subject [illegible] it was admitted on all hands that this tax ought to be abolished. The Government them[illegible] had in three successive years proposed to abolish it. The only reason that it existed appeared to be the difficulty of dealing with the question of drawback. If, as the Honourable gentleman (Mr. Slagg) stated, £100,000 could settle this matter, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, be thought, be delighted to settle it on those terms."

Now, Sir, the Honourable and learned gentleman has become Under-Secretary of State for India. I hope he will exercise his benign influence in the direction indicated by him in 1884. I know that £100,000 may not cover, perhaps, the whole amount of drawback that would have to be allowed. This drawback is, in fact, a refund of the duty which would have to be allowed in the event of the duty being remitted. Otherwise, the unsold silver which had paid duty would be placed at a disadvantage in competition with the silver which, by the remission of duty, would be excused from payment. Still, the drawback would not be allowed to every

holder, nor to all silver; but only to silver duty-paid and unsold at the time in the stores of the silver merchants. On this point, in May 1884, the Honourable Member for Bodmin (Mr. Courtney), of whom I desire to speak with special respect in your presence, and who was then Secretary to the Treasury, made a useful suggestion, which I will quote, to the effect—

"That some understanding should be arrived at with the big dealers in gold and silver plate as to the terms on which their claims for drawback could reasonably be met."

Sir, I am sure that in that way the question may be arranged with great satisfaction to the importers, and with justice to the claims of India, for which four main reasons may, in brief, be adduced. First, this silver work is a manufacture of extraordinary beauty, which, if unfettered, may attain great popularity in England. Secondly, the trade between India and England has, on the one hand, stimulated the exportation of raw produce, but has extinguished many of the ancient Indian manufactures. I cannot complain of this process of trade and industry; but I urge it as a reason why we should maintain, so far as we fairly can, those characteristic and interesting manufactures which still remain. Thirdly, India has been generous to British interests in remitting all duties on the importation of British manufactures. And, fourthly, this Indian silver work does not compete with any articles manufactured in England; but if allowed a fair field, without any fiscal burden, it will make its way in England, and hold its own there.

Mr. Goschen.—In reply to my Honourable friend behind me (Sir Richard Temple), I may say that two days ago, if he had raised this question, I should have told him that I was going to deal with the matter in my Budget, and that I was going to make a proposal which I thought was favourable to the introduction of Indian silver into this country. At the last moment, however, a difficulty arose which prevented me from doing so. If I should see my way to deal with the subject, I will certainly do so.

The case therefore now stands, with two modifications, where it stood at the end of 1880. These two modifications are—

(1) that when small silver articles are sent as presents by private persons in India to their relations and friends in England through the overland parcels post, it is no longer necessary that the addressee should make a formal declaration before a magistrate, a declaration from the Agent of the P. & O. Company being accepted;

(2) that when silver articles are sent for sale in England, they may be returned to India if found below English standard, whereas before 1883 they were destroyed.

It is obvious that these modifications have not had the least effect in permitting free trade in silverware between India and England: the trade is practically prohibited.

It has only to be added that at the present price of silver the duty on imported silverware represents a tax of about *40 per centum ad valorem* on the metal employed in the wares; that the whole revenue from the gold and silver duties was last year only £67,313; and that it appears from the reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that these duties show a declining tendency.

No. 11 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 9th February, 1888.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

With reference to your letter dated 2nd July, 1887, No. 174 (Finance and Commerce), I forward herewith a copy of a letter to the Treasury, dated 19th August, 1887, and of the reply thereto, on the subject of the English duties on Indian plate.

2. I shall be glad to hear what view Your Excellency takes of the several points brought forward in the letter of the Clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company.

Dated 19th August, 1887.

From—J. A. Godley, Esq., C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Secretary to Her Majesty's Treasury.

With reference to your letter dated 9th February, 1887, and previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to

forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Government of India, and enclosure, urging again the abolition of the English duties on plate and of the system of compulsory hall-marking.

I am to add that Lord Cross entirely agrees with the views entertained, and now again so forcibly stated, by the Government of India; and that he trusts that this question will now be taken into the serious consideration of the Lords of the Treasury.

Dated 7th January, 1888.

From—G. L. RYDER, Esq., Her Majesty's Treasury,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have given their best attention to your letter of the 19th August last, with its enclosures, relative to the English duties on plate and the system of compulsory hall-marking in connection with the importation of Indian silver plate into this country, and they have been furnished with an expression of the views of the Clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company on the third paragraph of the memorandum of the Indian Government.

A copy of Mr. Prideaux's letter is herewith enclosed for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council. He will observe from that letter that the authorities on hall-marking in this country dispute the accuracy of the contention of the Indian Government as to the disadvantage at which the Indian silversmith is placed as compared with the British silversmith.

On the general question of the plate duties, I am to request you to inform Lord Cross that my Lords have further and carefully considered it; and that, though the views of the Indian Government, in which the Secretary of State concurs, will continue to be borne in mind by this Board, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as at present advised, is not prepared to commit himself to a proposal for altering the duties.

Dated 23rd September, 1887.

From—WALTER S. PRIDEAUX, Esq.,
To—T. N. CRAFER, Esq.

I have your letter of the 21st instant, with the accompanying papers, and I have, as you requested, directed my attention to paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of India.

In the first place, I would remark that the statement that the point particularly referred to in this paragraph has hitherto escaped the attention of those interested "in the trade" is inaccurate, for there was a good deal of evidence upon this point given before the Select Committee on Gold and Silver Hall-marking in 1878.

It is not the case that the English manufacturer is protected to the extent of the whole allowance of one-sixth. The amount of profit which the manufacturer makes varies, no doubt, in the case of different articles, but I think that I cannot do better than refer you to the answer given by Mr. Garrard to questions 886 and 887 in the evidence given before the Select Committee above mentioned.

In the first answer, Mr. Garrard shows, as I think, conclusively that in the case of certain articles which he mentions, the profit is less than a penny per ounce; and in the second answer, he gives one good reason why it has always been understood and intended that the British manufacturer should make a small profit.

In point of fact, while the English manufacturer has to pay duty upon the unfinished article, which duty he may very possibly not be recouped for several years, the Indian importer is not asked to pay the duty until his wares are ready for marking, and presumably on the point of being sold.

I may also point out that the Indian importer is protected against the English manufacturer in two particulars: (1) If his work is found to be below the standard, he may have his packet sent back to him without damage, while the work of the English manufacturer would be at once broken up; and (2) in the case of wares falling within the definition laid down in the Revenue Act, 1884, such wares may be exempted from the necessity of being marked.

Although it is telling a thrice told tale, I may perhaps remark that we have had plate from both India and Burma which has easily passed the British standard, and that in the case of Indian work which we have been obliged to condemn, such work has not approached even the rupee standard. This cuts the ground from the statement contained in the last two lines of paragraph 2.

The memoranda and letters which passed between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself in 1884 are, of course, within the recollection of, and accessible to, the Government.

I return you the papers, and shall be very glad to give you any further information or help in my power.

No. 108, dated 24th April, 1888.

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

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch of the 9th February, 1888, No. 11 (Statistics and Commerce), from which we learn with regret that the Treasury does not propose to take any action in the matter of the English duties on Indian silver goods.

2. Your Lordship desires to know our views on the remarks made by the Clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company in his letter enclosed in the despatch.

These remarks are in substance as follows:—

(1) It is not accurate to say that the question of rebate has escaped the attention of those interested in the trade.

(2) It is not the case that the English manufacturer is protected to the whole extent of the rebate; on some articles his profit is less than a penny an ounce; and it has always been understood and intended that he should have a profit, because he pays duty on an unfinished article on which the duty may possibly not be recouped for "several years;" the Indian importer, on the other hand, does not pay duty until his goods are ready for marking, and "presumably on the point of being sold."

(3) The Indian importer is protected against the English manufacturer in two ways:—(*a*) his work, if below standard, is sent back, while that of the English maker is broken up; and (*b*) some of his wares are exempted from the necessity of being marked.

(4) Some work from India has easily passed the standard, while other work which has been condemned was below even the rupee standard.

3. As regards the first of these remarks, we beg to point out that we have treated this case all through on behalf of Indian traders alone, and it was to them that reference was made, when it was stated that the matter seemed to have escaped attention, for in none of the memorials and letters addressed to us has it been noticed. The evidence before the Select Committee on the subject has no bearing on the effect of the rebate on competition between the Indian and English manufacturer.

4. As regards the second, we are aware that the whole sum of 3*d.* is not claimed as clear profit in all cases. The remarks of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue on this point were quoted from their 28th Report.

But if it is implied that because on some articles the profit is less than a penny an ounce, that profit is what is ordinarily derived from the rebate, we desire to point out that the articles in question belong to what is known as "flat" ware, that is, waiters, trays, and plates; that such articles were admitted in the evidence referred to to be falling out of use in England; and that, as a fact, such articles are not now made to any extent in India, any more than in England, of silver. Indian artware of that description is made of brass, copper, and other metals, not of silver. Our silver plate is of the kind in which the English manufacturer finds a large profit by reason of the rebate.

The remark that there is a good reason why the English manufacturer should get a large rebate which should not be given to the Indian importer rests on an assumption for which there is no ground. There is no reason to suppose that when Indian ware is imported, it is "on the point of being sold." It is in fact, except when made to order, in no better a position than English silver. The English maker sends his silver to be marked, and pays the duty just before he proposes to finish it off and expose it for sale. The Indian manufacturer sends his goods to England for the same purpose of exhibition for sale, and there is no reason of which we are aware why an Indian article should be sold sooner after arrival than an English article after it has paid the duty.

5. As regards the third point, there seems to be in the first clause a misconception of the effect of the treatment of Indian silver. So far as the English manufacturer is concerned, the protection to him is precisely the same, whether Indian wares are broken up or whether they are merely returned to the place whence they came. In either case they cannot be sold at all in England, and the English manufacturer retains his monopoly while he makes his wares of silver of the English standard, for the Indian manufacturer of wares made of silver of the Indian standard is not allowed to compete.

As regards the second clause, we desire to say that we are aware of the concession which allows the exemption from marking of certain imported goods; but, though the goods need not be marked, they are liable to the full duty of 18*d.*, while the English manufacturer gets a rebate on the same class.

6. As regards the fourth remark, we have to say that it is irrelevant. We are aware that some Indian ware imported into England has been stated to be of silver below the rupee standard, and we have made no representation in regard to such silver. We have stated that our case applies to silver of rupee standard and English standard. If of the former, it is not allowed admission into the English market at all; if of the latter, it has to pay the full 18*d.*, while English competing goods get the rebate. No answer is given to these statements except to say that the whole of the rebate is not clear profit. The rebate is not defensible even when only one-third of it is clear profit, but it is certain that in nearly all cases two-thirds of it, and perhaps more, are clear profit, and English silver is protected against Indian to the extent at least of 2*d.* in the ounce.

7. We regret greatly to learn that the Treasury does not propose to take any action on our representations. In the earlier stages of this correspondence, we were informed that there was a difficulty in connection with drawbacks. When we pointed out that such a consideration should not interfere with the proper treatment of the case, we were informed that financial difficulties stood in the way. When the financial difficulties had disappeared, we were told that a legal difficulty (the nature of which has not been mentioned) had arisen. In the enclosure of Your Lordship's present letter, we are informed, without any reason being assigned, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not prepared to alter the duties. We venture to represent to Your Lordship that the tone of the letter from the Goldsmiths' Company and the decision thereon of the Treasury cannot but create an impression that the present system is maintained solely in the interests of that Company and those whom it represents; and we would urge that India,* which has given up nearly a million of cotton duties on the ground that they protected native industry against English, has some claim upon England for reciprocity on its part in permitting free competition between foreign and native manufacturers.

* *Vide* House of Commons Resolution, dated 11th July, 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending the 21st May, 1888.

The usual Meteorological summary is this week supplemented by a statement of the district rainfall throughout India.

This statement will appear weekly during the monsoon of 1888.

Perhaps the principal feature of the Meteorology of the past week has been the large pressure differences existing over India, and the results which have flowed from this distribution.

On the 15th the barometer was highest over the south of the Bay and lowest over the Upper Indus Valley, but the pressure was rising briskly on the West Coast and in Ceylon; and on the 16th the area of greatest pressure was transferred to that neighbourhood. At the same time the lowest barometer was reported from the Central Punjab, and this distribution, with an average difference of 0·460 inch, lasted until the 20th. On the 21st the barometer rose briskly over Northern India and fell over the Peninsula, so that the barometric differences decreased quickly, though the general distribution did not change much. In addition to the low pressure area over the Punjab, there has been a continuous depression of the barometer over Chutia Nagpur and part of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The influence of this secondary depression was chiefly manifested in drawing the winds over the head of the Bay and over Bengal more towards south-east, and in occasioning some increase to their strength. There has been during the whole week a strong indraught of air from the seas adjacent to India into the Indian region. Both on the east and west sides of India the wind has blown strongly. On the West Coast the direction was generally from between west and west-south-west, and at the head of the Bay from south and south-south-east. Over Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Deccan, and Guzerat unusually strong and hot westerly winds have prevailed, but in Upper India calms and light variable airs have been very frequently reported.

Temperature rose generally between the 15th and 17th, fell on the 18th, and rose again between the 19th and the close of the week. The maxima have been high on all days of the week, except the 18th, when only two stations reported temperatures exceeding 110°. On the other days the following were the highest maxima according to date:

15th	...	...	116° at Jacobabad.
16th	...	...	117° at Jacobabad.
17th	...	...	116° at Ludhiana and Jacobabad.
19th	...	...	112° at Cuttack.
20th	...	...	113° at Cuttack.
21st	...	...	116° at Jacobabad.

In nearly all parts of North-Western India the maxima as a rule exceeded 110°.

The winds on the morning of the 15th showed no particular features. On the 16th they were increasing both at Colombo and Diamond Island, and south-west winds were probably prevailing over the whole of the south of the Bay. The Chart of the following day showed no further increase of strength, but on the 18th there occurred a rise on the Bombay Coast, which penetrated far inland. These strong winds continued on the 19th and 20th. On the 21st the strength of the wind rose in Ceylon, and reached normal monsoon force. These pulsations in the force of the wind in the Bay and on the West Coast are probably attributable to intermittent advances of the south-west monsoon current. This assumption is borne out by the rainfall of the past week, all the more southern parts of the Indian region having received heavy, in some places exceptionally heavy, rain.

At Moulmein and Amherst the week's fall exceeded 16 inches; and though the amount of rain decreased rapidly inland, yet over the greater part of Burmah there were fair rains. In Assam there was general excess, the only important exception being the Sylhet district, where the fall was deficient. Chittagong and East Bengal, like Assam and Burmah, received abundant rain, but in other parts of Bengal the normal weekly amount was not received. The Orissa rainfall, though on the whole deficient, was not largely so; but in Chutia Nagpur and Behar, except at Monghyr, Bhagulpur, Darbhanga, and Mozufferpore, any rain which fell was very slight.

In the North-Western Provinces the rainfall at this season is always slight, but during the week under review even this small average was not reached, and in very many districts no rain whatever fell. At Sidhauli in the Sitapur district, however, there occurred a heavy shower. In the Punjab about the normal, or indeed rather more than the normal, amount of rain fell in the south-eastern districts and at Amritsar and Gurdaspur; but elsewhere throughout the Province the week was practically rainless. The Bombay Presidency had less than the usual amount of rain, and over the Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad districts, and from that region northward to Cutch and Kattiawar, there was no rain.

The Central Provinces had only slight and scattered showers of little importance, and the Berars, Rajputana, Central India, and Sind were rainless. Madras received general rain, and on the whole more than the average, though there was slight deficiency at some eastern and southern districts. Heavy falls of rain occurred in parts of the Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, and several of the southern districts.

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 15th to 21st, 1888.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.											Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 1st May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 21st May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21												
BURMAH ...	Tavoy ...	0·46	0·96	2·51	1·68	0	0	0·08	5·69	5·69	3·80	+ 1·89	5·69	3·80	+ 1·89	
	Moulmein ...	0·15	0·65	6·78	2·97	0·41	4·74	0·73	16·43	16·43	?	?	16·43	?	?	
	Amherst ...	6·78	2·97	0·41	4·74	0·73	0·75	0	16·38	16·38	4·55	+ 11·83	16·38	4·55	+ 11·83	
	Rangoon ...	0	0	0	0·10	0·76	0	1·70	2·56	2·56	2·94	— 0·38	2·56	2·94	— 0·38	
	Pegu ...	0·23	0·74	0·10	0	0·18	0·37	0	1·62	1·62	...	...	1·62	...	...	
	Bassein ...	0·93	0·55	0·10	0	0·25	0·51	0·08	2·42	2·42	2·24	+ 0·18	2·42	2·24	+ 0·18	
	Henzada ...	0·34	0	0	0	1·18	0·84	0	2·36	2·36	1·92	+ 0·44	2·36	1·92	+ 0·44	
	Tharrawaddy ...	0·28	0	0	0	0·43	0	0	0·73	0·73	?	?	0·73	?	?	
	Shwegyin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	2·94	?	?	2·94	?	
	Tounghoo ...	0	0·26	0	0	0·01	0·23	0	0·97	0·97	1·79	— 0·82	0·97	1·79	— 0·82	
	Prome ...	0	0	0·30	0·10	0·02	0	0·02	0·48	0·48	1·88	— 1·40	0·48	1·88	— 1·40	
	Thayetmyo ...	0·27	0·50	0	0·04	0·02	0·04	0·02	0·89	0·89	1·78	— 0·89	0·89	1·78	— 0·89	
	Minbu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pyinmana ...	0	0·02	0	0·19	0·27	0·23	0	0·71	0·71	?	?	0·71	?	?	
	Yamethin ...	0	0	0	0·03	0	0	0	0·03	0·03	?	?	0·03	?	?	
	Meiktila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taungdwingyi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pagan ...	0·06	0	0	0	0	0·20	0	0·26	0·26	?	?	0·26	?	?	
	Myingyan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyaukse ...	1·77	0·55	0·30	0·57	0·66	0·06	0·60	4·31	4·31	?	?	4·31	?	?	
	Sagaing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mandalay ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	0·05	?	?	0·05	?	?	
	Shwebo ...	0·20	0·08	0	0	0	0·31	0	0·59	0·59	?	?	0·59	?	?	
	Yeu ...	0	0	0·32	0	0	0	0	0·32	0·32	?	?	0·32	?	?	
	Bhamo ...	0·37	0	0	0	0	1·55	0·10	2·02	2·02	?	?	2·02	?	?	
	Akyab ...	0·64	3·04	0·27	1·20	0·39	0	0·08	5·62	4·55	?	?	4·55	?	?	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 15th to 21st, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal Average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 21st May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21								
Assam	Sylhet	0·08	2·15	0·78	0·02	0·52	0·02	0·61	4·18	4·18	6·43	−2·25	4·18	6·43	−2·25	
	Cachar	2·60	0·18	1·00	0	0·44	0·80	0·10	5·12	0·56	4·29	+2·27	6·56	4·29	+2·27	
	Sibsagar	1·18	2·31	0	0	0·06	2·22	0·28	6·05	4·63	2·82	+1·81	4·63	2·82	+1·81	
	Lakhimpur	1·14	0·40	0	0·12	0·72	0·90	...	3·28	2·79	3·43	−0·64	2·79	3·43	−0·64	
	Nowgong	0·54	1·52	0	0·11	0·72	0·05	0·44	3·38	3·38	2·47	+0·91	3·38	2·47	+0·91	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	2·57	?	?	2·57	?	
	Kamrup	0·12	1·65	0	0	0·40	0·25	0·04	2·46	3·20	2·57	+0·73	3·20	2·57	+0·73	
	Goalpara	...	...	1·87	...	0·01	0·00	1·97	3·94	3·94	3·41	+0·53	3·94	3·41	+0·53	
	Khasia and Jaintia Hills	0	0	0·26	0·63	0·70	0·08	0	1·67	3·80	3·07	+0·73	3·80	3·07	+0·73	
Bengal	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	2·05	?	?	2·05	?	
	Noakhally	0	3·45	0·52	0	0·59	0	0·53	5·09	3·36	1·77	+1·59	3·36	1·77	+1·59	
	Tipperah	...	...	0·82	0	0·07	0	0·60	1·49	1·05	1·53	+0·42	1·95	1·53	+0·42	
	Backergunge	0	0	0·26	0	0·03	0	0	0·29	0·03	1·27	−1·24	0·03	1·27	−1·24	
	Fareedpur	0	0	0	0	0	0·00	0·51	1·11	1·41	1·35	+0·06	1·41	1·35	+0·06	
	Dacca	0·67	0	0·94	0	0·73	0·27	0·04	2·65	1·70	1·26	+0·44	1·70	1·26	+0·44	
	Mymensingh	0·42	0	0	1·77	0·95	1·66	0·49	5·29	3·86	1·52	+2·34	3·86	1·52	+2·34	
	Khoolna	0	0	0	0	0·20	0·85	0	1·05	0·97	0·78	+0·19	0·97	0·78	+0·19	
	Jessore	0·28	0	0	0	0	0·04	0	0·32	0·95	1·20	−0·25	0·95	1·20	−0·25	
	24-Pergunnahs	0	0	1·12	0	0	0	0	1·12	1·20	0·74	+0·46	1·20	0·74	+0·46	
	Nuddea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·27	0·92	−0·65	0·27	0·92	−0·65	
	Midnapur	0	0	0·11	0	0·04	0·06	0	0·21	0·62	0·82	−0·20	0·62	0·82	−0·20	
	Howrah	0	0	0	0·43	0·25	0	0	0·68	0·48	0·93	−0·45	0·48	0·93	−0·45	
	Hooghly	0	0	1·00	0	0	0·23	0	1·23	0·59	0·85	−0·26	0·59	0·85	−0·26	
	Bankoora	0	0	1·49	...	...	...	...	1·49	0·28	0·71	−0·43	0·28	0·71	−0·43	
	Burdwan	0	0	0·30	0	0	0·17	0	0·47	0·33	0·82	−0·49	0·33	0·82	−0·49	
	Beerbhoom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·05	0·53	−0·48	0·05	0·53	−0·48	
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·72	−0·72	0	0·72	−0·72	
	Pubna	0	0	0	0·70	0·06	0·87	0·25	1·88	1·78	1·43	+0·35	1·78	1·43	+0·35	
[illegible]	Rajshaye	0	0	0·07	0·30	0·40	0	0	0·77	0·77	1·11	−0·34	0·77	1·11	−0·34	
	Maldah	0	0·01	0·50	0·01	0	0	0	0·52	0·68	0·78	−0·10	0·68	0·78	−0·10	
	Dinagepore	0	0	0	1·33	0	0	0	1·33	0·48	1·10	−0·62	0·48	1·10	−0·62	
	Bogra	0	0	0·27	0·24	0	0	0	0·51	1·04	1·27	−0·23	1·04	1·27	−0·23	
	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2·29	−2·29	0	2·29	−2·29	
	Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2·97	−2·97	0	2·97	−2·97	
	Jalpaiguri	0	0·66	0	0	0	0·39	0	1·05	0·82	1·90	−1·08	0·82	1·90	−1·08	
	Darjeeling	0	0·05	0·23	0·13	0·22	0·03	0	0·66	0·63	1·90	−1·27	0·63	1·90	−1·27	
Orissa	Pooree	0	0	1·05	0	0	0	0	1·05	0·13	0·59	−0·46	0·13	0·59	−0·46	
	Cuttack	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·14	0·63	0·58	+0·05	0·63	0·58	+0·05	
	Balasore	0·34	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	1·08	0·79	0·86	−0·07	0·79	0·86	−0·07	
Chota Nagpur	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	0·12	0·12	0·93	−0·81	0·12	0·93	−0·81	
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·74	−0·74	0	0·74	−0·74	
	Lohardugga	...	0·05	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·09	0·09	0·43	−0·34	0·09	0·43	−0·34	
	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·01	0·01	0·43	−0·42	0·01	0·43	−0·42	
Behar	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	0·44	0·73	−0·29	0·44	0·73	−0·29	
	Monghyr	...	...	...	0·68	0·57	...	...	1·25	1·16	0·60	+0·56	1·16	0·60	+0·56	
	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·58	−0·58	0	0·58	−0·58	
	Patna	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·02	0	0·37	−0·37	0	0·37	−0·37	
	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·22	−0·22	0	0·22	−0·22	
	Purneah	...	...	...	0·13	0·01	...	...	0·14	0·31	0·85	−0·54	0·31	0·85	−0·54	
	Bhaugalpur	...	...	1·49	0·37	...	...	...	1·86	1·59	0·63	+0·91	1·59	0·63	+0·91	
	Darbhanga	...	...	...	1·70	0·21	...	...	1·91	0·89	0·35	+0·54	0·89	0·35	+0·54	
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·38	0·36	+0·02	0·38	0·36	+0·02	
	Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·25	−0·25	0	0·25	−0·25	
	Champarun	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·04	0·13	0·44	−0·31	0·13	0·44	−0·31	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 15th to 21st, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 1st May, 1888.	Normal Average Rainfall, 1st May to 21st May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21								
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Gorakhpur	0	0	0	0·01	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0·38	−0·37	0·01	0·38	−0·37	
	Balia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·20	−0·20	0	0·20	−0·20	
	Azimgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·23	−0·23	0	0·23	−0·23	
	Ghazipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·06	0·06	0·10	0·18	−0·08	0·10	0·18	−0·08	
	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·13	−0·13	
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·14	−0·14	
	Jaunpur	0	0	0	0·12	0	0	0	0·12	0·12	0·21	−0·09	0·12	0·21	−0·09	
	Basti	0	0	0	0	0·09	0	0	0·09	0·40	0·31	+0·09	0·40	0·31	+0·09	
	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·31	−0·31	0	0·31	−0·31	
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·23	−0·23	0	0·23	−0·23	
	Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0·16	−0·16	
	Pertabgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−0·06	
	Rai Bareilly	0	0	0	0	0·29	0	0	0·29	0·10	0·07	+0·03	0·10	0·07	+0·03	
	Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·12	−0·12	
	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·18	−0·18	0	0·18	−0·18	
	Barabanki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·18	−0·13	0	0·18	−0·18	
	Bahraich	0	0	0	0·10	0	0	0	0·10	0·23	0·41	−0·18	0·23	0·41	−0·18	
	Kheri	0	0	0	0·34	0	0	0	0·34	0·17	0·28	−0·11	0·17	0·28	−0·11	
	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·50	0·28	+0·22	0·50	0·28	+0·22	
	Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·10	−0·10	
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−0·03	
	Banda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−0·04	
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−0·04	
	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−0·03	
	Cawnpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·05	−0·05	
	Jalaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−0·03	
	Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·09	−0·09	
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·11	−0·11	
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·09	−0·09	
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·01	0·14	−0·13	0·01	0·14	−0·13	
	Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−0·02	
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·05	−0·05	
	Muttra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·10	−0·07	0·03	0·10	−0·07	
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·10	−0·10	
	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·10	−0·10	
	Budaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·07	−0·07	
	Shahjahanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·15	−0·15	
	Pilibhit	0	0	0	0	0·34	0	0	0·34	0·14	0·15	−0·01	0·14	0·15	−0·01	
	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·12	−0·12	
	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·14	−0·14	
	Bijnor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·02	0·25	−0·23	0·02	0·25	−0·23	
	Bulandshahr	0	0	0	0	0·55	0	0	0·55	0·29	0·20	+0·09	0·29	0·20	+0·09	
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·27	−0·27	0	0·27	−0·27	
	Mozaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·31	−0·31	0	0·31	−0·31	
	Dehra Dun	0	0	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·13	0·07	?	?	0·07	?	?	
	Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	?	?	...	?	?	
Punjab	Gurgaon	0	0	0	0	0·80	0	0	0·80	0·28	0·18	+0·10	0·28	0·18	+0·10	
	Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·20	0·15	0·27	−0·12	0·15	0·27	−0·12	
	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0·35	0	0	0·35	0·40	0·17	+0·23	0·40	0·17	+0·23	
	Karnal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·26	−0·26	0	0·26	−0·26	
	Hissar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·10	0·27	−0·17	0·10	0·27	−0·17	
	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·34	−0·34	0	0·34	−0·34	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Kangra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Ludhiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·40	−0·40	0	0·40	−0·40	
	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·27	−0·27	0	0·27	−0·27	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 15th to 21st, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 1st January, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 1st January to 21st May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21								
Punjab—*contd.*	Hoshiarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·33	−0·33	0	0·33	−0·33	
	Gurdaspur	0	0	0	0·13	0	0	0	0·13	0·03	0·28	−0·25	0·03	0·18	−0·25	
	Amritsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·39	0·18	+0·21	0·39	0·18	+0·21	
	Ferozepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·05	0·27	−0·22	0·05	0·27	−0·22	
	Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·19	−0·19	0	0·19	−0·19	
	Gujranwalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·15	−0·15	
	Sialkote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·38	−0·38	0	0·38	−0·38	
	Gujrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·24	−0·24	0	0·24	−0·24	
	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·21	−0·21	0	0·21	−0·21	
	Rawal Pindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·40	−0·40	0	0·40	−0·40	
	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·14	−0·14	
	Hazara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	
	Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·28	−0·28	0	0·28	−0·28	
	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0·16	−0·16	
	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·05	−0·05	
	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·19	−0·19	0	0·19	−0·19	
	D. I. Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−0·03	
	D. G. Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−0·04	
	Muzaffergarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−0·03	
	Multan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−0·03	
	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·09	−0·09	
Malabar Coast	Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	S. Kanara	0·12	0	0·03	0·15	0·05	0	0	0·37	0·75	2·19	−1·44	0·75	2·19	−1·44	
	N. Kanara	0	0·04	0·22	0	0	0·03	0	0·29	0·43	0·46	−0·03	0·43	0·46	−0·03	
	Ratnagiri	0	0·66	0	0	0	0	0	0·66	0·12	0·03	+0·09	0·12	0·03	+0·09	
	Colaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−0·02	
Bombay	Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·06	0·01	+0·05	0·06	0·01	+0·05	
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−0·02	
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·30	−0·30	0	0·30	−0·30	
	Dharwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·44	0·85	−0·41	0·44	0·85	−0·41	
	Belgaum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·80	0·65	+0·15	0·80	0·65	+0·15	
	Kolhapur	0·54	0	0·06	0	0	0	0	0·60	0·45	0·60	−0·15	0·45	0·60	−0·15	
	Satara	1·69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1·66	0·52	0·26	+0·26	0·52	0·26	+0·26	
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·06	0·22	−0·16	0·06	0·22	−0·16	
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·27	−0·27	0	0·27	−0·27	
	Ahmednagar	0	0·03	0	0	0	0	0	0·03	0·13	0·24	−0·11	0·13	0·24	−0·11	
	Bijapur	0·27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·27	0·47	0·17	+0·30	0·47	0·17	+0·30	
	Nasik	0·02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·02	0·07	0·10	−0·03	0·07	0·10	−0·03	
	Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·04	0·10	−0·06	0·04	0·10	−0·06	
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·19	−0·19	0	0·19	−0·19	
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·19	−0·19	0	0·19	−0·19	
	Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	
	Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−0·01	
	Kattiawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Palanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·01	0·30	−0·29	0·01	0·30	−0·29	
Berars	Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−0·04	
	Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−0·04	
	Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·09	−0·09	
	Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·07	−0·07	
	Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−0·06	
Central Provinces	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·06	0·02	+0·04	0·06	0·02	+0·04	
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−0·03	
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−0·06	
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·07	0·10	−0·03	0·07	0·10	−0·03	
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·03	0·10	−0·07	0·03	0·10	−0·07	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 15th to 21st, 1888—concld.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 21st May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21								
Central Provinces—*contd.*	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·10	— 0·10	
	Chanda	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·01	0·28	— 0·27	0·01	0·28	— 0·27	
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·13	— 0·13	
	Balaghat	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·22	0·20	0·14	+ 0·06	0·20	0·14	+ 0·06	
	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·13	— 0·13	
	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 0·01	
	Narsinghpur	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·17	0·06	+ 0·11	0·17	0·06	+ 0·11	
	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 0·12	
	Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·08	— 0·08	
	Jubbulpur	...	...	0·02	...	0·06	0·10	0	0·18	0·03	0·01	+ 0·02	0·03	0·01	+ 0·02	
	Raipur	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 0·20	
Rajputana and Central India.	Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·11	— 0·11	
	Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0 05	— 0·05	0	0·05	— 0·05	
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·10	— 0·10	
	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 0·04	
Sind	Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Larkhana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Rohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Schewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·25	1·08	— 0·83	0·25	1·08	— 0·83	
	Vizagapatam	...	2·30	1·00	...	...	...	...	3·30	1·40	1·35	+ 0·05	1·40	1·35	+ 0·05	
	Godavery	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	0·90	0·28	0·90	— 0·62	0·28	0·90	— 0·62	
	Kistna	...	...	...	1·70	0·73	...	...	2·43	2·44	0·61	+ 1·83	2·44	0·61	+ 1·83	
	Nellore	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·55	0·74	0·29	+ 0·45	0·74	0·29	+ 0·45	
	Kurnool	...	...	...	1·14	...	...	...	1·14	0·64	0·48	+ 0·16	0·64	0·48	+ 0·16	
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·13	0·44	— 0·31	0·13	0·44	— 0·31	
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·75	0·44	+ 1·31	1·75	0·44	+ 1·31	
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·40	— 0·40	0	0·40	— 0·40	
...	N. Arcot	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·39	?	?	0·39	?	?	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·26	?	?	0·26	?	?	
	S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·35	...	0·60	0·46	0·48	— 0·02	0·46	0·48	— 0·02	
	Salem	...	...	...	0·11	0·49	...	...	0·60	0·50	1·40	— 0·90	0·50	1·40	— 0·90	
	Trichinopoly	0·30	...	...	...	0·05	0·20	0	0·55	1·30	1·15	+ 0·15	1·30	1·15	+ 0·15	
	Tanjore	0·95	...	0·35	1·60	0·40	...	...	3·30	1·80	0·73	+ 1·07	1·80	0·73	+ 1·07	
	Madura	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·82	0·73	+ 0·09	0·82	0·73	+ 0·09	
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·12	0·35	0·71	— 0·36	0·35	0·71	— 0·36	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07	0·41	0·40	+ 0·01	0·41	0·40	+ 0·01	
	Nilgiris	...	...	0·06	...	0·84	...	...	0·90	1·45	?	?	1·45	?	?	

Simla, *21st May, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th May, 1888.*—Good rain everywhere, but more wanted in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Crops generally good; affected by want of rain or by blight in a very few places. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in Vizagapatam and in parts of Anantapur and Madura, and insufficient in parts of Cuddapah and Salem. No material fluctuations in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd May, 1888.*—Rain in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Cotton-picking progressing in parts of Kaira. Harvesting of late crops continues in Hyderabad. Ploughing for next season progressing generally. Fodder scarce in parts of Thana, Surat, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, and Kathiawar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd May, 1888.*—Fairly general rain has fallen in Bengal, Orissa, and parts of Behar, while Chota Nagpur has been practically rainless. More rain is wanted throughout Orissa and Chota Nagpur and in some of the West Bengal districts. Ploughing is in progress. Early rice and jute are being sown, and are coming up well. Prospects of sugarcane, indigo, and *cheena* are favourable. Spring rice harvest is almost complete, with good results. No material fluctuation in the price of common rice during the past fortnight.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd May, 1888.*—Weather hot and cloudy, with slight falls of rain in a few districts. Sugarcane and extra crops being irrigated. Markets well supplied. The general condition of cattle is satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd May, 1888.*—Rain has fallen at Hissar, Delhi, Ferozepore, and Rawalpindi. The fall in prices is beginning to slacken,—a fall is reported from two districts only; in others the prices are stationary. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops in progress. *Kharif* ploughings, sugarcane weedings, and cotton sowings are going on. *Rabi* prospects and outturn are reported good. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported generally healthy. Fodder generally sufficient. Opium produce small in Rawalpindi. Poppy crops reaped at Peshawar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd May, 1888.*—Weather hot and cloudy. Land being prepared for autumn sowings.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th May, 1888.*—The dry weather rice crop has generally been reaped in several districts. Ploughing for wet weather rice has commenced. Rain fell in all districts, but in Mandalay, Kyaukse, Yamethin, and Taungdwingyi districts of Upper Burma the rainfall was very slight. Grain is scarce in parts of Sandoway and Thayetmyo districts of Lower Burma. The price of grain had risen considerably in Sandoway district, and slightly in Moulmein, Upper Chindwin, and Shwebo districts, and has fallen in Rangoon, Pegu, Bassein, Taungdwingyi districts. Elsewhere the price of foodgrain is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd May, 1888.*—Weather seasonable and prospects of crops good everywhere in the Province, except in Sibsagar, where somewhat unfavourable for tea. Potatoes being gathered in Khassia Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd May, 1888.*—There has been some rain in the civil and military station. Rainfall general and good in the Tumkur district. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Mysore district, where they need more rain. Outturn of harvests favourable. Condition of cattle generally good.

There has been a good rainfall in South Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd May, 1888.*—Weather hot and cloudy. Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops completed. Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Scarcity of fodder in the Amraoti district. Prices stationary.

Some rain during the week in Hyderabad. Prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd May, 1888.*—No change has taken place since the last report, except in the prices of foodgrains which are reported stationary in Baghelkand, Western Malwa, Bhopawar, and Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd May, 1888.*—Agricultural operations about to commence. No crops standing at present. Harvests and agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally, and rising slightly at places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th May, 1888.*—Slight rain. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of wheat commenced in the valley.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

OBSERVATIONS ON AN ARTICLE IN THE "ECONOMIST" OF THE 21st APRIL ON THE INDIAN FINANCE ACCOUNTS.

No. 140, dated 26th May, 1888.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

Our attention has been directed to an article in the *Economist* of April 21st, which, we observe, was specially brought to the notice of the House of Commons, and which challenges the correctness of the estimates and accounts which we submit to that House. The main part of this article is as follows:

> Is the Indian Government capable of rendering accurate accounts of its income and expenditure? This may seem an absurd question, but no one can watch the series of transformations through which the accounts for the year 1886-87 have been made to pass without feeling that it is a question that ought to be put and answered..... It is too much to expect that a Government should possess the gift of prophecy, but surely not too much to ask that it shall keep and render an accurate account of its financial operations. This, however, is what the Indian Government appears unable to do. Take, for instance, the accounts for the year 1886-87. Towards the end of March 1887, that Government rendered a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the year then closing. In the following July, it issued, through the Home Government, a different statement. A few months later—in the month of September—this revised account was, in its turn, superseded by another set of figures, bringing out quite a different result; and now we are given what is called a definitive account, which differs from all the others that have preceded it. That the character of these successive changes may be the better understood, we set them out in tabular form:

Income and Expenditure in the year 1886-87.

	As stated by Sir A. Colvin on March 26th, 1887.	As stated by Sir John Gorst — On July 29th, 1887.	As stated by Sir John Gorst — On September 10th, 1887.	As shown in Definitive Accounts, March 1888.
	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	76,071,700	76,081,200	76,761,200	77,337,000
Expenditure	76,071,200	76,021,200	76,119,200	77,159,000
Surplus...	500	60,000	642,000	178,000

* * * * * * * *

> How is it that five months after that date they submit to Parliament accounts which understate revenue and expenditure by half-a-million and a million respectively? There is obviously something very far wrong with a system which produces such results as these, and, until it is altered, it is evident that all Indian Budgets must be received with very considerable reserve.....What has still to be explained is, how, six months after the close of the financial year, the Indian Government cannot state within many hundred thousand pounds what its receipts and outgoings have amounted to. This is a point of vital importance, upon which light has still to be thrown, and we trust some inquiry will be made in the House with regard to it.

2. It will be seen that the whole of these conclusions are based upon the four comparative statements of account with which the writer of the article starts, and mainly upon the third one.

3. The Under-Secretary of State correctly explained to the House of Commons on April 27th that the allegations of the writer were founded upon misapprehensions of his own; but at the risk of repeating facts already familiar to Your Lordship, we consider it desirable that the subject should be explained at

greater length than is suitable to a reply given to a question in the House, as the attention of the public press both in India and elsewhere has not unnaturally been called to an attack upon our account system emanating from an authority which is distinguished for the ability and justice of its criticism on financial matters other than those relating to India.

4. The first of the writer's four statements of figures is correct—that is, the figures correctly represent the "Revised Estimates" attached to the Financial Statement of March 26th, 1887.

5. The second statement is completely misunderstood by the writer. The figures in question have no immediate connection with July 29th, except that Sir John Gorst on that date printed certain explanations relating to them. They are the figures of the "*latest estimate of receipts and disbursements at home and abroad for the last financial year*" presented to Parliament every year in accordance with Section 53 of 21 & 22 Vic., Cap. 106. They are accordingly the figures of the House of Commons Return No. 179 of 1887, bearing date June 7th, 1887.

The Secretary of State, when giving to the Government of India the Home figures for our Revised Estimates (which he does annually about March 8th or 9th), has necessarily still to estimate the outgoings of March. Being bound by statute to give to Parliament in May the "*latest* estimate," he has to correct the figures already sent out to India by examining the actual transactions at the India Office during March. Accordingly the "latest estimate" given to Parliament *always* differs on this account to some small extent from the Revised Estimates published with the Financial Statement in India.

The difference of £60,000 in the year 1886-87 was due for the most part to the change, from March 25th to April 1st, of the date of certain quarterly payments at the India Office.

6. For the third set of figures, on which chiefly the conclusions of the article are based, the entire responsibility rests with the writer, who has unfortunately committed two serious mistakes in making them up. The figures agree with nothing that has been published either by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State.

Sir John Gorst stated that since the date of our figures (since March 26th, 1887), the following changes had been made:

(1) The revenue was better by Rx. 1,100,000 (of which Rx. 680,000 was Imperial and the rest Provincial).

(2) The surplus was now estimated at Rx. 642,000, against which, however, he would charge the Special Defence Works Rx. 295,000, reducing the amount therefore to Rx. 347,000.

(The passages were quoted on pages 4 and 6 of the last Financial Statement.)

This would accordingly give as the new estimate—

	Rx.
Revenue, Rx. 76,081,200, *plus* Rx. 1,100,000 ...	77,181,200
Expenditure	76,834,200
Surplus as above	347,000

The writer of the article, being apparently unaware that our accounts contain both Imperial and Provincial Revenues, added to the Rx. 76,081,200 only the additional Imperial Revenue of Rx. 680,000, and worked up to a surplus of Rx. 642,000 instead of Rx. 347,000.

Moreover, it was shewn in the last Financial Statement that, though the House of Commons did not reach its annual Indian debate till September 10th, the state of the accounts then officially announced to it was practically known to the Government in India in the month of April, and published in the *Gazette of India* of April 30th.

7. The fourth set of figures published by the writer is correctly taken from the statements attached to the last Financial Statement.

8. The following, therefore, are the four sets of figures as they would be set forth by a person conversant with the facts:

	Revised Estimates.		Final Outturn.	
	India, 26th March 1887.	House of Commons, 7th June 1887.	According to information mainly published in India in April 1887.	As by the accounts finally made up.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	76,071,700	76,081,200	77,181,200	77,337,000
Expenditure ...	76,071,200	76,021,200	76,834,200	77,159,000
Surplus ...	500	60,000	347,000	178,000

9. It is obvious that the conclusion to be drawn from these figures is not that "six months after the close of the financial year, the Indian Government cannot state within many hundred thousand pounds what its receipts and outgoings have amounted to"; but that, within a few weeks of the close of the year, the Government of India knows its receipts and outgoings within about $\frac{2}{1,000}$ ths on one side, and about $\frac{4}{1,000}$ ths on the other. The reason for our not being able to state them with greater accuracy before the close of the year was fully explained in the last Financial Statement.

10. It no doubt takes a long time to finally make up our accounts for the year, as, before doing so, we have to collect, examine, and settle accounts collected over 53° of longitude and 27° of latitude from about—

200 Treasuries and 800 Sub-treasuries,
300 Public Works Disbursing Officers,
200 Military Disbursing Officers,
40 Railways,
200 District Boards,
and some others.

These accounts contain all sorts of cross transactions and debt and remittance and advance and store accounts, the settlement and adjustment of which is the main part of the operation of closing the year's accounts. But the fact that we are able to state the probable outturn of the year with such accuracy, within a month or six weeks of its close, is a wonderful testimony to the perfectness of the methods which we now employ in collecting early information. That we cannot further improve these methods we are far from saying, and we act on no such theory; but we can at all events claim that our account officers have succeeded in performing a feat of accounting to which no other account department in the world can shew a parallel.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV of 1888-89.

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 30th April, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 28th April, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 30th April, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 28th April, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12th May, 1888	East Indian	1,519	10,44,231	687	1,514	10,13,526	670	43,37,420	714	39,90,444	659	...	3,46,976
5th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,67,497	221	1,664	3,98,000	239	16,42,845	230	16,00,000	240	...	42,845
12th ditto	Sindia	75	8,837	118	75	7,194	96	30,938	124	30,756	103	...	6,242
5th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,922	173	57	10,848	190	45,434	199	46,164	202	730	...
12th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	41,983	282	149	39,648	266	2,10,483	330	1,73,785	292	...	36,704
5th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,327	111	12	1,268	106	4,977	104	4,436	92	...	541
5th ditto	Mysore	140	8,110	58	140	10,154	73	37,010	66	39,749	71	2,739	...
28th April, 1888	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	566	51,937	92	850	83,500	98	2,43,383	108	3,05,369	90	61,986	...
5th May, 1888	Indian Midland	42	4,873	116	136	19,198	141	16,951	94	65,166	120	48,215	...
5th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,536	43	...	...	14,776	45	14,776	...
5th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,446	68	36	1,645	46	9,291	65	8,067	56	...	1,224
	Lucknow-Sitapur Sihramau	85	4,361	51	105	6,292	60	15,902	56	21,616	51	5,714	...
	TOTAL	4,345	15,45,524	356	4,821	15,94,809	331	66,00,700	354	63,00,328	327	...	3,00,372
	State Lines worked by Government.												
12th May, 1888	North-Western (*c*)	2,083	3,79,126	182	2,481	4,38,952	177	17,72,159	198	21,05,697	212	3,33,538	...
5th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,327	407	45	15,305	341	70,805	414	67,966	378	...	11,899
5th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,550	92	125	12,185	97	50,697	101	50,126	100	...	571
5th ditto	Katni-Umaria	37	1,043	28	37	1,662	45	5,291	33	6,971	47	1,680	...
5th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*d*)	645	1,32,742	206	676	1,69,112	250	5,90,044	229	5,95,079	220	5,035	...
5th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,834	67	27	1,804	66	6,944	64	7,007	63	63	...
5th ditto	Tirhoot	249	34,630	139	259	40,017	155	1,29,832	130	1,44,763	140	14,931	...
5th ditto	Burma	333	64,382	193	333	57,875	174	2,96,014	222	2,57,502	193	...	38,512
28th April, 1888	Jorhat	31	956	31	31	953	31	3,228	26	3,145	25	...	83
	Cherra-Companyganj	7	55	8	7	55	7	276	10	260	9	...	16
	TOTAL	3,582	6,44,645	181	4,021	7,37,980	184	29,34,350	191	32,38,516	201	3,04,166	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
5th May, 1888	Madras	831	1,99,276	240	842	1,85,957	221	7,48,394	210	6,87,215	204	...	61,179
5th ditto	South Indian	654	95,086	145	654	1,10,714	169	4,10,778	147	4,14,418	158	3,640	...
5th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,77,207	717	1,504	12,23,067	814	48,29,025	749	46,53,410	774	...	1,75,615
5th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,91,816	850	461	3,30,000	716	15,58,552	789	13,11,000	711	...	2,47,552
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,55,315	226	693	1,80,987	261	6,90,550	252	6,82,230	246	...	8,320
	TOTAL	4,136	19,18,700	464	4,154	20,30,725	489	82,37,299	465	77,48,273	466	...	4,89,026
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		12,063	41,08,869	341	12,996	43,63,514	336	1,77,72,349	343	1,72,87,117	333	...	4,85,232
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,81,209	148	75,63,114	145	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,91,140	195	97,24,003	188	...	3,67,137
	Assisted Companies.												
5th May, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	52,128	139	376	65,250	174	1,98,081	123	2,00,060	133	1,979	...
12th ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,847	263	22	5,400	243	30,852	347	32,238	362	1,386	...
5th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	7,271	109	67	7,666	114	36,168	135	31,228	117	...	5,140
28th April, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	9,038	116	78	8,137	104	36,912	110	33,729	108	...	3,183
	TOTAL	543	74,284	137	543	86,453	159	3,02,013	129	2,97,255	137	...	4,758
	Native States.												
5th May, 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	30,046	144	277	30,911	112	1,35,483	152	1,29,114	117	...	6,369
5th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	4,168	71	59	5,020	85	22,919	91	15,470	66	...	7,449
5th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	786	37	21	1,100	52	3,170	35	4,100	49	930	...
28th April, 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	32,778	170	193	25,964	135	1,37,671	166	1,15,957	150	...	21,714
5th May, 1888	Morvi	68	4,463	66	68	6,438	95	17,638	65	22,661	83	5,023	...
	Jodhpore	124	7,199	58	124	8,400	68	32,340	61	31,550	64	...	790
	TOTAL	673	79,440	118	742	77,833	105	3,49,221	121	3,18,852	107	...	30,369

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

SIMLA, 23rd May, 1888

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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No. 22.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 26th May 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 2½	14 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	18 14½	17 3	16 0½	15 2	...	...	12 9½	14 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	96 0	106 0	9 0	11 6
Ahmednagar	14 5	14 5	...	...	8 5	8 6	9 3	9 7	22 0	22 0	16 14	16 11	...	...	...	...	20 2	19 4	...	...	14 14	16 3	132 0	91 7	10 0	11 7
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	10 0	10 4	11 0	11 4	10 4	9 8	11 0	11 8	25 0	25 4	...	...	37 0	37 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	12 0	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	132 0	10 0	10 0
Thúmkúr	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	48 0	44 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 4	14 4	340 0	87 0	8 0	8 0
Mysore	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 12	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	46 0	44 0	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	84 0	96 0	8 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	53 0	46 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 10	12 10	16 13	16 13	44 2	44 1	...	...	53 9	52 14	...	...	16 13	17 14	...	...	23 2	23 2	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	33 0	44 0	44 0	65 0	65 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Chikdroog	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	55 0	56 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on the 28th May, 1888.

The district rainfall return for the present week is much more complete than that issued in the last Gazette, when the return was issued for the first time and the system was not in complete working order.

The table shows first the rainfall for each day of the week under review at the district officer's head-quarters and the total rainfall for the seven days. It also shows the average rainfall of the whole district of which the head-quarters office is the centre. This average is derived from the returns sent in by the subdivisional officers. The normal average of the district is also given approximately. These figures are not absolutely correct, as daily returns from all the districts are not available, and hence the normal average has been estimated by comparing the monthly averages of the various districts with the monthly averages of neighbouring districts, where the daily fall is known, and estimating the weekly fall accordingly. The final columns give the total rainfall in the various districts since the 14th of May up to the date of the return, the normal fall for the same period and the variation of the rainfall of the season under review from that normal.

During the present week the large pressure differences, which were so noticeable last week, have been considerably reduced, though the actual distribution of pressure as regards the relative positions of the areas of high and low pressure has not materially changed. On the 21st the barometer was rising briskly in the North and falling in the South. Pressure was high on the West Coast and over the south of the Bay, and low over Northern India. Within this low pressure area three barometric minima were shown:—one near Jacobabad, a second between Ludhiana and Sialkote, and a third over Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, and Behar. There was a good deal of indraught towards the depression over Chutia Nagpur, strong south-east winds blowing at the head of the Bay. In other parts of Northern India there was much irregular movement. Over Western and Central India strong westerly (north-west and south-west) winds were reported, and at Galle the wind was of average monsoon force. On the 22nd the barometer continued to rise in the North and to fall in the South, and hence gradients were still further diminished, and the winds less strong. The prevailing directions were the same as on the preceding day. On the 23rd the barometric changes were small, and beyond a further diminution in the pressure differences there was no important change. The winds were generally light. A brisk fall of the barometer was reported from Sind on the 24th, but elsewhere the changes were again slight. The wind force remained low, except at the head of the Bay, where the wind had veered and increased. On the 25th there occurred a rapid decrease of pressure all over Northern India, and a slight fall over the greater part of the Peninsula. Consequently pressure differences were increasing, and the force of the wind rising over a large part of the country. By the morning of the 26th gradients were again steep over a large part of India. A gale of wind was blowing at the head of the Bay and very strong winds on the Cutch and Guzerat coasts, while the hot westerly winds of Rajputana and Central India were also rising. On the 27th the distribution of pressure was similar to that prevailing during the preceding week, *viz.*, a large low pressure area over the Indus Valley, and high pressures over the centre and south of the Bay, with steep barometric gradients over the intervening region. The winds continued to blow strongly.

During the whole week pressure has been considerably below the average over North-Western India, and slightly below the average in Southern India on several occasions. The depression in Northern India has probably been in part due to the excessive temperatures which have prevailed during the past few days.

The maxima have been even higher than during the preceding week. The hottest station was Jacobabad, where the extreme readings on each day of the week were as follows:

On the	21st	116°
„	22nd	118°
„	23rd	117°
„	24th	117°
„	25th	119°
„	26th	120°
„	27th	122°

In the Punjab and North-West Provinces the mean of the maxima of all stations were as follows:

On the	21st	108·5°	with a maximum of	112·4° at Sirsa.
„	22nd	111·1°	„	114·2° at Allahabad.
„	23rd	112·3°	„	116·0° at Agra and Sialkote.
„	24th	109·9°	„	116·0° at Agra and Jhansi.
„	25th	111·4°	„	116·5° at Agra and Jhansi.
„	26th	111·2°	„	117·4° at Sirsa.
„	27th	112·4°	„	117·6° at Multan.

The deficiency of pressure over Southern India and Ceylon is probably attributable to some other cause. It is important, as it is one of the conditions which usually precede the first large advance of south-west monsoon winds. So far this deficiency of pressure has been the only sign of this advance, the heavy rain in Ceylon which was noticed last week not having been followed up by any important extension of rain into the Indian region.

The district rainfall return shows that on the whole the rainfall of the Indian region has been generally similar to that reported last week. In Burma, Moulmein received 9 inches Pegu $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Pagan $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Tounghoo $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the other districts general but moderate or slight rain. In Assam the largest amounts reported are Sylhet with 12 inches, and Cachar and Kamrup with 4 inches. The heavy falls which produced these large amounts both in Burma and Assam occurred on the last three days of the week, the earlier portion of the week having only slight rain. In East and North Bengal heavy falls also took place between the 26th and 28th, Mymensingh receiving $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the Dinagepore, Bogra and Pubna districts falls of about 5 inches. In other parts of Bengal any rain which fell occurred in local storms and was generally moderate in amount. Behar was also visited by slight local thunderstorms or showers.

In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab there was practically no rain during the week.

The south of the Peninsula, like Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, came under the influence of what little monsoon current existed, and the rainfall was consequently heavier than elsewhere. Cochin had nearly 6 inches, and the Bombay Coast received small amounts in most districts. The northern portions of the Bombay Presidency had no rain, and this was likewise the case over Sind, the Berars, Rajputana and a large part of the Central Provinces, though in the last region a few districts report slight showers. The greater part of Madras had little or no rain, but in the extreme South the amounts recorded increase, so that in Madura, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris local falls varying between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches are reported.

The final column of the return shows that, except in Amherst (Burma); some districts in Assam; Mymensingh, and a few scattered districts in Bengal and Madras, the amount of rain received up to the present date (May 14th—28th) has been deficient.

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
BURMAH ...	Tavoy ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6·15	—6·15	5·69	9·95	—4·26	
	Moulmein ...	0·75	0·04	0	0	0	0·62	6·85	9·23	3·45	?	?	19·88	?	?	
	Amherst ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7·35	—7·35	16·38	11·90	+4·48	
	Rangoon ...	0	0	0	0	0·40	0·20	0·16	2·46	0·23	3·61	—3·33	2·84	6·55	—3·71	
	Pegu ...	0·28	0·05	0	0·02	1·68	2·43	0	4·46	2·93	?	?	4·55	?	?	
	Bassein ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3·01	—3·01	2·42	5·25	—2·83	
	Henzada ...	0	0	0·04	0·9	0	0	0	0·97	0·40	2·58	—2·18	2·76	4·50	—1·74	
	Tharrawaddy ...	0·05	0	0	0·46	0·20	0	0	0·71	0·26	?	?	0·99	?	?	
	Shwegyin ...	0	0·18	0·05	0·29	0·24	0·06	0·03	0·85	0·83	3·61	—2·78	0·83	6·55	—5·72	
	Tounghoo ...	0	0·27	0	2·34	0·03	0·02	0	2·66	1·18	2·00	—0·82	2·15	3·79	—1·64	
	Prome ...	0	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·02	0·03	1·22	1·30	—0·08	1·70	3·18	—1·48	
	Thayetmyo ...	0	0·30	0	0·24	0	0	0	0·74	0·37	1·20	—0·83	1·26	2·98	—1·72	
	Minbu ...	0·08	0	1·89	0	0	0	0	1·97	0·99	?	?	0·99	?	?	
	Pyinmana ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	0·71	?	?	
	Yamethin ...	0·34	0	0	0·01	0·01	0	0	0·36	0·18	?	?	0·21	?	?	
	Meiktila ...	0	0·02	0	0	0·70	0	0	0·72	0·36	?	?	0·36	?	?	
	Taungdwingyi ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	?	...	0	?	...	
	Pagan ...	0·65	0·13	1·80	0	0	0·76	0	3·64	1·12	?	?	1·38	?	?	
	Myingyan ...	0	0	0	0	1·67	0	0	1·67	0·84	?	?	0·84	?	?	
	Kyaukse ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sagaing ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mandalay ...	0	0	0	0	0·22	0	0·67	0·89	0·45	?	?	0·50	?	?	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal Average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28								
Burmah—*contd.*	Shwebo	0	0·07	0	0·02	0·74	0·21	0	1·04	0·38	?	?	0·97	?	?	
	Yeu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	?	0·32	?	?	
	Bhamo	0	0·05	0·09	0	0·11	0·23	0	0·48	0·14	?	?	2·16	?	?	
	Akyab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2·44	—2·44	4·55	8·31	—3·76	
Assam	Sylhet	0·46	0·03	1·18	0·02	4·94	3·15	2·52	12·30	2·48	5·53	—3·05	6·66	11·96	—5·30	
	Cachar	0·19	0	0·24	0·59	0·98	4·29	1·40	7·69	3·57	3·69	—0·12	10·13	7·98	+2·15	
	Sibsagar	0·12	0·92	0	0·11	0·51	1·84	0·39	3·89	0·98	2·10	—1·12	5·61	4·92	+0·69	
	Lakhimpur	1·20	0	0	0	1·41	1·17	1·45	5·23	3·86	2·56	+1·30	6·65	5·99	+0·66	
	Nowgong	0	0	0	0·23	0·71	1·22	0·11	2·27	1·55	1·85	—0·30	4·93	4·32	+0·61	
	Darrang	0	0	0	0·20	0·31	1·52	0·88	2·91	2·45	1·91	+0·54	2·45	4·48	—2·03	
	Kamrup	0	0	0	0·40	1·86	0·86	0·66	3·78	3·47	1·91	+1·56	6·67	4·48	+2·19	
	Goalpara	1·35	0·05	0·27	0·85	0	0·05	0·21	2·78	3·35	3·68	—0·33	7·29	6·82	+0·47	
	Khasia and Jaintia Hills ...	0	0	0·22	0	0·32	0·02	0·44	1·00	3·61	2·65	+0·96	7·41	5·72	+1·69	
Bengal	Chittagong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	2·36	—2·36	?	4·41	?	
	Noakhally	0·07	0	0	0	0	0	0·16	0·23	0·48	2·38	—1·90	3·84	4·15	—0·31	
	Tipperah	0·15	0	0	0	0·05	0	0·11	0·31	1·21	2·21	—1·00	3·16	3·74	—0·58	
	Backergunge	0·15	0	0	0	0	0	0·26	0·41	0·26	2·04	—1·78	0·29	3·31	—3·02	
	Fareedpur	0·18	0·32	0	0	0·18	0	0·82	1·50	0·77	2·51	—1·74	2·18	3·86	—1·68	
	Dacca	0	0	0	0·13	0	0·77	0·48	1·38	1·22	2·03	—0·81	2·92	3·29	—0·37	
	Mymensingh	0	0	0·24	0	1·53	4·93	0	6·70	5·17	2·41	+2·76	9·03	3·93	+5·10	
	Khoolna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1·74	—1·74	0·97	2·52	—1·55	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28								
Bengal—*contd.*	Jessore	0	0·50	0	0	0	0	0·16	0·66	0·56	1·91	—1·35	1·51	3·11	—1·60	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1·24	—1·24	1·20	2·12	—0·92	
	Nuddea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1·72	—1·72	0·27	2·64	—2·37	
	Midnapur	0	0	0	0	1·55	0	0·05	1·60	1·36	0·79	+0·57	1·98	1·61	+0·37	
	Howrah	0	0	0	0·24	0·34	0·16	0	0·74	0·79	0·92	—0·13	1·27	1·85	—0·58	
	Hooghly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·56	0·56	1·16	0·98	+0·18	1·75	1·83	—0·08	
	Bankoora	0	0	0·09	0	0·18	0·60	0·10	0·97	1·27	0·59	+0·68	1·55	1·30	+0·25	
	Burdwan	0·10	0	0·13	0	0·35	0·42	0	1·00	0·66	0·88	—0·22	0·99	1·70	—0·71	
	Beerbhoom	0·16	0·92	0	0	0	0	0·40	1·48	1·24	0·82	+0·42	1·29	1·35	—0·06	
	Moorshedabad ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1·44	—1·44	0	2·16	—2·16	
	Pubna	0	0·47	0·08	0	0·05	0	0·03	0·63	3·15	2·08	+1·07	4·93	3·51	+1·42	
	Rajshahye	0	0	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·05	1·18	1·52	—0·34	1·95	2·63	—0·68	
	Maldah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·09	0·09	0·57	0·82	—0·25	1·25	1·60	—0·35	
	Dinagepore	0	0·64	0	2·79	0·89	0·28	0·22	5·42	2·85	1·41	+1·44	3·33	2·51	+0·82	
	Bogra	0	0	0	0·57	4·00	0	0	4·57	4·61	2·28	+2·33	5·65	3·55	+2·10	
	Rungpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3·44	—3·44	0	5·73	—5·73	
	Cooch Behar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5·12	—5·12	0	8·09	—8·09	
	Jalpaiguri	0·19	0·12	0·14	0·68	0	0·26	0·08	1·47	2·43	4·22	—1·79	3·25	6·12	—2·87	
	Darjeeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2·93	—2·93	0·63	4·83	—4·20	
Orissa	Pooree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·01	0·65	—0·64	0·14	1·24	—1·10	
	Cuttack	0	0	0	0	1·10	0	0·03	1·13	0·60	0·67	—0·07	1·23	1·25	—0·02	
	Balasore	0	0	1·00	·0	0	0·70	1·80	3·50	2·15	0·86	+1·29	2·94	1·72	+1·22	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal Average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28								
Chota Nagpur ...	Singbhoom	0	0	0	0	0	0·03	0	0·03	0·58	0·81	—0·23	0·70	1·74	—1·04	
	Manbhoom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·52	—0·52	0	1·26	—1·26	
	Lohardugga	0	0	0	0	0	0·04	0	0·04	0·04	0·36	—0·32	0·13	0·79	—0·66	
	Hazaribagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·42	0·42	1·68	0·59	+1·09	1·69	1·03	+0·66	
Behar	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·11	0·22	0	0	0	0·09	0	0·42	0·31	0·80	—0·49	0·75	1·53	—0·78	
	Monghyr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·03	0·41	—0·38	1·19	1·01	+0·18	
	Gya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·42	—0·42	0	1·00	—1·00	
	Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·49	—0·49	0	0·86	—0·86	
	Shahabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·40	—0·40	
	Purneah	0	1·15	0	0	0·08	0	0	1·23	1·96	1·35	+0·61	2·27	2·20	+0·07	
	Bhaugalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0·77	0	0·77	0·58	0·57	+0·01	2·17	1·25	+0·92	
	Darbhanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·05	0·50	—0·45	0·94	0·85	+0·09	
	Mozufferpore	0	0	0	0	0	0·11	0	0·11	0·05	0·50	—0·45	0·43	0·86	—0·43	
	Sarun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·08	0·38	—0·30	0·08	0·63	—0·55	
	Champarun	0	0	0	1·65	0·10	0	0·19	1·94	1·65	0·67	+0·98	1·78	1·11	+0·67	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Gorakhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·35	0·30	+0·05	0·36	0·68	—0·32	
	Balia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·33	—0·33	
	Azimgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·38	—0·38	
	Ghazipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·12	—0·12	0·10	0·30	—0·20	
	Benares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·21	—0·21	
	Mirzapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·23	—0·23	
	Jaunpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·14	—0·14	0·12	0·35	—0·23	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28								
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*	Basti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·25	—0·25	0·40	0·56	—0·16	
	Gonda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·25	—0·25	0	0·56	—0·56	
	Fyzabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·46	—0·46	0	0·69	—0·69	
	Sultanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·32	—0·32	0	0·48	—0·48	
	Pertabgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·12	—0·12	
	Rai Bareilly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·14	—0·14	0·10	0·21	—0·11	
	Unao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·24	—0·24	0	0·36	—0·36	
	Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·36	—0·36	0	0·54	—0·54	
	Barabanki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·36	—0·36	0	0·54	—0·54	
	Bahraich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·32	—0·32	0·23	0·73	—0·50	
	Kheri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·23	—0·23	0·17	0·51	—0·34	
	Sitapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·09	0·09	0·02	0·23	—0·21	0·52	0·51	+0·01	
	Hardoi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·20	—0·20	0	0·30	—0·30	
	Allahabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·06	—0·06	
	Banda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·08	—0·08	
	Fatehpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·08	—0·08	
	Hamirpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·06	—0·06	
	Cawnpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·27	—0·27	
	Jalaun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·06	—0·06	
	Etawah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·27	—0·27	
	Farukhabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·22	—0·22	0	0·33	—0·33	
	Mainpuri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·27	—0·27	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28								
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*concld.*	Agra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·28	—0·28	0·01	0·42	—0·41	
	Jhansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·09	—0·09	
	Lalitpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·20	—0·20	
	Muttra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·02	0·02	0	0·20	—0·20	0·03	0·30	—0·27	
	Aligarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·20	—0·20	0	0·30	—0·30	
	Etah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·20	—0·20	0	0·30	—0·30	
	Budaun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·21	—0·21	
	Shahjahanpur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·30	—0·30	0	0·45	—0·45	
	Pilibhit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·30	—0·30	0·14	0·45	—0·31	
	Bareilly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·24	—0·24	0	0·36	—0·36	
	Moradabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·28	—0·28	0	0·42	—0·42	
	Bijnor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·16	—0·16	0·02	0·41	—0·39	
	Bulandshahr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·14	—0·14	0·29	0·34	—0·05	
	Meerut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·44	—0·44	
	Mozaffarnagar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·20	—0·20	0	0·51	—0·51	
	Dehra Dun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0·07	?	?	
	Kumaun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
Punjab	Gurgaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·13	—0·13	0·28	0·31	—0·03	
	Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·13	—0·13	0·15	0·40	—0·25	
	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·20	—0·20	0·40	0·29	+0·11	
	Karnal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·44	—0·44	
	Hissar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·13	—0·13	0·10	0·40	—0·30	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28								
	Umballa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·47	—0·47	
	Simla	0	0	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·05	0·05	?	?	0	?	?	
	Kangra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Ludhiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·55	—0·55	
	Jullundur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·38	—0·38	
	Hoshiarpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·46	—0·46	
	Gurdaspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·19	—0·19	0·03	0·47	—0·44	
	Amritsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·14	—0·14	0·39	0·32	+0·07	
	Ferozepur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·13	—0·13	0·05	0·40	—0·35	
	Lahore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·35	—0·35	
	Gujranwalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·27	—0·27	
Punjab—*contd.* ...	Sialkote	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·26	—0·26	0	0·64	—0·64	
	Gujrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·40	—0·40	
	Jhelum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·24	—0·24	0	0·45	—0·45	
	Rawal Pindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·46	—0·46	0	0·86	—0·86	
	Peshawar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·22	—0·22	0	0·36	—0·36	
	Hazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Kohat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·46	—0·46	0	0·74	—0·74	
	Bannu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·26	—0·26	0	0·42	—0·42	
	Shahpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·30	—0·30	0	0·35	—0·35	
	Jhang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·35	—0·35	
	D. I. Khan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·21	—0·21	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
Punjab—*concld.*	D. G. Khan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·24	—0·24	0	0·28	—0·28	
	Muzaffergarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·09	—0·09	
	Multan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·10	—0·10	
	Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·16	—0·16	
Malabar Coast	Travancore	0	0	0	0	0	0·65	0	0·65	1·22	4·76	—3·54	6·28	7·66	—1·38	
	S. Kanara	0	0	0·47	0·78	0	0·55	0	1·80	0·87	3·00	—2 13	1·62	5·19	—3·57	
	N. Kanara	0	0	0	0·21	0	0·10	0	0·31	0·58	1·06	—0·48	1·01	1·52	—0·51	
	Ratnagiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·04	0·30	—0·26	0·16	0·33	—0·17	
	Colaba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·34	—0·34	0	0·36	—0·36	
	Thana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·17	—0·17	0·06	0·18	—0·12	
	Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Broach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·04	—0·04	
	A hmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·42	—0·42	
Bombay	Dharwar	0·38	0	0	0	1·17	0	1·06	2·61	1·57	1·15	+0·42	2·01	2·00	+0·01	
	Belgaum	0	0	0·02	0·90	0	0	0	0·92	0·93	0·88	+0·05	1·73	1·53	+0·20	
	Kolhapur	0	0·02	0	0·35	0	0	0	0·37	0·38	0·81	—0·43	0·83	1·41	—0·58	
	Satara	0	0·20	0	0	0	0	0	0·20	0·49	0·32	+0·17	1·01	0·58	+0·43	
	Sholapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·07	0·27	—0·20	0·13	0·49	—0·36	
	Poona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·63	—0·63	0	0·90	—0·90	
	Ahmednagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·04	0·76	—0·72	0·17	1·00	—0·83	
	Bijapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·49	0·21	+0·28	0·96	0·38	+0·58	
	Nasik	0·02	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0·35	?	?	0·45	?	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
Bombay—*contd.*	Khandeish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·35	—0·35	0·04	0·45	—0·41	
	Kaira	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·21	—0·21	
	Panch Mahals ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·21	—0·21	
	Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Cutch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·03	—0·03	
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	
	Palanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·12	—0·12	0·01	0·42	—0·41	
Berars	Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·09	—0·09	
	Amraoti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·27	—0·27	
	Basim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·21	—0·21	
	Ellichpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·16	—0·16	
	Wun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·13	—0·13	
Central Provinces	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	—0·26	0·06	0·28	—0·22	
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	—0·17	0	0·20	—0·20	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	—0·24	0	0·30	—0·30	
	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	—0·18	0·07	0·28	—0·21	
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	—0·12	0·03	0·22	—0·19	
	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·22	— 0·22	
	Chanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	— 0·33	0·01	0·61	— 0·60	
	Bhandara	0	0	0	0·36	0	0	0	0·36	...	0·15	— 0·15	0	0·28	— 0·28	
	Balaghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·02	0·24	— 0·22	0·22	0·38	—0·16	
	Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	0·13	0·22	— 0·09	0·13	0·35	— 0·22	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*contd.*	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·13	— 0·13	
	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	— 0·24	0·17	0·30	— 0·13	
	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	— 0·25	0	0·37	— 0·37	
	Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	— 0·16	0	0·24	— 0·24	
	Jubbulpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	— 0·12	0·03	0·13	— 0·10	
	Raipur	...	0	0	0·09	0	0	0	0	0·09	0·48	0·16	+ 0·32	0·49	0·26	+ 0·23	
	Bilaspur	...	0	0	0	0	0	0·07	0	0·07	...	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·40	— 0·40	
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·33	— 0·33	
	Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	— 0·19	0	0·19	— 0·19	
	Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	
	Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	— 0·30	0	0·35	— 0·35	
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	— 0·34	0	0·44	— 0·44	
	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	
SIND ...	Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	
	Larkhana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	
	Rohri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	
	Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	
	Shikarpur	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·05	...	+ 0·05	0·05	?	?	
	Schewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	
MADRAS ...	Ganjam	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·05	0·81	— 0·76	0·30	1·89	— 1·59	
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	— 1·03	1·40	2·38	— 0·98	
	Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·02	— 1·02	0·28	1·92	— 1·64	

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 22nd to 28th, 1888—concld.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.	Remarks.
MADRAS—*contd.*	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	— 0·68	2·44	1·29	+ 1·15	
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	— 0·25	0·74	0·54	+ 0·20	
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	— 0·65	0·04	1·13	— 1·09	
	Bellary	...	0	0	0	0·42	0	0	0	0·42	0·38	0·59	— 0·21	0·51	1·03	— 0·52	
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·59	— 0·52	1·82	1·03	+ 0·79	
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	— 0·55	0	0·95	— 0·95	
	N. Arcot	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·20	?	?	0·59	?	?	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	?	?	
	S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	— 0·61	0·46	1·09	— 0·63	
	Salem	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·63	0·63	0·52	1·18	— 0·66	1·02	2·58	— 1·56	
	Trichinopoly	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·22	1·45	— 1·23	1·52	2·60	— 1·08	
	Tanjore	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·03	0·64	— 0·61	1·83	1·37	+ 0·46	
	Madura	...	0	0	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·05	0·49	0·51	— 0·02	1·31	1·24	+ 0·07	
	Coimbatore	...	0	0	0	0	0·16	0	0·53	0·69	1·28	0·86	+ 0·42	1·63	1·57	— 0·06	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	— 0·28	0·41	0·68	— 0·27	
	Nilgiris	...	0	0·03	0	0	0	0	0·85	0·88	1·54	?	?	2·99	?	?	

SIMLA, *28th May, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 2, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th May, 1888.*—Slight rain in most districts, but more wanted in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Coimbatore. Crops generally good; affected by want of rain or blight in a very few places. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in parts of Anantapur, Madura, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Salem, and decreasing in Vizagapatam. Prices rising where not stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th May, 1888.*—Rain in parts of Shikarpur, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Harvesting of late crops continues in Karachi and Hyderabad. Ploughing for next season completed in Colaba, Poona, and Wadhwan, and progressing elsewhere. Fodder scarce in parts of Thana, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, and Kathiawar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th May, 1888.*—Rainfall fairly general over the whole Province,—heavy in North Bengal and at some neighbouring stations of East Bengal, scanty in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and North Behar, where, as also in parts of Western and Central Bengal, more rain is wanted. Ploughing proceeding generally. Autumn crops, and in some places winter rice being sown. Early rice and jute sowings mostly over. Plants coming up well. Sugarcane, indigo, and *cheena* promising. Reaping of spring rice nearly completed, and outturn good.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th May, 1888.*—Weather very hot, with easterly winds. Storms occurred during the week at Benares, Fyzabad, Sitapur, and in Kumaun. Irrigation of sugarcane continues. Ground is being prepared for *kharif*. Markets are full, and prices are generally steady. The condition of cattle continues fairly good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th May, 1888.*—No rain during the week. Prices are stationary; a fall is reported from Jullundur only. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress; sowings suspended for want of canal water at Peshawar. Rain wanted in Hissar. *Rabi* prospects and outturn are reported good to average. No damage done to crops. Condition of stock-cattle is generally healthy. Fodder generally sufficient. Opium produce very small at Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th May, 1888.*—Occasional hot winds. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Scarcity of water for sugarcane irrigation beginning to be felt in Sambalpur. Cattle fairly healthy.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th May, 1888.*—Ploughing for wet weather rice has commenced. Rain fell in all districts, except Akyab in Lower Burma and Pagan in Upper Burma. The price of rice has risen in Prome, Henzada, and Thayetmyo districts of Lower Burma, and in Myingyan and Minbu districts of Upper Burma, and has fallen in Yeu; elsewhere the price of foodgrain is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th May, 1888.*—Weather seasonable everywhere, except in Darrang, where it is cold. Prospects of crops good, except at Sibsagar, where more sun is wanted for early rice and tea. Potatoes promise fairly well in the Khasia Hills. No report from Naga Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th May, 1888.*—Rainfall good in the civil and military station of Bangalore, and slight in other parts of the State. Condition of crops good. Agricultural operations progressing. Outturn of harvests fair. Stock-cattle in good condition. Prices slightly risen in the Chitaldrug district.

Some rain in Coorg. No standing crops.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th May, 1888.*—Weather hot. Land is being prepared for ensuing *kharif* crop. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder insufficient in Amraoti and Wun districts. No marked change in prices.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects continue fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th May, 1888.*—No changes since the last report, except in the Bhopawar Agency, where a slight rise is reported, and in Goona, where prices are high.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th May, 1888.*—Agricultural operations about to commence. No crops standing at present. Harvests and agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices generally steady.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th May, 1888.*—Slight rain. Weather cloudy. Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. V. OF 1888-89.

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 7th May, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th May, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th May 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April, to 5th May, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
19th May, 1888	East Indian	1,519	10,72,275	706	1,514	10,27,767	679	54,00,605	712	50,18,211	663	...	3,91,484
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,51,029	211	1,664	3,99,000	240	10,94,774	227	10,00,000	240	4,226	...
19th ditto	Sindia	75	10,538	141	75	7,954	106	47,536	127	38,710	104	...	8,826
19th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,445	165	57	9,707	171	54,879	192	55,031	199	1,052	...
12th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur	149	43,717	293	140	39,538	265	3,54,206	323	2,13,323	286	...	40,883
19th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,534	128	12	1,333	111	6,511	109	5,769	96	...	742
12th ditto	Mysore	140	8,079	62	140	10,857	78	45,089	62	50,066	72	4,917	...
12th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	642	68,554	107	850	80,369	95	3,11,037	102	3,85,738	91	73,801	...
5th ditto	Indian Midland	42	5,120	122	136	15,607	115	22,071	99	80,773	119	58,702	...
12th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,259	51	...	...	19,225	44	19,225	...
12th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,225	62	36	1,677	47	11,516	64	9,534	53	...	1,982
12th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur Sihramau	85	4,010	47	105	5,975	57	19,013	55	27,561	53	7,678	...
	TOTAL	4,421	15,78,026	357	4,821	16,04,103	333	81,78,727	356	79,04,411	328	...	2,74,316
	State Lines worked by Government.												
19th May, 1888	North-Western (*c*)	2,083	3,80,227	183	2,481	4,45,395	180	21,52,386	105	25,51,092	206	3,98,706	...
12th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,100	337	45	10,481	369	95,025	399	84,447	375	...	10,578
12th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,773	94	125	13,692	110	62,410	100	63,818	102	1,408	...
12th ditto	Katni-Umaria	37	2,076	56	37	2,252	61	7,367	38	9,223	50	1,856	...
12th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*d*)	645	1,45,591	226	676	1,45,483	215	7,35,635	228	7,40,562	219	4,927	...
[illegible] ditto	Nalhati	27	1,930	71	27	1,725	63	8,874	65	8,732	57	...	142
12th ditto	Tirhoot	249	36,557	147	259	36,273	140	1,66,389	134	1,81,036	140	14,647	...
5th ditto	Burma	333	50,843	180	392	71,650	183	3,55,857	214	3,30,920	192	...	24,928
12th ditto	Jorhat	31	1,070	35	31	929	30	4,298	28	4,074	26	...	224
12th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	52	7	7	32	4	328	0	292	8	...	36
	TOTAL	3,582	6,54,279	183	4,080	7,33,012	180	35,88,569	190	39,74,205	197	3,85,636	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
12th May, 1888	Madras	831	1,52,065	183	842	1,49,826	178	9,00,459	205	8,37,041	199	...	63,418
12th ditto	South Indian	654	1,12,559	172	654	1,11,976	171	5,23,337	151	5,30,247	162	6,910	...
12th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,73,303	714	1,504	11,93,860	794	59,02,328	743	58,50,769	778	...	51,559
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,63,711	789	461	3,26,000	707	19,22,263	789	16,37,000	710	...	2,85,263
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,62,043	236	693	1,61,388	233	8,52,593	249	8,43,618	243	...	8,975
	TOTAL	4,136	18,63,681	451	4,154	19,43,050	468	1,01,00,980	462	96,98,675	467	...	4,02,305
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,139	40,95,986	337	13,055	42,81,065	328	2,18,68,276	343	2,15,77,201	331	...	2,90,985
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	92,62,644	145	93,86,551	144	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,05,632	198	1,21,90,740	187	...	4,14,892
	Assisted Companies.												
12th May, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	50,502	134	376	58,200	155	2,48,583	125	2,58,260	137	9,677	...
19th ditto	Tarakessur	22	6,211	279	22	5,940	267	37,063	333	38,178	343	1,115	...
12th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	8,845	132	67	7,749	116	45,013	134	36,788	110	...	8,225
28th April, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*e*)	...	(*f*) 36,912	110	(*g*) 33,729	108	...	3,183
	TOTAL	465	65,558	141	465	71,889	155	3,67,571	128	3,66,955	135	...	616
	Native States.												
5th May, 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	30,145	145	277	29,586	107	1,65,628	151	1,58,700	115	...	6,928
5th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	4,750	81	59	3,450	59	27,669	89	18,920	64	...	8,749
19th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	740	35	21	1,000	48	3,910	35	5,100	49	1,190	...
12th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	37,322	193	193	28,912	150	1,74,993	172	1,44,869	150	...	30,124
12th ditto	Morvi	68	4,567	67	68	5,950	88	22,205	65	28,248	83	6,043	...
19th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,299	59	124	9,200	74	39,639	61	40,750	66	1,111	...
	TOTAL	673	84,823	126	742	78,098	105	4,34,044	122	3,96,587	107	...	37,457

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

(*e*) Return not received.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st to 30th April, 1887.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st to 28th April, 1888.

SIMLA, *31st May, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR 1886-87.

No. 961, dated Simla, the 22nd May, 1888.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 48 W.-I.—622, dated 27th March 1888, submitting the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1886-87, and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Irrigation Systems in Sind consist, altogether, of 5,824 miles of canals and 602 miles of embankments. Capital Accounts are kept for only eleven systems which comprise 2,549 miles of canals and 229

miles of embankments. The capital expenditure on these works has been as follows :—

		Number of Works.	Expenditure during 1886-87.	Expenditure to end of 1886-87.
			₹	₹
Productive Public Works	Direct	4	2,34,844	78,47,391
	Indirect		5,793	2,69,846
TOTAL		4	2,40,637	81,17,237
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept).	Direct	7	...	30,75,900
	Indirect		...	1,35,284
TOTAL		7	...	32,11,184
GRAND TOTAL		11	2,40,637	1,13,28,421

The Productive Public Works consist of 622 miles of canals and 228 miles of embankments, the Minor Works of 1,927 miles of canals and one mile of embankment. The works for which capital accounts are *not* kept are more extensive and bring in a larger revenue than those for which Capital and Revenue Accounts *are* kept.

2. The actual financial results of the year 1886-87, as shewn in the Revenue Accounts, were as follows :—

		Gross Revenue.	Working expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Total Capital outlay to end of the year.
		₹	₹	₹	
Productive Public Works	Direct	1,00,540	2,29,016	...	...
	Indirect	5,81,343	6,760	...	...
TOTAL		6,81,883	2,35,776	4,46,107	5·49
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept).	Direct	38,893	4,29,118	...	...
	Indirect	8,59,417	11,385	...	...
TOTAL		8,98,310	4,40,503	4,57,807	14·25
GRAND TOTAL		15,80,193	6,76,279	9,03,914	7·97

while the minor irrigation works, of which no capital accounts are kept, gave these results :—

	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Direct	48,859	8,47,630	...
Indirect	17,56,210	...	...
TOTAL	18,05,069	8,47,630	9,57,439

The agricultural works gave a revenue of ₹9,846, and ₹1,73,744 was expended upon them.

These results must be considered to be very satisfactory. The works of which capital accounts are kept are paying a considerably higher percentage than that at which the money for their construction or improvement has or would have been borrowed. The total net revenue of the year on all the irrigation works combined is considerably in excess of the average of the last three years, and is

nearly equal to the most favourable of those years, 1884-85, when the revenue was exceptionally good.

3. The above statement, moreover, does not fully express the revenue which is attributable to these works. The jaghir lands in Sind, which are irrigated from the canals, do not pay to the credit of the works the revenue which, from a commercial point of view, is due to them. Were such revenues credited, the net revenue of the Productive Public Works would be increased by ₹77,615, that of the minor works (of which capital accounts are kept) by ₹1,40,563, and the remaining minor works by ₹1,32,036 during the year 1886-87. These amounts must be regarded as a contribution made by the canals to the jaghirdars.

4. The major irrigation works in Sind, that is, the four Productive Public Works, shew, collectively, a net profit to the State up to the end of the year of ₹5,35,967. The total net revenue up to the end of the year has exceeded the interest charges by that amount. Three of the four systems show a total net revenue in excess of interest charges; but one, the Eastern Nara Canals, has not yet done so.

5. The foregoing paragraphs refer to the actual revenue realised and brought to book in the accounts. The following statement shows the *assessed* revenue of 1886-87 as compared with that of the three previous years :—

	1886-87.			ASSESSMENT DUE TO CANALS.		
	Gross assessment.	Deduct "average before improvements."	Assessment due to Canals, 1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Productive Public Works	7,17,370	28,300	6,89,070	6,59,917	6,25,777	4,95,023
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept)	12,61,222	3,74,707	8,86,515	7,77,374	9,86,657	8,94,510
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept)	17,89,547	...	17,89,547	17,25,954	17,49,484	14,72,848
Agricultural Works	9,846	...	9,846	11,089	8,241	4,344
TOTAL	37,77,985	4,03,007	33,74,978	31,74,334	33,70,159	28,66,725

The "average before improvements," which is shewn in the above statement, represents the average assessment which was due to the old works before they were taken over and improved by the British Government; the actual receipts on this account are not shewn as Canal Revenue in the Administrative or Finance Accounts; so that the "assessment due to Canals" is the assessment truly comparable with the revenue which is actually credited to the works as stated in paragraph 2 above.

The above statement of the assessments is exclusive of the "difference of assessment on jaghir lands," but includes the "Hakaba" which is an actual receipt.

6. The areas irrigated in 1886-87 by the different classes of works are shewn in the following statement as compared with those of the three previous

years. The areas given below are those on which the "gross assessments" of the foregoing table are based :—

	1886-87.			1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Government Lands.	Jaghir Lands.	TOTAL.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Productive Public Works . .	332,145	77,026	409,171	402,004	392,386	323,795
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept) . .	509,733	72,388	582,121	541,070	592,448	539,810
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept) .	746,519	71,570	818,089	790,973	794,355	675,104
Agricultural Works .	5,269	...	5,269	5,872	3,984	2,122
TOTAL .	1,593,666	220,984	1,814,650	1,739,919	1,783,173	1,540,831

The area of cultivation under the canals is the largest on record since 1878-79, when 2,016,089 acres were irrigated. The areas show an increase in all districts as compared with those of the previous year, except in the case of the Begari Canals, where there was a falling off on both the Desert and the Begari Canal due in the former case chiefly to the unfavourable set of the Indus at the mouth of the Canal, and, in the latter case, to the formation of a sand-bank at the mouth of the creek, which supplies the Begari Canal.

7. The working expenses of the year under review, including indirect charges, are shewn in the following statement :—

	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Productive Public Works . . .	2,35,776	2,18,952	2,16,713	1,83,594
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept) . . .	4,40,503	4,81,187	4,91,846	3 91,602
Minor Works (of which Capital Accounts are not kept)	8,47,630	8,13,623	8,37,165	8,83,032
Agricultural Works	1,73,744	63,238	55,935	91,493
TOTAL .	16,97,653	15,77,000	16,01,659	15,49,721
AVERAGE PER ACRE IRRIGATED .	0·93	0·90	0·89	1·00

The increase in working expenses may be partly ascribed to the increase in the mileage of canals and embankments which have increased by 123 and 78 miles, respectively, since 1883-84, but mainly to the expenditure of ₹1,26,298 on a new loop to the Kashmor Bund, which was rendered necessary by the rapid and dangerous erosion of the river in the neighbourhood of Kashmor. The charges for the maintenance of this and other embankments in Sind are treated in the above statement, and are spoken of in the Revenue report, as though they were charges properly debitable against the revenue of the canals in Sind: a portion of these charges only should, strictly speaking, be so debited, as the bunds serve important interests which are unconnected with irrigation.

8. The remissions of revenue on Government lands were ₹1,36,419 or nearly ₹20,000 less than in the previous year. They were still, however, considerably above the average on account of a heavy remission of ₹90,240 which was granted in the Ghar Canals district on account of deficient supply to lands on certain parts of the canals.

9. The unrealised balances, both on account of revenue due to the canals on Government land and on jaghir land, were considerably decreased during the year, the amounts outstanding were ₹92,055 and ₹90,289, respectively. The outstanding on jaghir lands are mainly in Khelat Territory, where several matters connected with irrigation revenue and remissions are not in a satisfactory condition.

The year, on the whole, was a most satisfactory one for the Irrigation Systems in Sind; the inundation was very good; the gross assessed revenue was the largest on record, and the area irrigated has rarely been exceeded; the working expenses, though larger than those of past years, must still, under the circumstances detailed, be considered moderate.

The Revenue Report of irrigation works in Sind has been received by the Government of India on the following dates :—

Report for	1883-84	on the 18th of May 1885.
,,	1884-85	on the 20th of February 1886.
,,	1885-86	on the 22nd of February 1887.
,,	1886-87	on the 31st of March 1888.

In reviewing the report of 1884-85, the Government of Bombay noticed that that report "had been submitted with increased punctuality, and it is confidently expected that this improvement will progress." The Governor-General in Council notices with regret that the improvement has not progressed. The Superintending Engineer's report for the year 1886-87 is dated the 23rd December 1887; the letter from the Government of Bombay forwarding the report to the Government of India is dated the 27th March 1888, or more than three months later. It is explained that "the delay in issuing the Report is principally due to the delay in printing it and its accompaniments." It is considered that this cause of delay might be easily obviated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure to P. W. D. Resolution No. 96 I. of 1888.

No. 48 W. I.—622 of 27th March 1888.

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

Read—

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 2670, dated 23rd December 1887—Submits the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1886-87, with the usual tables, charts and index map of Sind, and explains the cause of delay in submitting it.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 162, dated 16th January 1888. Forwards the above with his remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The Irrigation Works in Sind, to which this report refers, comprise in all 5,824 miles of canal and 602 miles of river embankments. During the year 1886-87, the area of cultivation on the canals was 1,814,650 acres, including 220,984 acres of jaghir, and the irrigation or water share of the net consolidated assessment was ₹35,89,499. The total canal revenue amounted to ₹37,77,985.

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was ₹10,99,852, and including outlay on extension and improvements and collection charges, the total charges against Revenue amounted to ₹16,79,508.

2. These figures, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of 74,731 acres in area of cultivation, and an increase in the irrigation share of net consolidated assessment of ₹1,56,309. The total canal revenue shows an improvement of ₹2,00,644.

3. The expenditure of the year (total charges against Revenue) shows an increase of ₹1,20,380, comprised as follows :—

	Outlay.		Increase.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	
	₹	₹	₹
Extension and Improvements	1,28,984	2,00,615	71,631
Maintenance and Repairs	8,31,148	8,27,922	—3,226
Establishment—			
Public Works	2,82,781	3,21,577	38,796
Revenue (collection charges)	3,16,215	3,29,394	13,179
	15,59,128	16,79,508	1,20,380

4. The net canal revenue during the year was ₹20,98,477, as compared with ₹20,18,213 in 1885-86, showing an improvement of ₹80,264.

5. The loss to canals on account of the difference between assessments of water-rates on jaghir lands and the assessments at the ordinary rates in force for Government lands amounted to ₹3,50,214, as compared with ₹3,79,115 in the previous year.

6. The inundation of 1886 is described as very good, a rise occurred early in May, and between the 15th May and 15th June there were several fluctuations: on the latter date the steady permanent rise for the season commenced. The subsequent level compared very favourably with the average of the previous 10 years, and on 22nd July the level was higher than has ever before been recorded except in 1882.

7. The Superintending Engineer draws attention to the effect of the river embankments (which are described as having now reached an almost perfect state) on the supply in the lower reaches of the river as exhibited by the gauge at Kotri. The steady rise in the river at Kotri, it is stated, continued for

quite a month after the initial supply had commenced to fail at Bukkur, and the resulting unusually lengthened supply in the lower reaches of the river adds to the duration of the water in the canals, besides having a very considerable effect in raising the head of supply in them.

8. The subject is both interesting and important, and should be further studied and investigated. The effects ascribed to the embankments which prevent the escape of floods from the river will, of course, be felt less in a year of low inundation, but, otherwise, must have an important bearing on the working of the canals. Mere clearances cannot do more than maintain revenue, when the population is limited. By large outlay for such work, cultivation may be increased on a canal, but the labour available for agriculture being limited, there must be a corresponding falling off elsewhere. These views are those held by a distinguished officer of large experience in Sind,* to whose energy and grasp of the requirements the success of the Eastern Nara Works is a permanent memorial.

* General Fife, R.E.

That Officer further remarks :—

"When there has been a large and permanent improvement in the revenue, it has been effected by *raising the water level* of the canals and giving them a supply for a longer period during the year."

* * * * * * *

"The effect of setting a large number of people and cattle free, whose labour was formerly employed upon raising water and laborious annual digging out of small but deep field channels, is [was] to at once enormously increase the area of cultivation."

9. The facilities for improvements in the case of the large majority of the old inundation canals are few, and Government are aware that any radical revision of the existing system of canals will require a large outlay of capital, and any such proposals are barred by present financial exigencies. Operations must, for the present, accordingly be restricted to minor improvements to existing canals, having for their object, as far as may be possible, the improvement in the supply both as regards level and permanency, and to this end the present report goes to show that the effect of the construction and maintenance of the river embankments generally tends.

10. Paragraph 4 of the Superintending Engineer's report refers to variations in the course and set of the river which are the cause of great anxiety and endanger the safety of the revenue and of property over large tracts and often necessitate heavy outlay on additions to the embankments. During the year the revenue on the Ghar was so affected: a large outlay on a loop bund behind the Kashmor bund had to be undertaken and also on loops near Madaji behind the Jhali bund and behind the Bukrani bund in the southern part of the Karachi Collectorate. The encroachment at the mouth of the Fuleli was, it is understood, not of importance, and is attributable to local causes.

11. The irrigation share of consolidated assessment is arrived at as follows, the figures of the previous year being shown for comparison :—

	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Consolidated Revenue	33,71,718	5,99,353	39,71,071	36,43,486	4,81,262	41,24,748
Deduct—Remissions	1,45,221	11,195	1,56,416	1,31,062	5,357	1,36,419
Net Consolidated Revenue	32,26,497	5,88,158	38,14,655	35,12,424	4,75,905	39,88,329
Land share 10 per cent.	3,22,649	5,88,165	3,81,465	3,51,240	47,590	3,98,830
Water share 90 per cent.	29,03,848	,29,342	34,33,190	31,61,184	4,28,315	35,89,499

The remissions show a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of ₹19,997. Of the total remitted 66 per cent. was on the Ghar Canal, due partly to the state of the river mouth which affected the supply to upper branches. The Superintending Engineer remarks that the great reduction in cultivation on the average on this canal is not entirely due to a short supply of water, and can only be accounted for by the cultivators dreading a recurrence of last year's failure of supply and therefore not cultivating their lands, and in some cases to their want of capital, due to the failure of their crops last year.

12. Table E shows the balance outstanding for collection on account of the consolidated revenue due to canals as ₹92,055, as compared with ₹1,24,362 in the previous year, showing a decrease of ₹32,307. The figures are, however, not quite understood, the total for collection should apparently be—

	₹
Outstandings, as per Table E of report for 1885-86 . .	1,24,362
Net Assessments of year	39,88,329
TOTAL .	41,12,691

instead of ₹41,02,756. Explanation of this discrepancy should be furnished.

13. The collections of Hakaba levied on jaghir lands in British territory and in Khelat (Table D) show outstandings to the extent of ₹90,289, as compared with ₹1,31,324 at the end of the previous year. Of the balance, ₹63,774 is due from lands in Khelat. The only other noticeable outstandings are in the Hyderabad Districts, and this is explained by the Commissioner in paragraph 5 of his forwarding memorandum. The question as it affects Khelat lands will be referred to further on.

14. Four of the canal systems in Sind are classed as Major (Productive) Works, namely, the Desert Canal, Unarwah, Begari Canal and Eastern Nara Works. Taken collectively the financial results during and to the end of the year were as follows :—

	During year.			To end of year.		
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Capital Outlay .	2,34,844	5,793	2,40,637	78,47,391	2,69,846	81,17,237
Gross Revenue .	1,00,540	5,81,343	6,81,883	8,73,256	86,13,415	94,86,671
Working Expenses	2,29,016	6,760	2,35,776	43,63,375	1,59,752	45,23,127
Net Revenue .		4,46,107			49,63,544	
Simple Interest .		3,09,199			44,27,577	
Net Profit after paying off Interest . . .		1,36,908			5,35,967	

These results would have been even more satisfactory, but for accidental causes affecting the supply of the Desert and Begari Canals.

15. The revenue from these two works is to some extent dependent on the arrangements for the recovery of revenue from lands irrigated in Khelat Territory. The attention of the Government of India should be drawn to the remarks in paragraph 9 of the Superintending Engineer's report and paragraph 4 of the Commissioner's forwarding memorandum, in view to some action being taken in the Foreign Department to ensure full returns from the water supplied by Government Canals to lands in the territory of His Highness the Khan of Khelat. It might be pointed out that, unless this can be by some means ensured, it will prejudice proposals for the construction or extension of any fresh canals from the Indus for the supply of lands beyond the Frontier.

16. The outlay charged to revenue on works of this class was as follows, as compared with the previous year :—

	1885-86. ₹		1886-87. ₹	
Revenue management—				
Public Works Establishment .	14,081		13,664	
Civil Establishment (collection charges)	61,913	75,994	59,664	73,328
Maintenance of Works—				
Public Works Establishment .	28,173		34,626	
Works	...		...	
Repairs	1,07,963		1,19,574	
Tools and Plant . . .	907		884	
Plantation	...		599	
		1,37,043		1,55,683
Refund of Revenue . .		...		5
		2,13,037		2,29,016
Indirect Charges . . .		5,915		6,760
		2,18,952		2,35,776

These figures show a considerable increase in the charge for Public Works Establishment and in the outlay on repairs.

17. Capital as well as Revenue accounts are kept of 7 other works in Sind, which belong to the class Minor Works. They are, with the exception of the Sukkur Canal (which as originally designed was an entirely new work), canals which have been enlarged and extended within a comparatively recent period at the cost of Government, and their financial results are largely dependent on the deduction made for the former net revenue, due or dependent on the works as they originally stood. Taken together, the financial results of the year after making such deduction show a net revenue of ₹9,03,914, after paying working expenses on a total Capital outlay to the end of the year of ₹1,13,28,421.

18. As regards the Sukkur Canal it is stated that the revenue is below the working power of the canal, and a defect in the system of assessing lands cultivated in the rabi as well as the kharif season is referred to as affecting the revenue. On this point a separate and special report is promised. It is observed that the head regulator on the main river at Sukkur was opened on 23rd September. Continued attention should be given to this canal with a view to its being made to fulfil its original purpose of affording a large rabi as well as a kharif supply to the lands it commands.

19. The control of the waters of the Fuleli to prevent the canals in the Badin Taluka being surcharged is now under consideration, and a project for a head regulator on the Fuleli has been called for. The proposal to expend three lakhs above the amount yearly expended contemplates, it is understood, the thorough clearance of the canals down to the bed stones set many years ago. In the opinion of the late Superintending Engineer (General LeMesurier) so large an expenditure is absolutely out of the question: it could not be done in one season, and, even if it could and money were available, it would not be advisable as the rise which has taken place in the high water-level of all the canals quite compensates the loss in depth of clearance. While there is some diversity of opinion as to the remedies possible as a whole, there is none as to the necessity for opening out the tail branches of the Lower Fuleli (Guni) and their extension, if possible, into Dhoras or Channels for the escape of surplus water, and this measure should be given effect to as funds become available.

20. The following statement gives particulars in detail of the outlay, charged to Revenue on Minor Works, as compared with that in the previous year :—

		1885-86.		1886-87.	
		₹	₹	₹	₹
Extensions and Improvements—					
Canals	Works	71,557		53,228	
	Establishment	17,279	88,836	16,595	69,823
Bunds	Works	57,427		1,47,387	
	Establishment	16,978	74,405	33,052	1,80,439
Total Extensions and Improvements		...	1,63,241	...	2,50,262
Repairs—					
Canals	Works	6,04,019		5,42,320	
	Establishment, &c.	1,76,039	7,80,058	1,74,160	7,16,480
Bunds	Works	1,19,166		1,65,424	
	Establishment	29,394	1,48,490	48,596	2,14,020
Total Repairs	Works	7,23,185		7,07,744	
	Establishment	2,05,363	9,28,548	2,22,756	9,30,500
Collection charges		...	2,54,302	...	2,69,730
GRAND TOTAL		...	13,46,091	...	14,50,492

21. The total expenditure on repairs was ₹7,07,774, as compared with ₹7,23,185 in 1885-86, showing a decrease of ₹15,441. On the canals the decrease was ₹61,699, and on the bunds there was an increase of ₹46,258. The increase in outlay in the latter case was on the Sukkur-Begari (₹10,076) and the bunds in the Karachi District (₹50,712): the outlay on repairs to the Kashmor bund shows a decrease.

22. In the current year the total grant for repairs to Minor Works has been increased by special grants to ₹9,24,298, and for 1888-89 it has been fixed at ₹7,69,000. These grants, besides fully providing for the river embankments or bunds, should, to some extent, test the limit to which revenue can be increased by mere clearance outlay.

23. The information given in Table VIII as regards the duty of water shows in most instances in the case of the more important canals an improvement in the results as compared with the previous year. The Sukkur Canal shows a slight decrease which is perhaps accounted for by the further increase in rice cultivation. On the Mithrau Canal, the duty is shown as 31·78 acres, as compared with 51·55 acres in the previous year: the area of rice here, too, shows a large increase. The matter is not commented upon in the Superintending Engineer's report.

24. It would be convenient if, in future reports, it was made quite clear in the headings of the several tables whether the figures in each case show the assessments or realisations, and whether they include jaghir areas, and Hakaba and Miscellaneous receipts, or not. Also throughout the report further information should be furnished as to the areas of cultivation by flow and lift respectively.

25. During the inundation of 1886, to which the report refers, Major-General LeMesurier held the post of Superintending Engineer. Government concur with the Commissioner in Sind in considering that the results of the year's operations are thoroughly creditable to the Superintending Engineer and the officers of the Department serving under his orders.

26. Copies of the report and of this review should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, as usual.

No. 162 OF 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

Commissioner's Office,

Camp Backorah, 16th January 1888.

No. 2670, dated 23rd December 1887, from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, forwarding Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1886-87.

Submitted to Government.

2. The report shows the results of the inundation for 1886, the last for which the arrangements were in the hands of Major-General LeMesurier.

3. The results in all divisions were satisfactory so far as they could be controlled by the Department. The net canal revenue results, as given in paragraph 8, are more favourable than in any previous year and are obtained by a general increase in all canal divisions except the Begari, while the results are in all cases considerably above the average of the previous 5 years except in the Ghar Division. The revenue in this division shows a small increase on the previous year, but it is, owing to the continued erosion of the river at the mouth of the Ghar, some two-and-a-half lakhs below what it should be and has been in previous years. Apparently there was some improvement in the supply last year, but the losses the people had recently suffered prevented this improvement being fully utilized. But for the condition of the Ghar the revenue in the year under report would have been considerably the highest ever realized from irrigation in Sind.

4. The remarks of the Superintending Engineer in his ninth paragraph regarding the state of things in Khelat refer to a matter with which the Commissioner cannot deal. The Superintending Engineer very naturally desires to see a full return allowed on large productive works such as the Desert and Begari canals, but Khelat being independent territory, the arrangements are not altogether in the hands of British officials, and the proposal of the Superintending Engineer that a measuring establishment under the Executive Engineer should be employed on these lands is quite impracticable.

5. The explanation as to the outstandings in the Hyderabad District, referred to in the same paragraph, is that the Superintending Engineer's report is for the financial year ending March 31st, on which date one kharif and all the rabi instalments are still to be received. On 31st July 1887, the hakaba outstanding in the Hyderabad District was ₹236-4-6 only.

6. It is not necessary to follow the Superintending Engineer through the details given in the report. The Commissioner would only draw attention to the evidence afforded by paragraph 37 of the necessity of special expenditure on the Fuleli Canal. The matter is already before Government. The necessity for exceptionally heavy expenditure on Abkalani establishment during the actual inundation is also noticeable as in part explaining the smallness of the balance of the clearance grant which remained for the cold weather work which forms a matter for comment in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 147 W.I.—2044, dated 21st December 1887.

7. For the rest the report requires no further comment, and the results obtained are, in the Commissioner's opinion, thoroughly creditable to the Superintending Engineer and the officers under him.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Sind for and up to the close of 1886-87.

	WORKS IN OPERATION.									
	MAJOR WORKS—PRODUCTIVE WORKS.					MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.				
	Desert Canal.	Unharwah.	Begári Canal.	Eastern Nára Works.	Total.	Sukkur Canal.	Ghár Canal.	Mehrabwah.	Alibhar Kacheri Canal.	Márak Great Canal.
Capital Outlay.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
During year . Direct	34,408	25,908	18,607	1,55,921	2,34,844	...	...	...	...	...
During year . Indirect	756	569	262	4,206	5,793	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	35,164	26,477	18,869	1,60,127	2,40,637	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . Direct	11,19,625	3,21,398	16,19,520	47,86,848	78,47,391	13,28,747	4,15,537	66,018	23,207	1,93,600
To end of year . Indirect	38,217	7,046	47,326	1,77,257	2,69,846	59,966	25,440	1,851	710	7,953
TOTAL	11,57,842	3,28,444	16,66,846	49,64,105	81,17,237	13,88,713	4,40,977	67,869	23,917	2,01,553
Gross Revenue.										
During year . Direct	37,348	32	45,443	17,717	1,00,540	1,721	5,222	84	479	2,511
During year . Indirect	67,466	44,054	2,15,691	2,54,132	5,81,343	89,149	3,72,574	21,110	4,788	45,286
TOTAL	1,04,814	44,086	2,61,134	2,71,849	6,81,883	90,870	3,77,796	21,194	5,267	47,797
To end of year . Direct	1,30,925	32	2,15,322	5,26,977	8,73,256	11,932	1,80,857	516	9,615	43,759
To end of year . Indirect	12,55,710	64,923	32,84,655	40,08,127	86,13,415	7,30,334	1,06,44,097	79,982	85,849	6,51,963
TOTAL	13,86,635	64,955	34,99,977	45,35,104	94,86,671	7,42,266	1,08,24,954	80,498	95,464	6,95,722
Working Expenses.										
During year . Direct	47,496	15,582	74,902	91,036	2,29,016	29,801	1,65,535	15,020	5,774	15,863
During year . Indirect	1,419	353	1,786	3,202	6,760	643	4,056	400	162	344
TOTAL	48,915	15,935	76,688	94,238	2,35,776	30,444	1,69,591	15,420	5,936	16,207
To end of year . Direct	3,88,686	25,223	17,08,430	22,41,036	43,63,375	7,46,420	29,55,054	53,883	88,843	2,33,738
To end of year . Indirect	11,530	582	26,616	1,01,024	1,59,752	22,891	67,475	1,303	2,717	6,018
TOTAL	4,00,216	25,805	17,55,046	23,42,060	45,23,127	7,69,311	30,22,529	55,186	91,560	2,39,756
Net Revenue.										
During year	55,899	28,151	1,84,446	1,77,611	4,46,107	60,426	2,08,205	5,774	—669	31,590
To end of year	9,86,419	39,150	17,44,931	21,93,044	49,63,544	—27,045	78,02,425	25,312	3,904	4,55,966
Simple Interest.										
During year	44,097	12,338	64,409	1,88,355	3,09,199	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year	4,16,695	25,423	8,90,243	30,95,216	44,27,577	...	...	...	...	...
Net profit after paying off Interest.										
During year	11,802	15,813	1,20,037	—10,744	1,36,908	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year	5,69,724	13,727	8,54,688	—9,02,17	5,35,967	...	...	...	...	...

	CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS KEPT.			GRAND TOTAL.	MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.					
	Surfrazwah.	Fuleli Canal.	TOTAL.		Under Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Ghár Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Karáchi Canals.	TOTAL.
Capital Outlay.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
During year . Direct	...	...	...	2,34,844	...	...	...	...	...	...
During year . Indirect	...	...	...	5,793	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,40,637	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . Direct	1,18,559	9,30,232	30,75,900	1,09,23,291	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . Indirect	6,121	33,243	1,35,284	4,05,130	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,24,680	9,63,475	32,11,184	1,13,28,421	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross Revenue.										
During year . Direct	1,461	27,415	38,893	1,39,433	6,087	7,946	19,655	699	14,472	48,859
During year . Indirect	18,106	3,08,404	8,59,417	14,40,760	3,12,682	3,97,805	4,57,819	40,207	5,47,697	17,56,210
TOTAL	19,567	3,35,819	8,98,310	15,80,193	3,18,769	4,05,751	4,77,474	40,906	5,62,169	18,05,069
To end of year . Direct	25,385	5,11,369	7,83,433	16,56,689	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . Indirect	1,57,417	46,33,531	1,69,83,173	2,55,96,588	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,82,802	51,44,900	1,77,66,606	2,72,53,277	...	...	...	...	...	...
Working Expenses.										
During year . Direct	15,567	1,81,558	4,29,118	6,58,134	1,79,373	1,26,015	1,80,940	32,816	3,28,486	8,47,630
During year . Indirect	423	5,357	11,385	18,145	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,990	1,86,915	4,40,503	6,76,279	1,79,373	1,26,015	1,80,940	32,816	3,28,486	8,47,630
To end of year . Direct	1,65,633	36,85,191	79,28,762	1,22,92,137	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . Indirect	6,244	1,15,743	2,22,391	3,82,143	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,71,877	38,00,934	81,51,153	1,26,74,280	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Revenue.										
During year	3,577	1,48,904	4,57,807	9,03,914	1,39,396	2,79,736	2,96,534	8,090	2,33,683	9,57,439
To end of year	10,925	13,43,966	96,15,453	1,45,78,997	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Interest.										
During year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net profit after paying off Interest.										
During year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Expenditure on and Receipts from Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	
	Expenditure.	Receipts.
Begári Canals.	₹	₹
Kashmor Bund.		
Maintenance and repairs to the bund	31,789	
Maintenance of garden at Badani	473	
Rent of Telegraph line at Badani	1,800	
Maintenance and repairs Buxaliwah	335	
Loop bund near Kashmor	1,01,395	
Small length of bund near Dari	4,952	
Estimate for construction of a forest channel and sluice for Alipur Belo	39	
General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	26,350	
Share of collection charges in the Civil Department	965	
	1,68,098	164
Irrigation share of Land Revenue	...	9,652
TOTAL, BEGÁRI CANALS	1,68,098	9,816
Shikárpur Canals.		
Sluice in Kásimpur Bund for Ding Forest	674	
Do. Koraiwah for Budh forest	595	
Kásimpur Bund	2,937	
General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	1,048	
TOTAL SHIKÁRPUR CANALS	5,254	7
Ghar Canals	...	18
Eastern Nára District	...	5
Mathematical Instrument Depôt in Sind	392	...
TOTAL	1,73,744	9,846

Notes—

(1) Direct outlay under Working Expenses includes share of cost of collection in the Civil Department.

(2) Interest charges on account of Productive Public Works to end of 1885-86 are revised at 4 per cent.—*vide* Government of India Resolution No. 159 A. G. dated 8th July 1887, communicated in Government Resolution No. 1172, dated 28th idem.

(3) Do. of works other than Productive Public Works are not shown—*vide* Government of India Circulars No. IV., P. W., dated 1st May 1884, communicated in Government Resolution No. 223, dated 23rd idem.

W. I. LEBRETON, *Major*,
Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	11 13	8 14	...	...	16 3	15 6	17 2	16 5	...	...	...	...	26 6	32 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	10 5
Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	24 13	25 14	23 13	25 11	25 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	11 11
Godávari	13 8	12 10	...	...	15 13	15 13	17 0	17 0	26 14	25 0	21 2	21 2	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	10 6	10 6
Kistna	10 6	11 14	...	...	13 2	13 11	14 0	14 14	22 2	20 8	...	...	28 5	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	155 11	13 2	13 3
Nellore	11 11	11 11	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 0	15 0	25 14	25 14	24 6	24 6	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	13 3	14 0	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 8	14 8	25 5	26 14	36 5	31 14	39 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 14	13 6	16 3	16 3	31 6	31 6	27 5	27 5	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 13	77 13	11 14	11 14
Bellary	15 6	13 6	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	36 2	39 2	24 6	22 10	37 13	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Kurnool	11 6	12 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 10	13 10	30 2	32 14	25 10	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	10 8	11 5
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	28 13	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 6	16 3	17 0	...	...	21 2	21 2	24 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 6	12 6
North Arcot	9 6	8 8	...	...	13 2	12 8	16 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	35 14	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 11	11 5
South Arcot	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 6	13 8	15 5	15 5	...	...	23 14	24 10	33 14	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 11	201 11	12 10	13 2
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	25 6	26 2	27 14	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	9 10	9 3	...	...	13 11	14 6	14 8	14 14	...	...	20 5	22 14	26 3	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Madura	10 3	10 2	...	...	13 14	14 5	14 6	14 3	...	...	23 8	23 8	27 10	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	126 6	12 14	13 2
Tinnevelly	9 14	8 14	...	...	12 11	13 14	13 10	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	13 2	13 2
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	22 10	23 14	22 5	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	131 3	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 13	12 0	20 0	21 10	19 10	16 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 11	14 11	27 5	25 8	24 10	24 10	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
South Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	25 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 0	141 0	11 11	11 11
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	9 11	9 14	15 5	13 14	6 7	6 7	11 7	11 3	17 0	16 3	14 11	13 6	14 4	14 4	13 3	12 3	14 5	14 7	...	17 2	S 7	S 7	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Daskrohi	No return received.																									
Kaira	14 8	14 8	22 12	22 12	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	16 8	16 8	13 4	13 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	11 13	11 7	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Surat	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	S 0	S 0	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 3	15 2½	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	8 14½	18 14½	16 6½	16 0½	...	...	12 11	12 9½	17 11½	16 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	15 2	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	15 2	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	19 4	...	...	14 0	16 8	106 0	106 8	12 0	12 12
Ahmednagar	13 5	14 5	...	...	8 8	8 5	9 10	9 3	21 7	22 0	17 5	16 14	...	...	...	...	19 5	20 2	...	...	16 12	14 14	91 7	91 7	11 6	11 7
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	17 4	17 4	9 3	9 3	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	14 15	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	14 10	14 10	60 13	60 13	11 15	11 15
Sholápur	14 8	14 15	18 2	17 6	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	20 11	21 9	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 15	21 4	...	...	19 8	19 8	91 0	91 0	12 0	12 0
Bijápur	16 2	13 11	13 2	13 2	7 15	7 1	11 7	10 3	22 3	21 2	20 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	20 2	17 0	...	...	15 14	16 14	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Satara	11 0	10 11	18 7	17 6	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	15 4	17 15	15 2	15 8	21 0	21 1	24 4	24 4	18 13	18 13	20 6	26 0	16 2	15 13	116 8	116 8	12 6	12 6
Belgaum	15 8	16 6	...	12 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	64 0	68 0	12 0	12 8
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	9 14	10 9	...	...	11 6	12 13	13 7	13 7	12 6	15 10	14 9	14 11	17 10	17 10	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 11
Karwar	11 0	11 5½	...	...	7 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5½	213 5½	11 0	11 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 3	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	11 3½	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 5	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 3	12 3
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	9 2	13 11	13 11	6 15	6 15	8 0	8 0	14 4½	14 4½	11 3½	12 0	14 4½	16 0	...	...	13 11	13 2½	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	60 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Deesa Cantonment	14 1	14 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 13	15 11	16 13	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Rájkot Station	12 0	12 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 12	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	7 12	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 0*	11 0*
Karáchi	12 8	13 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	15 8	16 0	†	†	†	†	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	13 8	15 8	15 0	8 8	9 0	14 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Shikárpur	13 0	12 8	16 0	15 8	9 12	9 12	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	...	...	9 12	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Sukkur	15 8	15 8	19 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	14 8	13 1	§	40 0	18 0	17 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 8	...	...	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 7½a	10 7½
Bankoora	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	21 3	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	32 8	32 8	20 8	20 8	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Beerbhoom	16 0	16 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	...	...	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 ob	10 0
Midnapore	17 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 0c	9 0
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0d	9 0
Howrah	‡	‡	...	...	14 4	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	14 4	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	14 4	14 2	24 6	24 0	11 11	11 15	18 7	18 1	18 5	16 6	14 10	14 8	...	...	13 5	13 1	22 0	22 0	17 12	16 9	18 4	18 14	95 0	95 0	10 10	10 9
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	20 0	...	120 0	...	10 8
Nuddea	16 6	16 6	26 10½	26 10½	14 8	14 8	18 5	19 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10½	26 10½	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 2e	9 2
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	8 0f	9 0
Jessore	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	22 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 0g	9 0
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	11 12h	11 12
Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	21 4	22 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	9 8i	9 12
Rajshahye	19 8	21 0	45 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	9 12j	9 12
Rungpore	No return received.																24 0	27 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	90 0	90 0	7 11	9 0
Bogra	17 4	16 14	...	...	15 12	15 0	26 4	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 12k	9 12
Pubna	19 8	20 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	22 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	25 0	26 4	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0l	9 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	9 0l	9 0
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	19 0	19 0	38 0	38 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	8 8m	8 8
Furreedpore	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 10	120 0	120 0	9 13n	9 2
Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	9 oo	9 8
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 6	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	9 op	9 0
Noakholly	No return received.																									

* For common use.

† Not procurable.

‡ Not available.

§ Not in the market.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna and Cutwa 10-8 seers and Raneegunge 11 seers.
b At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tumlook and Contai 8 seers and Ghattal 11 seers.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 11 seers and Jehanabad 10-8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Koochtea 10 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 10-8 seers, and Ranaghat 9-2 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Satkhira 9-2½ seers, and Bagirhat 8 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jheniah and Magura 9 seers, Narail 7½ seers, and Bongong 9-2 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kasai 11 seers, and Jungipore 10-8 seers.
i At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nattore 9-12 seers, and Nowgong 9-9 seers.
k At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
l At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
m In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 8 seers, Munshigunge 8-14 seers, and Narainguge 9 seers.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Perozepore 9 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge and Jamalpore 8 seers, Attea and Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 9 seers.
p At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1888—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	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.*													
Eastern Districts—*continued.*													
Tipperah	12 8 / 12 8	... / ...	17 8 / 17 8	22 0 / 25 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 4 / 14 4	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	... / ...	... / ...	14 8 / 12 4	16 0 / 13 15	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	320 0 / 400 0	6 6 / 6 6
Hill Tipperah	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	22 0 / 24 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0
Behar.													
Patna	19 0 / 19 0	28 0 / 28 0	11 0 / 11 0	20 8 / 20 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / 22 0	29 0 / 29 0	27 0 / 27 8	30 0 / 27 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 0 / 10 0
Gya	17 0 / 17 0	25 0 / 26 0	10 0 / 10 0	16 0 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	28 0 / 25 0	... / ...	14 0 / 20 0	160 0 / 160 0	9 8 / 9 8
Shahabad	16 8 / 18 0	25 0 / 27 0	8 12 / 9 8	17 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	23 8 / 24 0	... / ...	14 0 / 15 8	140 0 / 140 0	10 0 / 10 0
Durbhunga	17 0 / 17 8	40 0 / 33 0	12 0 / 13 0	19 0 / 20 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 0 / 26 6	30 0 / 33 0	24 0 / 27 7	160 0 / 196 0	10 0 / 11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0 / 16 0	25 0 / 25 0	12 0 / 12 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 35 0	... / ...	26 0 / 26 6	30 0 / 33 0	24 0 / 27 7	160 0 / 196 0	10 0 / 11 0
Sarun	17 2 / 17 0	26 0 / 27 0	9 4 / 9 4	20 8 / 20 12	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 30 0	... / ...	25 0 / 25 0	23 0 / 24 0	30 0 / 30 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0
Chumparun	16 0 / 16 0	31 0 / 30 0	7 8 / 8 0	16 8 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	28 0 / 30 0	16 8 / 16 8	22 2 / 22 4	24 0 / 23 8	27 0 / 27 8	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0
Monghyr	19 0 / 18 14	29 7 / 33 9	13 14 / 14 2	16 12 / 17 5	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 30 0	... / ...	21 0 / 22 0	28 0 / 28 0	28 0 / 28 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0 / 8 0
Bhágalpur	18 15 / 20 3	27 8 / 30 5	15 12 / 15 12	18 4 / 18 15	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 4 / 21 0	31 8 / 31 8	27 5 / 29 7	25 4 / 26 4	126 0 / 126 0	10 0 / 11 0
Purneah	20 0 / 20 0	... / 25 0	19 0 / 19 0	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	27 12 / 29 0	26 8 / 25 4	25 4 / 25 4	151 8 / 170 7	10 1 / 10 1
Maldah	18 0 / 20 0	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	21 0 / 22 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	28 0 / 30 0	* / ...	18 0 / 18 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 8 / 8 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 8	20 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / 22 0	29 0 / 29 0	24 0 / 24 0	200 0 / 200 0	9 8 / 9 8
													10 0 / 10 0
Orissa.													
Cuttack	15 12 / 14 7	... / ...	11 13 / 11 13	18 6 / 19 11	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 11 / 21 0	... / ...	15 12 / 17 1	80 0 / 80 0	10 0 / 10 0
Pooree	13 2 / 14 7	... / ...	17 1 / 18 6	22 5 / 24 15	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 1 / 17 1	... / ...	15 12 / 15 12	80 0 / 80 0	10 8 / 10 8
Balasore	15 0 / 15 0	13 0 / 13 0	14 0 / 15 0	28 0 / 31 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	12 0 / 13 0	200 0 / 200 0	9 0 / 9 0
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-Western Frontier Agency.													
Hazáribágh	15 0 / 15 0	20 0 / 21 0	8 0 / 8 0	15 0 / 16 0	† / ...	... / ...	24 0 / 25 8	† / ...	17 0 / 17 0	19 0 / 19 0	18 8 / 18 8	320 0 / 320 0	8 0 / 8 0
Lohardugga	14 0 / 17 0	... / ‡	15 0 / 15 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / 35 0	... / ...	18 0 / 18 0	... / ‡	21 8 / §	140 0 / 140 0	7 12 / 8 6
Singbhoom	14 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 16 0	16 0 / 16 0	20 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	22 0 / 22 0	240 0 / 240 0	6 8 / 6 8
Manbhoom	13 0 / 14 0	20 0 / 24 0	14 0 / 13 8	22 0 / 20 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 8 / 18 0	28 0 / 30 0	22 0 / 22 0	200 0 / 200 0	8 cy / 8 0
ASSAM.													
Sylhet	15 15 / 15 0	... / ...	14 0 / 15 5	21 14 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 12 / 13 12	... / ...	12 8 / 12 12	108 0 / 108 0	9 4 / 9 4
Cachar	7 8 / 8 12	... / ...	12 8 / 12 11	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 4 / 13 7	... / ...	11 8 / 11 10	80 0 / 80 0	9 6 / 10 0
Goálpára	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0	80 0 / 80 0	10 0 / 10 0
Gáro Hills	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	6 0 / 6 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0 / 8 0
Kámrúp	16 0 / 8 0	... / ...	8 0 / 13 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 12 / 10 0	160 0 / 160 0	9 0 / 8 0
Darrang	7 0 / 7 0	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	150 0 / 150 0	8 0 / 8 0

Kámrup																															
Darrang																															
Nowgong	8	0	8	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	10	0	...	...	9	0	10	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0
Sibságar	...		...		...	...	11	0	12	0	15	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	13	0	...	...	8	0	9	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0
Lakhimpur	8	0	8	0	...	...	7	0	6	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	12	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	6	0	8	0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...		...		...	...	7	8	8	0	12	0	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	8	0	100	0	100	0	7	0	7	0
Nágá Hills	...		...		...	...	...		...		10	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	...		...		4	0	4	0	100	0	225	0	4	0	4	0
N.-W. PROVINCES.(a)																															
Debra Dún	15	8	...	23	0	...	6	8	...	11	8	...	16	0	...	16	0	...	18	0	...	...	...	19	0	...	17	0	...	16	0	...	160	0	...	10	0	...		
Saháránpur	16	2	...	21	8	...	8	9½	...	11	13	...	17	3	...	14	0	...	21	8	...	21	8	21	8	...	23	7½	...	18	4½	..	129	0	...	10	12	...		
Muzaffarnagar	18	1	...	26	4	...	6	9	...	12	2	...	18	12	...	17	10	...	17	10	...	17	10	16	8	...	22	0	...	19	12	...	13	4	...	132	0	...	11	10	...	
Meerut	17	8	...	24	12	...	6	0	...	13	0	...	17	0	...	16	8	...	14	0	...	14	0	14	0	...	23	6	...	22	0	...	25	0	...	100	0	...	11	8	...	
Bulandshahr	18	8	...	25	8	...	6	0	...	10	0	...	20	0	...	17	0	...	...		..	20	0	20	0	...	26	0	...	24	0	...	20	0	...	130	0	...	11	0	...	
Aligarh	18	0	...	24	8	...	5	8	...	11	8	...	20	0	...	16	8	...	...		..	15	0	15	0	...	25	0	...	31	0	...	30	0	...	140	0	...	12	8	...	
Kumaun	14	0	...	15	0	...	10	0	...	11	8	...	...		...	...		...	22	0	...	24	0	13	0	...	...		...	...		...	10	0	...	200	0	...	8	0	...	
Garhwál	14	0	...	19	0	...	8	8	...	11	8	...	...		...	...		...	..		..	...		10	8	...	...		...	8	8	...	180	0	...	7	8	...	
Bijnor	16	10	...	25	3	...	7	14	...	11	13	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		20	4	...	...		...	...		...	135	0	...	10	9	...	
Moradabad	17	8	..	26	0	...	10	8	...	12	8	...	25	0	...	18	0	...	...		...	19	0	21	8	...	26	0	...	26	0	...	26	0	...	135	0	...	11	12	...	
Budaun	18	8	...	24	0	...	6	0	...	12	0	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		23	8	...	...		...	26	0	...	192	0	...	11	4	...	
Bareilly	16	14	...	22	8	...	6	4	...	12	3	...	14	6	...	15	10	...	...		...	15	0	19	6	...	20	5	...	23	2	...	137	8	...	10	0	...	
Sháhjahánpur	20	4	...	27	8	...	8	8	...	13	8	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		22	8	...	...		...	26	8	...	160	0	...	11	0	...	
Tarái Pergunnahs	18	2	...	18	12	...	8	12	...	12	8	...	25	0	...	18	12	...	...		...	23	12	18	12	...	23	12	...	25	0	...	100	0	...	10	0	...	
Muttra	16	8	...	24	0	...	8	0	...	12	0	...	16	0	...	14	0	...	...		...	12	0	26	0	...	24	0	...	25	0	...	120	0	...	11	8	...	
Agra	16	8	...	23	0	...	10	0	...	5	0	...	17	0	...	13	0	...	...		...	14	0	23	8	...	24	0	...	24	0	...	160	0	...	10	8	...	
Farukhabad	16	13	...	21	8	...	7	8	...	10	8	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		21	0	...	...		...	25	0	...	160	0	...	10	12	...	
Mainpuri	18	2	...	21	12	...	4	8	...	9	8	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		22	10	...	...		...	26	4	...	161	0	...	10	12	...	
Etáwah	17	12	...	23	0	...	6	0	...	13	0	...	15	0	...	17	0	...	10	0	...	10	0	23	4	...	25	0	...	28	0	...	120	0	...	11	0	...	
Etah	18	12	...	24	4	...	8	8	...	11	8	...	13	0	...	13	0	...	...		...	9	0	26	0	...	...		...	18	4	...	120	0	...	10	12	...	
Aligarh	18	0	...	22	0	...	9	0	...	11	0	...	17	0	...	15	0	...	...		...	6	0	25	0	...	18	0	...	26	0	...	140	0	...	11	0	...	
Jalaun	18	15	...	25	0	...	8	4	...	13	8	...	17	0	...	...		...	...		...	...		20	8	...	...		...	...		...	200	0	...	10	8	...	
Jhánsi	16	15	...	25	0	...	10	0	...	12	0	...	19	0	...	15	0	...	24	0	...	...		16	0	...	21	0	...	20	0	...	12	0	...	160	0	...	10	0	...	
Lalitpur	17	0	...	23	0	...	10	0	...	12	0	...	...		...	16	8	...	...		...	9	0	24	8	...	25	8	...	28	0	...	160	0	...	12	8	...	
Cawnpore	19	8	...	25	0	...	10	0	...	13	0	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		23	0	...	...		...	27	0	...	160	0	...	10	0	...	
Fatehpur	17	8	...	21	12	...	12	12	...	13	0	...	...		...	17	8	...	...		...	19	0	25	0	...	...		...	16	0	...	160	0	...	9	8	...	
Bánda	20	0	...	24	0	...	8	0	...	16	0	...	19	0	...	17	0	...	...		...	20	0	22	8	...	20	0	...	20	0	...	120	0	...	9	0	...	
Allahabad	15	8	...	21	0	...	8	0	...	14	0	...	18	0	...	...		...	...		...	...		26	6	...	...		...	28	12	...	140	0	...	10	6	...	
Hamirpur	21	14	...	25	12	...	8	0	...	12	6	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		23	12	...	...		...	24	8	...	120	0	...	9	0	...	
Jaunpur	16	0	...	19	0	...	7	0	...	11	0	...	18	0	...	11	0	...	...		...	...		27	0	...	23	6½	...	27	14½	...	140	0	...	10	0	...	
Gorakhpur	18	0	...	27	0	...	10	6	...	15	12	...	...		...	...		...	21	0½	...	18	0	26	0	...	...		...	27	0	...	160	0	...	10	0	...	
Basti	20	0	...	28	0	...	10	0	...	14	0	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		19	3	...	...		...	14	12	...	177	8	...	9	13	...	
Azamgarh	15	2	...	18	1	...	10	5	...	15	8	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	16	0	22	0	...	20	0	...	24	0	...	100	0	...	10	0	...	
Mirzapur	16	0	..	22	0	...	8	0	...	15	0	...	17	0	...	17	0	...	18	0	...	12	7½	22	4	...	21	2	...	24	6	...	120	0	...	10	6½	...	
Benares	17	9½	...	22	4	...	10	5	...	7	1	...	18	7	...	14	10	...	...		...	12	14	26	6½	...	20	9½	...	23	3	...	154	8	...	7	10½	...	
Ghazipur	18	0	...	24	7	...	7	12	...	16	12	...	14	2½	...	16	12	...	20	9½	...	...		28	8	...	...		...	24	8	...	100	0	...	10	8	...	
Ballia	18	0	...	26	4	...	10	6	...	18	0	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		20	0	...	...		...	...		...	140	0	...	10	0	...	
Pilibhit	16	4	...	26	4	...	10	0	...	13	0	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...																	
OUDH.(a)																															
Sultánpur	19	0	...	29	0	...	9	0	...	15	0	...	13	0	...	16	0	...	40	0	...	20	0	28	0	...	16	0	...	24	0	...	160	0	...	11	0	...	
Partabgarh	18	2	...	24	4	...	13	0	...	13	13	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		24	8	...	...		...	18	4	...	180	0	...	10	0	...	
Fyzabad	17	3	...	24	7½	...	10	0	...	15	8	...	17	0	...	14	0	...	...		...	15	0	24	3½	...	21	8	...	26	3½	...	120	0	...	10	0	...	
Kheri	20	0	...	26	0	...	8	0	..	14	0	...	19	0	...	18	0	...	36	0	...	18	0	27	0	...	24	0	...	18	0	...	140	0	...	10	0	...	
Lucknow	18	5	...	23	11	..	6	0	...	13	4	...	18	0	...	13	8	...	...		...	16	0	22	1	...	20	0	...	26	0	...	140	0	..	10	4	...	
Bara Banki	16	0	...	24	0	...	5	0	...	14	0	...	16	0	...	15	0	...	20	0	...	16	0	24	0	...	20	0	...	26	0	...	120	0	...	10	8	...	
Bahraich	18	0	...	30	0	...	13	0	...	17	0	...	20	0	...	16	0	...	...		...	...		30	0	...	25	0	...	30	0	...	140	0	...	11	0	...	
Rae Bareli	17	0	...	21	8	...	7	8	...	14	8	...	16	0	...	...		...	...		...	15	0	23	8	...	...		...	27	0	...	180	0	...	10	8	...	
Sitapur	19	12	...	29	0	...	8	0	...	14	0	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		26	0	...	...		...	30	4	...	160	0	...	10	8	...	
Gonda	20	4	...	28	4	...	14	0	...	15	8	...	19	4	...	16	8	...	26	0	...	15	12	26	12	...	23	6	...	29	8	...	200	0	...	10	0	...	
Unao	18	8	...	24	0	...	10	0	...	13	8	...	16	0	...	13	0	...	...		...	16	0	25	0	...	20	0	...	18	0	...	160	0	...	11	0	...	
Hardoi	19	14	...	27	10	...	7	0	...	14	4	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		23	12	...	...		...	32	0	...	120	0	...	10	8	...	

* Not sold. † Not procurable. ‡ Not available. § Big 18, 22 small. ‖ No sales in market.

q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Bansi 10 seers, Bhabooah 8 seers, and Sasseram 9-8 seers.
r At Tajpore and Madhubani retail prices of salt 10 seers per rupee.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Bajpore 9-8 seers and Seetamurhee 10 seers.
t At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 9-4 seers and Jamui 9 seers
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge 9 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 8-12 seers.
w At Khoordah retail price of salt 8-4 seers per rupee.
x At Bhudruck retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
y At Govindpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z fortnight have not been received.

(a) Figures

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1888—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissar	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 8	12 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurgaon	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	25 0	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	18 0	19 0	27 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8
Umballa	17 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	12 8
Simla	12 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Kángra	14 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	19 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ludhiána	20 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Ferozepur	20 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	18 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	18 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	..	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Lahore	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	18 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	15 0	15 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	150 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	16 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	12 8
Hazára	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	14 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	109 0	112 0	37 0	37 0
Kohát	12 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	120 0	100 0	58 0	58 0
Bannu	15 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	5 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	37 0	37 0
D. G. Khán	17 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 0	60 0	25 0	23 12
Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Saugor	18 0	19 5	...	...	9 15	9 15	16 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 3	23 13	...	...	14 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 8
Damoh	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 11	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 8	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	11 12	12 12	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	...	...	12 0	13 8	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 4
Mandla	27 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	256 0	256 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	20 6	21 5	...	...	10 11	10 10	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Narsinghpur	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 3	9 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 3	...	...	16 13	14 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	16 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4
Nimar	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	10 1	10 14
Sangarh Cantonment	15 8	15 2	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Betul	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 2
Chhindwára	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	8 14	13 5	13 5	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	11 1	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	9 10	9 10
Chánda	17 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 2	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	18 8	...	...	10 0	10 9	615 0	615 0	10 0	8 12
Bhandára	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	8 11
Wardha	21 0	22 5	...	...	13 2	14 7	19 2	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 12	15 0	192 0	192 0	11 0	9 0
Raipur	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 5
Bilaspur	26 10	28 6	...	...	15 12	15 11	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	17 8	19 9	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 5
Sambalpur	...	21 0	...	...	...	13 2	...	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	...	200 0	...	8 5
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab																										
Kyoukpyu																										
Sandoway																										
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town																										
Pegu																										
Thárrawaddy																										
Prome																										
Irrawaddy Division.	No return received.																									
Bassein																										
Maubin																										
Myaungmya																										
Thayetmyo																										
Tenasserim Division.																										
Mergui Town and Amherst																										
Tavoy																										
Mergui																										
Tenasserim																										
Shwaygyin																										
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	No return received.																									
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad	No return received.																									
Boláram																										
Chadarghát																										
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 4	7 0	9 6	8 12	17 12	18 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 12	12 0	§	§	9 0	9 0
Akola	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	§	§	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	§	§	9 0	9 0
Buldána	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	§	§	10 0	10 0
Wún	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	§	§	10 0	10 0
Básim	17 2	18 0	...	...	7 10	7 0	10 0	9 0	19 10	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 10	...	...	13 8	13 8	§	§	10 5	9 5
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore																										
Kolar																										
Túmkúr																										
Mysore	No return received.																									
Hassan																										
Shimoga																										
Kadur																										
Chitaldroog																										
COORG.	9 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	84 0	35 0	...	...	24 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	10 8

§ Average ... ck-load, cart-load, and not by weight.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1888—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
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 THÓR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
RAJPUTANA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S: Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jeypore	15 4	15 4	22 0	22 12	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	19 8	19 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	19-0 to 22 4	19-0 to 22 12	22 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	125 0	125 0	12 0	12 0
Kishengurh	13 4	12 12	19 4	17 12	19. 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 12	14 4	14 12	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14
Kerowlee	17 8	17 3	24 6	24 6	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 12	22 12	...	...	31 4	27 8	200 0	200 0	10 13	10 11
Ulwur	18 14	18 4	25 6	25 9	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 6	21 8	21 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	15 4	15 8	26 0	25 14	17 8	17 8	31 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	12 11	12 11
Bhurtpore (City)	17 3	17 2	26 2	26 1	7 10	7 10	8 4	8 11	19 8	19 8	15 10	15 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 9	26 6	18 8	18 8	18 8	18 8	260 0	260 0	11 8	11 8
Ajmere	13 0	12 8	17 8	18 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	16 0	14 14	21 15	21 2	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	21 13	29 9½	...	...	...	...	230 0	220 0	11 8	11 14
Erinpura	13 2	13 2	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4
Sirohee	12 4	12 4	21 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 4	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	12 4	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 8	11 7	16 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 14	16 0	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Anádra	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Bálmere	10 8	11 0	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	..	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	12 0
Jeysulmere	11 0	11 4	...	...	8 4	8 6	10 4	10 4	14 4	14 6	13 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	16 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 4	20 0	22 8	...	...	*	‡	9 0	11 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	13 4½	18 0½	19 8½	9 6	9 12½	9 12½	10 2½	12 8	13 10¾	11 11½	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	16 0¼	17 3	17 15½	17 15½	10 2½	9 12¾	200 0	200 0	9 15¼	9 15¼
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	19 1	18 12	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 12	15 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10
Partábgarh (,,)	15 0	...	20 0	...	8 2	...	11 4	...	13 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	16 4	...	21 14	...	...	...	15 14	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)	12 3	12 5	16 14	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 10	16 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 10	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8
Bickaneer	10 10	11 2½	...	...	2 14½	3 10	6 12½	6 10	...	..	12 2	12 0½	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 7	...	...	7 12	7 4	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 4
Boondee	18 8	18 0	24 8	24 8	10 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Kotah	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	12 8	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Tonk	14 10	14 5	23 13	23 14	9 7	9 9	10 9	10 9	...	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 7	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 9	11 6
Jhallawar	13 6	13 11	16 2½	16 15	7 5½	7 5	9 6	9 6	16 9½	16 9½	12 2½	12 2½	...	...	8 14	11 12½	15 15	16 6	15 7½	15 7½	8 5	7 3	175 0	175 0	10 8½	10 8½
Shahpoora	14 12	15 12	19 0	19 14	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	12 2
Dholpur	16 5	15 8	25 6	23 10	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 4	18 6	19 2	15 12	16 11	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 15	...	...	30 8	29 15	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 0	13 13¾	18 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	10 10¾	19 0	18 8	19 0	17 5¼	12 8	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	13 5	13 5	17 0	17 0	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	16 12	16 13	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	13 5	13 12	18 2	18 2	7 4	7 4	9 1	9 1	14 12	15 3	12 7	12 13	†	...	7 4	9 1	17 7	17 12	15 7	15 7	20 3	20 3	135 15	145 0	10 0	10 0
Goona	17 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	†	†	22 8	25 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 14	22 0	30 4	32 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	26 8	27 0	†	†	29 8	33 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Neemuch Cantonment	12 2	12 8	17 0	17 9	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 12	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10 10	10 8	13 0	12 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	40 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Nine pies per bundle.

† Not sold.

‡ Seven and a half pies per bundle.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 26th May 1888.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.												
	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RICE, BEST SORT.	RICE, COMMON.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).	ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).	FIREWOOD.	SALT.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	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.													
Partabgarh (Meywar Agency)	15 0 / 16 4	20 0 / 20 0	8 12 / 8 9	10 0 / 11 4	13 12 / 20 10	9 6 / 9 6	... / ...	... / ...	18 12 / 20 0	16 4 / 16 9	21 14 / 21 4	... / ...	15 14 / 15 14

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE PILGRIM SEASON OF 1887.

The following Report is published for general information:

Report on the Pilgrim Season of 1887, by Mr. Abdur Razzack, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah, dated the 15th February, 1888.

No. 3, dated Jeddah, the 24th February, 1888.

From—T. S. JAGO, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Jeddah,

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

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Report of Mr. Vice-Consul Abdur Razzack on the pilgrim season of 1887, accompanied by two Appendices.

A and B.

Dated Jeddah, the 15th February, 1888.

From—MR. ABDUR RAZZACK, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah,

To—T. S. JAGO, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Jeddah.

THE Haj season of 1887 is now over. It virtually came to an end on the 19th November, 1887, when the S.S. *Akbar* sailed for Bombay with 800 pilgrims who had returned from visiting Medina after the Haj, but a large number of pilgrims still remained, and 950 of these were carried away by the S.S. *Sumatra* on the 29th of December, 1887, completing the season with the conclusion of the year.

A considerable number of paupers are still in this place suffering from want, privation, and disease, and it is to be hoped that some good Samaritan will be found who will manage to expedite their departure for their native land.

Regarding the sanitary condition of Mecca and Muna, and the number of pilgrims who were gathered in those places during the pilgrimage, I am not in a position to make exact statements, as I was obliged to stop at Jeddah, being Acting Consul at the time; and although the Government of India was pleased, at my request, to permit Dr. Ata Muhammad, of Hodeidah, to come on the Haj and make the necessary report, my letter asking him to come over unfortunately reached him too late to enable him to come and be present during the four days of the Haj.

From the accounts that I received from various persons the sanitary state of Mecca and Muna during the Haj was as usual, but I cannot say the same as regards Jeddah, as it was in a very unclean condition after the season had commenced, and no steps were taken for sweeping and cleaning the town properly until after the arrival of Ahmed Bey, the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner, and not till I had a talk with him on the subject; but from that time up to the Haj the town was kept pretty clean.

This year the Haj took place on the 28th August, and the heat at Mecca at the time, and for some days subsequently, is said to have been much more than during the previous Haj; and Mr. Kudzi, the Consular Dragoman, who was then in Mecca, reported that a great many deaths from sunstroke had occurred.

Excepting this, and the ordinary forms of diseases, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever, which generally prevail to a more or less extent when

large bodies of pilgrims are congregated together, there was no outbreak of any of those diseases which involve the destruction of human life on a large scale.

The last time that an outbreak of cholera occurred in Muna was in 1883, and since then it has not made its appearance there during four successive pilgrimages.

Those who favour the quarantine system will attribute this to its being carried out in all its strictness, but from what I have observed during six Haj seasons, it appears to me to be simply due to two reasons :

(1) Improved sanitary arrangements for cleaning and sweeping the towns of Muna and Mecca, and the prompt burial of the carcases of slaughtered animals in the former place.

(2) The use of pure water by the pilgrims. The stringent orders given by the late Vali Osman Pasha during the years 1884 and 1885, to empty all the Sahrijas, or water tanks, in the town of Muna before the Haj, compelled all the people to use the water which was brought from the Zobeida aqueduct and sold in the town by large numbers of water-carriers, as mentioned in my report for 1884, while, as stated in my report for 1886, the construction of a branch from the Zobeida aqueduct, and its introduction into the town of Muna in that year, placed a pure water-supply within the reach of the poorest.

If the two preventive measures mentioned above continue to be carried out every year as they ought to be, and no other disturbing agencies interfere, it hardly needs a prophet to foretell that cholera or any other epidemic disease is not likely to show itself in Muna again.

From enquiries which I made personally from Nauri Bey, the officer in medical charge of Mecca and Muna, when he came down to Jeddah some time after the Haj, and from Selim Bey Fehmy, the Egyptian Sanitary Delegate, I learnt that the number of pilgrims who were gathered on the day of the Haj in Arafat was computed by the former to be about 150,000, while the latter considered that 140,000 souls were present.

This large increase in the number of pilgrims in comparison with former years they attributed to an extraordinary influx of Arabs from Nejd, and Bedouins from all parts of the Hedjaz.

The total number of arrivals by sea during the season under review was 46,020, nearly 4,000 more than last year, but considerably less than the number of pilgrims who arrived in 1885; still, as shown in the table below, the annual number of pilgrims who come by the sea seems to be gradually on the increase since 1882 :

Year.	Arrivals.	Remarks.
1882 .	25,580	
1883 .	27,263	
1884 .	31,157	Haj Akbar.
1885 .	53,010	
1886 .	42,374	
1887 .	46,020	

The number of pilgrims who are classed as Indians amounted to 10,324; among these I may mention are included Afghans, Baluchis, and pilgrims from Kokand, Bokhara, Kashgar, Yarkand, and other places in Central Asia,

who find it convenient to pass through India and embark at Indian ports for Jeddah.

The number of arrivals under this head this year is the largest since 1882, as will be seen by the following table :

Year.	Arrivals.	Remarks.
1882 .	9,630	
1883 .	10,146	
1884 .	9,262	Haj Akbar.
1885 .	8,318	
1886 .	9,479	
1887 .	10,324	

One hundred and thirty-four steamers and ships arrived with pilgrims this year from all parts. Besides these, 52 native Arab craft, or sambooks and buglows, also brought small batches of pilgrims from various places on the coast of the Red Sea. A list of these vessels is given in Appendix A, showing the nationality of the pilgrims and the vessels, the number brought by each, and the order of their arrival.

This year fifteen vessels brought lists of their pilgrim passengers, but on comparison with the list received from the Jeddah Health Office (Appendix A), they are still found to be defective, as will be seen from a glance at the following table :

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Number in List.	Number actually arrived.
1	S.S. Sumatra .	8th November, 1886 .	181	200
2	„ Bangalore .	13th January, 1887 .	318	418
3	„ Sumatra .	6th March „ .	231	286
4	„ Akbar .	6th April „ .	452	584
5	„ Sumatra .	5th May „ .	315	338
6	„ Akbar .	25th „ „ .	865	934
7	„ Bangalore .	10th June „ .	909	980
8	„ Sumatra .	5th July „ .	868	1,076
9	„ Akbar .	13th „ „ .	583	677
10	„ Taif .	6th August „ .	526	570
11	„ Mobile .	13th „ „ .	472	485
12	„ Thisbe .	19th „ „ .	643	665
13	„ Bangalore .	19th „ „ .	967	1,012
14	„ Sumatra .	22nd „ „ .	808	1,057
15	„ Adowa .	23rd „ „ .	403	475
			8,571	9,757
				8,571
			Difference .	1,186

The difference is less than last year, but still considerable.

According to letter No. 1474-E., dated Simla, the 18th July, 1887, and its inclosure, addressed by the Government of India to this Consulate, it appears that this year officers have been, and will be, appointed at various ports, from which pilgrims embark from India, in order that each pilgrim ship should be supplied with a complete list of passengers, and it is to be hoped that at the end of the Haj season of 1888 the information supplied by these lists will be more accurate.

The following vessels which brought pilgrims from India presented no lists of their passengers at this Consulate :

No.	Name of Vessel.	Port of departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Pilgrims brought.
1	S. S. Sumatra	Bombay	3rd January, 1887	58
2	„ Mobile	Do.	30th „ „	62
3	„ Mobile	Do.	20th March „	55
4	„ Perim	Calcutta	23rd „ „	61
5	S. V. Fattel Bari	Do.	25th „ „	45
6	S.S. Glenroy	Do.	25th „ „	9
7	„ Adowa	Do.	4th April „	57
8	„ Angerhead	Do.	11th „ „	59
9	„ Teddington	Do.	23rd „ „	60
10	S. V. Atit Rahman	Do.	1st May „	17
11	„ Ture Sina	Do.	16th „ „	41
12	„ Purjab	Do.	27th „ „	3
13	„ Skendar Shah	Do.	8th June „	4
14	S. S. Huntly Castle	Do.	13th „ „	14
15	„ Apis	Aden	19th „ „	12
16	„ Nedjile	Do.	14th July „	10
17	S. V. Ophir	Calcutta	18th „ „	20
18	S. S. Dido	Do.	19th August „	36
			Total	623

From the fifteen lists which have been received, and taking into account only the number of pilgrims entered in them, it appears that out of a total of 8,571 pilgrims who arrived from India, 2,086 are aliens, as shown in the table below :

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Total number in List.	Number of Aliens.
1	S.S. Sumatra	8th November, 1886	181	80
2	„ Bangalore	13th January, 1887	348	115
3	„ Sumatra	6th March „	231	78
4	„ Akbar	6th April „	452	77
5	„ Sumatra	5th May „	315	35
6	„ Akbar	25th „ „	865	175
7	„ Bangalore	10th June „	909	376
8	„ Sumatra	5th July „	868	210
9	„ Akbar	13th „ „	583	527
10	„ Taif	6th August „	526	156
11	„ Mobile	13th „ „	472	21
12	„ Thisbe	19th „ „	643	43
13	„ Bangalore	19th „ „	967	24
14	„ Sumatra	22nd „ „	808	81
15	„ Adowa	23rd „ „	403	88
			8,571	2,086
			2,086	
		Indians Proper	6,485	

The number of passports collected here from Indian pilgrims this year was only 3,736—about 500 more than what was collected last year, but a small number when compared with the number of arrivals from India.

This is owing to several reasons. In the first place, alien passes are not collected ; secondly, all the pilgrims who land on the quarantine wharf do not take the trouble to keep their passports with them ; thirdly, the number of hands employed to collect, *viz.*, one cavass and the two clerks of the Consulate, are not enough.

The following table shows the number of passports collected and the places of their issue:

No.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival at Jeddah.	Number of Passports collected at the Quarantine Wharf.	Places of issue in the Bengal Presidency. Calcutta Police Office.	Bankipore.	Backergunge, Barisal.	Putwa Khali.	Baksar.	Dacca.	Comilla.	Sealdah.	Mauler Bazar.	Habibgunge.	Durbhunga.	Bhola Subdul Office.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Khulwa.	Total.	Places of issue in the Bombay Presidency and Ajmere. Bombay.	Mandan (Ajmere).	Karachi.	Broach.	Total.	Places of issue in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Delhi.	Lahore.	Multan.	Garhi Yasin.	Total.	Places of issue in the Madras Presidency. Madras.	Manjiri.	Calicut.	Chevayer.	Ponnani	Annaseri.	Perintal Mamjan.	Hyderabad, Deccan.	Total.	Grand total.
1	S.S. Sumatra	16th March, 1887	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
2	" Ture-Sina	12th April, 1887	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	1	3	...	...	...	19	19
3	" Sumatra	6th May, 1887	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	2	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	22	238
4	" Akbar	26th May, 1887	465	...	11	19	...	...	1	13	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	356	...	...	...	356	1	...	...	...	1	22	2	...	...	...	...	6	10	40	465
5	" Bangalore	11th June, 1887	410	...	18	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	387	...	...	...	367	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	410
6	" King Arthur	30th June, 1887	197	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	159	...	35	...	194	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
7	" Sumatra	5th July, 1887	252	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	227	...	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	252
8	" Akbar	13th July, 1887	63	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	26	...	8	...	34	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
9	" Taif	6th August, 1887	250	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	13	228	...	...	7	235	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
10	" Mobile	13th August, 1887	290	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	35	...	47	229	...	14	...	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
11	" Thisbe (Australian)	20th August, 1887	330	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	322	...	...	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	330
12	" Bangalore	20th August, 1887	582	1	54	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	7	5	86	496	...	...	...	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
13	" Adowa	23rd August, 1887	220	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	210	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
14	" Sumatra	23rd August, 1887	333	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	6	11	322	...	...	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
	Total		3,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	3,309	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	3,736

If the number of passports collected be compared with the number of Indians proper who are entered in the fifteen lists which have been received, it will appear that out of 6,485 passports issued at various places in India, 3,736 have been collected, while 3,749 did not come to hand.

The impossibility of collecting these passports on boardship before the pilgrims are landed, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining them from all the pilgrims owing to a good many leaving them with their luggage, was mentioned in my report for the last Haj season; and, as mentioned above, I find the number of persons employed in collecting them to be not enough.

If the Government of India would be pleased to sanction a peon (called here a cavass) for my establishment, he would not only help in the collection of passports during the Haj season, but would also be useful in the dispensary, where a peon is now very much wanted, to keep the patients in order and prevent them from crowding round me, especially during the hot season, which is nine months out of the twelve; and I could also avail myself of his services when necessary in making enquiries regarding the welfare of the pilgrims.

Medical diaries and returns of admissions, discharges, and deaths, were sent to this Consulate by the medical officers of 14 vessels only.

These papers show that out of 9,305 souls brought by the above vessels, 472 were registered as sick and treated for various diseases, out of which only 23 died, as shown below:

No.	Names of Vessels.	Date of arrival.	Number of passengers brought.	Number of sick.	Number of deaths.
1	S.S. Bangalore	13th January, 1887	418	22	[illegible]
2	" Sumatra	6th March "	286	2	...
3	" Akbar	" April "	584	19	1
4	" Sumatra	5th May "	338	47	1
5	" Akbar	25th " "	934	98	...
6	" Bangalore	10th June "	980	33	...
7	" King Arthur	30th " "	413	6	...
8	" Sumatra	5th July "	1,076	12	7
9	" Akbar	13th " "	677	32	4
10	" Taif	6th August "	570	17	2
11	" Mobile	13th " "	485	7	2
12	" Bangalore	19th " "	1,012	89	2
13	" Sumatra	22nd " "	1,057	81	...
14	" Adowa	23rd " "	475	7	2
			9,305	472	23

The following table shows the diseases which prevailed in each vessel, the number of persons relieved, and the deaths which occurred under each head:

Names of Diseases.	Number of cases treated in each ship.																									Remarks.
	S.S. Sumatra.	S.S. Bangalore.	S.S. Sumatra.	S.S. Akbar.	S.S. Sumatra.	S.S. Akbar.	S.S. Bangalore.	S.S. King Arthur.	S.S. Sumatra.	S.S. Akbar.	S.S. Mobile.	S.S. Tait.	S.S. Thisbe.	S.S. Bangalore.	S.S. Sumatra.	S.S. Adowa.	Total of diseases under each head.	Total of deaths under each head.	
Diarrhœa	Medical papers not received.	2	...	2	5	3	4	1	5	2	1	...	...	2	4	3	43	3	
Dysentery		2	...	1	11	7	33	6	31*	9	2	1	...	1	23	6	28	2	
Cholera		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Includes 11 cases of constipation.
Other diseases of alimentary canal		1	...	5	11	7	33	2	31*	9	2	1	...	6	23	6	90	...	
Diseases of chest and air passages:																			
„ of the spleen		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	
„ of the liver		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
„ of the skin		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
„ of the eyes		...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
„ of the ears		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	
„ of the urinary organs		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	11	...	
„ of the nervous system		...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	19	...	
General diseases		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	19	...	
Diseases of females		...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General debility and old age		...	...	2	2	...	5	...	4	5	3	1	...	13	1	...	35	1	
Intermittent fever		...	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	20	...	
Simple continued fever		...	...	4	3	1	15	2	1	2	3	1	...	30	15	2	77	15	† Not included in return of diseases.
Ulcers		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	
Abscesses and boils		...	...	1	3	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	15	1	
Wounds and accidents		...	...	1	22	6	2	...	...	1	3	11	...	3	2	...	30	2	‡ One case of inhalation of cholera.
Scalds and burns		...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Diseases of the heart		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
„ of the mouth and gums		1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Small-pox		1	1	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
Parasites		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	§ One case occurred at Cameran.
Total of deaths under each head.		2	...	2	47	33	6	1	23	4	2	2	2	...	...	2	472	23	

List of pilgrims and medical returns are being received by this Consulate since 1884 only; and from consulting the latter it appears that comparatively the mortality, which prevailed among the pilgrims during the voyage from Bombay to Jeddah this year, is much less than that which had occurred during the three previous years, as will be seen from the numbers given below:

Year.	No. of pilgrims brought.	No. of sick.	Deaths.
1884	5,565	186	27
1885	8,066	179	58
1886	9,420	302	36
1887	9,305	472	23

The number of the sick in proportion to the number of arrivals amounts to 4·9 per cent., and the death rate with reference to the number of sick is also 4·9 per cent., but only 0·2 per cent. in comparison with the total number of arrivals according to the returns which have been received.

Regarding the cases treated, diseases of the alimentary canal show the highest number this year; diseases of the chest, general debility, and old age, and wounds and accidents, next follow in succession.

The prevalence of diseases which are classed as general, and eye, ear, and skin diseases, show a low state of health among some of the pilgrims.

Two cases of small-pox occurred among the pilgrims of the S.S. *Sumatra* on her third voyage, and one on her fourth voyage during the season under report; and out of the three cases treated, one died, but fortunately there seems to have been no tendency to spread among the other pilgrims.

Dysentery and fevers show the highest death rate, and old age and debility, which always stood first, appear third on the list this year. Altogether it is satisfactory to note that the mortality has been very low; and the pilgrims, notwithstanding the roughness of the voyages on account of the monsoons, appear to have enjoyed a fair state of health.

The following is a list of the ships which submitted medical diaries and returns, with my remarks on the condition of these documents:

(1) S.S. *Bangalore*, arrived 13th January, 1887. } Diary well kept; admission, discharge, and deaths register complete.

(2) S.S. *Sumatra*, arrived 6th March, 1887. } Diary very meagre.

(3) S.S. *Akbar*, arrived 6th April, 1887. } Diary not worth the name. Register of admissions badly kept.

(4) S.S. *Sumatra*, arrived 5th May, 1887. } Diary pretty well kept.

(5) S.S. *Akbar*, arrived 25th May, 1887. } Diary fair; admission and discharge register pretty well kept. Return of deaths not given.

(6) S.S. *Bangalore*, arrived 10th June, 1887. } Diary well kept. Returns complete.

(7) S.S. *King Arthur*, arrived 30th June, 1887. } Diary wretched.

(8) S.S. *Sumatra*, arrived 5th July, 1887. } Diary pretty well kept. Returns incomplete. See remarks of Doctor under head of Medical Report.

(9) S.S. *Akbar*, arrived 13th July, 1887. } Diary passable. Returns incomplete.

(10) S.S. *Mobile*, arrived August, 1887. 13th — Returns not correct. Though the Captain was told twice while in port to submit the medical diary, it was only received from Aden after the ship's departure from Jeddah, and has been evidently prepared in a hurry.

(11) S.S. *Taif*, arrived 6th August, 1887. — Diary fair. Returns complete.

(12) S.S. *Bangalore*, arrived August, 1887. 19th — As usual, the Doctor of this ship Mr. Sullivan's diary is very well kept. His concluding remarks deserve the attention of Government. Returns complete.

(13) S.S. *Sumatra*, arrived August, 1887. 22nd — Diary pretty well kept. Return of admission and discharges passable.

(14) S.S. *Adowa*, arrived August, 1887. 23rd — Diary very meagre. Returns complete.

Sent separately.

These diaries and returns I beg you will transmit to the Government of India, along with this report as usual.

According to the list kindly supplied me by Dr. Stepovitch, the Acting Sanitary Inspector at this place, it appears that 4,955 paupers arrived here from India and Muscat this year in the manner detailed below:

List of paupers who arrived from India during the Haj Season of 1887.

Date of arrival.	Name of vessel.	Port of departure.	Number of paupers.
8th November, 1886	S.S. Sumatra	Bombay	135
3rd January, 1887	,, Sumatra	Do.	50
13th ,, ,,	,, Bangalore	Do.	349
30th ,, ,,	,, Mobile	Do.	25
30th ,, ,,	,, Bonington	Do.	13
6th March ,,	,, Sumatra	Do.	192
20th ,, ,,	,, Mobile	Do.	35
23rd ,, ,,	,, Perim	Calcutta	21
25th ,, ,,	S.V. Fatteh Bari	Do.	6
4th April ,,	S.S. Adowa	Do.	6
6th ,, ,,	,, Akbar	Bombay	470
11th ,, ,,	,, Anger Head	Do.	15
23rd ,, ,,	,, Teddington	Do.	12
1st May ,,	S.V. Atit Rahman	Calcutta	6
5th ,, ,,	S.S. Sumatra	Bombay	114
16th ,, ,,	S.V. Tur-Sina	Calcutta	21
25th ,, ,,	S.S. Akbar	Bombay	269
27th ,, ,,	S.V. Punjab	Calcutta	3
8th June ,,	,, S. Kendershah	Do.	1
11th ,, ,,	S.S. Bangalore	Bombay	273
13th ,, ,,	,, Huntly Castle	Calcutta	10
30th ,, ,,	,, King Arthur	Bombay	229
5th July ,,	,, Sumatra	Do.	386
13th ,, ,,	,, Akbar	Do.	182
18th ,, ,,	S.V. Ophir	Calcutta	18
6th August ,,	S.S. Taif	Bombay	219
10th ,, ,,	,, Malacca	Muscat	200
13th ,, ,,	,, Mobile	Bombay	200
19th ,, ,,	,, Bangalore	Do.	308
19th ,, ,,	,, Dido	Calcutta	36
19th ,, ,,	,, Thisbe	Do.	222
22nd ,, ,,	,, Sumatra	Bombay	306
23rd ,, ,,	,, Adowa	Do.	324
Arrived by various Shambooks		Do.	299
		Total	4,955

The percentage of paupers in comparison with the total number of arrivals is therefore 47·9.

The following figures also show that the number of paupers who arrived this year from India is by far the largest which has come to this country since 1883:

Year.	Number of paupers.
1883	2,515
1884	1,580
1885	2,586
1886	3,295
1887	4,955

In speaking of the lists received from the Protector of Pilgrims by each steamer from Bombay, I have already shown that out of a total of 8,571 pilgrims of all classes entered in these lists, 2,086, or more than one-fourth, were aliens; and I can state from personal observation that of the pauper pilgrims who collect on the Quarantine Wharf, one-third of the number is composed of these aliens, or people from Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Bokhara, Kokand, Kashgar, and Yarkand, who pass through Bombay *en route* to Jeddah.

Taking for granted the proportion of aliens as shown by the above lists, only one-fourth of these paupers may be safely set aside as not belonging to the class of Indians proper.

For purposes of comparison I here give a list, also kindly furnished by Dr. Stepovitch, of pauper pilgrims of all classes who arrived by sea this year:

PAUPERS WHO ARRIVED FROM ALL COUNTRIES IN 1887:

Nationality.	Number.
Javanese	314
Indians	4,982
Persians	823
Arabs	979
Yemanis	590
Soudanese	152
Syrians and Turks	563
Egyptians	2,850
Magrabins	1,084
Total number of paupers of all classes	11,817

Paupers who are Turkish subjects are sent away by the local authorities in small batches by almost every ship bound for the north; and one steamer, the *Sakaria*, arrived here expressly from Constantinople for carrying away Turkish pauper pilgrims from this place.

For Indian pauper pilgrims no such arrangement exists, although a considerable number are annually sent away through the charity and philanthropy of the Indian merchants residing at Jeddah and Mecca.

This year a good many pauper Indians are still left in this place; and it is quite heartrending to behold the miserable condition of these poor creatures, suffering from want and dying from sickness.

I have once before represented that some sort of arrangement for sending back these poor people to India might be made, if the Rajas, Nawabs, and Raises of India could be induced to found a fund for the purpose; and I again venture to state that, at a time when all sorts of funds and institutions are being established in India for the benefit of the people of the country, it needs only a slight hint to the well-to-do Muhammadans in Bombay, Calcutta, and other leading cities in India to establish a small charity fund for the benefit of these pauper Indian pilgrims, so that, instead of dying here from destitution and starvation, they may be sent back to their native country.

I need hardly mention that, as a matter of course, it will be the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of the fund, whether this Consulate or any other person, to see that only those who are absolutely helpless should be assisted in this way.

Appendix B is a list of vessels which have left this country with homeward bound pilgrims of all classes.

According to it, the total number of Indian pilgrims who have left this place up to date is 8,329, and therefore, taking the number of arrivals into consideration, 1,995 seem to be still left in this country.

The state of the Jeddah-Mecca road since my arrival in this country in 1882 was never so safe as during the year under review; and the same may be said of the Medina road.

During the last two years, on account of the disturbed condition of the road to Medina, which passes through the country of the Harbi Bedouins, large numbers of pilgrims had adopted the sea route, and visited that city by the way of Yembo.

This is much shorter, safer, and cheaper than the old land route.

The journey from Mecca to Medina by land only generally occupies from 13 to 15 days, while the voyage from here to Yembo by steamer occupies only 24 hours, and from Yembo to Medina by camels five days, the whole journey being accomplished in less than half the time usually occupied in travelling throughout by land.

There is also a considerable difference in the expenses of the two journeys. The camel hire from Mecca to Medina is generally from 28 to 30 dollars, while the steamer fare from Jeddah to Yembo is from 2 to 3 dollars only, and the camel hire from Yembo to Medina is on an average 7 dollars, making a total of 10 dollars, which is one-third of the amount required for the expenses of the journey by land only.

It would therefore be in the interests of the pilgrims if they could be apprised of this before they leave India.

Before concluding this report, I beg to make a short statement regarding the working of the dispensary under my charge.

In the year 1882, when I was ordered to proceed to this place, my instructions enjoined me to report on the feasibility of establishing a hospital in Jeddah for the benefit of the Indian pilgrims.

The late Captain Moncrieff, then Her Majesty's Consul at this place, entered into the project warmly; but owing to the objections raised by the then Vali, Osman Pasha, the scheme for founding a hospital fell to the ground.

To see how far it would be practicable to work a dispensary here, I commenced, as a preliminary, to dispense medicines to such patients as chose of their own free will to call upon me as a medical man for advice and treatment; and the result was that from a beginning of two or three patients as much as 70 people began to attend daily. I continued this system from the 1st of March to the 10th of April 1883 only; and the result, as entered in the return given below, shows that in one month and ten days 203 new patients and 465 old patients were seen:

No.	Month.	New cases.				Old cases.	Total of new and old cases.	Daily average.
		Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.			
1	March	32	28	7	67	144	211	6·8
2	April (ten days only)	46	64	26	136	321	457	45·7
	Total	78	92	33	203	465	668	18·25

Soon after, a report on the subject drawn up by me was forwarded to the Government of India on the 23rd May 1883, and the opening of a

dispensary in my house was resolved upon; a compounder being sanctioned, arrived here about the end of April 1884, and I commenced to see the sick regularly.

In the year 1884, during the eight months that the work was carried on commencing from the 10th of May 1884, 1,144 new and 3,706 old cases were seen, showing a daily average of 19·87 throughout.

In 1885, 3,858 new cases and 29,534 old patients were treated, resulting in a daily average of 91·49 all the year round.

In 1886 the number of fresh cases who attended was 3,859, while 23,120 old patients were attended to, showing a daily average of 74·11 patients during the year.

Last year the number of new patients amounted to 4,109, and the number of old cases came up to 23,193, making a daily average of 75.

The result of the last four years is shown in the Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The prevailing diseases have been fevers, both intermittent and remittent, enlargements of the spleen, diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the chest, eye diseases, and a large proportion of sloughing sores and ulcers, with a few cases of abscesses, and other minor operations.

RETURN No. 1.

Return of Patients treated during the year 1884 at the Jeddah Dispensary.

No.	Month.	New cases.				Old cases.	Total of old and new cases.	Daily average in the month.	Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.				
1	May (10th to 31st)	23	4	0	27	8	35	1·12	
2	June	31	18	7	56	49	105	3·5	
3	July	32	7	6	45	170	215	6·93	
4	August	170	46	16	232	757	989	32·96	
5	September	229	147	47	423	1,165	1,588	51·22	
6	October	34	7	5	46	40	86	2·86	Month of the Haj.
7	November	57	25	9	91	453	544	17·54	
8	December	136	56	32	224	1,060	1,284	42·8	
	Total	712	310	122	1,144	3,706	4,850	19·87	Daily average in the year.

RETURN No. 2.

Return of Patients treated during the year 1885 at the Jeddah Dispensary.

No.	Month.	New cases.				Old cases.	Total of old and new cases.	Daily average in the month.	Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.				
1	January	260	129	66	455	2,062	2,517	81·19	
2	February	207	136	54	397	2,446	2,843	101·53	
3	March	172	68	41	281	3,364	3,645	117·58	
4	April	224	171	97	492	3,820	4,312	143·73	
5	May	278	94	68	440	3,474	3,914	126·25	
6	June	183	87	52	322	2,790	3,012	100·40	
7	July	141	95	34	270	1,721	1,991	64·22	
8	August	105	84	41	230	2,032	2,262	71·67	
9	September	57	36	38	131	363	494	29·80	Month of the Haj.
10	October	104	77	27	208	1,584	1,792	57·80	
11	November	127	92	57	276	2,929	3,204	106·80	
12	December	195	105	56	356	3,050	3,406	109·87	
	Total	2,053	1,174	631	3,858	29,534	33,392	91·49	Daily average in the year.

RETURN No. 3.

Return of Patients treated during the year 1886 at the Jeddah Dispensary.

No.	Month.	New cases. Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Old cases.	Total of old and new cases.	Daily average in the month.	Remarks.
1	January	174	86	82	342	2,351	2,693	86·87	
2	February	163	77	81	321	1,264	1,585	56·50	
3	March	250	97	69	416	3,379	3,795	122·41	
4	April	102	98	87	287	2,882	3,169	105·63	
5	May	103	89	60	252	1,878	2,130	68·70	
6	June	131	96	52	279	1,262	1,541	51·30	
7	July	167	98	44	309	1,833	2,142	69·96	
8	August	123	78	88	289	1,121	1,410	46·33	
9	September	11	0	2	13	17	30	1·0	Month of the Haj.
10	October	200	94	85	379	2,055	2,434	78·51	
11	November	204	132	140	476	2,024	2,500	83·33	
12	December	223	195	78	496	3,054	3,550	114·51	
	Total	1,851	1,440	868	3,859	23,120	26,979	74·11	Daily average in the year.

RETURN No. 4.

Return of Patients treated during the year 1887 at the Jeddah Dispensary.

No.	Month.	New cases. Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Old cases.	Total of old and new cases.	Daily average in the month.	Remarks.
1	January	214	116	85	415	3,098	3,513	113·30	
2	February	145	73	78	296	2,173	2,469	88·17	
3	March	192	79	86	357	2,593	2,950	95·16	
4	April	177	93	89	359	2,738	3,097	103·22	
5	May	178	98	85	361	1,808	2,169	67·96	
6	June	105	55	57	217	628	845	28·16	
7	July	316	138	114	568	2,530	3,098	99·93	
8	August	210	50	70	330	1,583	1,913	83·76	
9	September	56	7	19	82	216	298	99·3	Month of the Haj.
10	October	210	58	72	340	1,303	1,643	57·0	
11	November	251	92	87	430	775	1,205	40·6	
12	December	176	98	80	354	1,748	2,102	67·80	
	Total	2,230	957	922	4,109	23,193	27,302	75·0	Daily average in the year.

From the above it will be seen that the number of new cases is yearly on the increase.

The dispensary is attended not only by Indians and Indian pilgrims during the Haj Season, but by people of all races and colour who inhabit or congregate in this town.

The Turks, who at first rather kept back, are now attending for advice and relief. Many Turkish soldiers and Zaptiahs prefer to apply at this dispensary rather than at the Government Hospital for medical aid; and I am glad to report that the fame of the "Ajza Khanai Inglez" (English Dispensary) has spread far and wide, and the Bedouins of the desert may also be now and then seen to attend after marching for days on the camel's back.

APPENDIX A.

List of Pilgrims who arrived at Jeddah by the Sea during the Haj Season of 1886-87.

Dates.	Serial number.	Name of vessel.	Name of Captain.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Port of departure.	Nationality or Pilgrims. Javanese.	Indians.	Persians.	Arabs.	Yemanese.	Boudanese.	Ottoman and Syrians.	Egyptians.	Magrabins.	Total.	Remarks.
1886.	1	Sumatra	Dowel	British	1,406	80	Bombay	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
8th November 1887.	2	Sumatra	Breeze	Do.	1,406	80	Do.	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
3rd January	3	Bangalore	Baldwin	Do.	1,310	74	Do.	...	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	
13th ,,	4	Mobile	Crawner	Do.	907	53	Do.	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
30th ,,	5	Bonington	Burkill	Do.	...	...	Batavia	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	37	
27th February	6	Zeeland	H. V. S. Van Lee	Holland	2,089	46	Bombay	46	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	
6th March	7	Sumatra	Breeze	British	1,406	81	Bombay	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	
6th ,,	8	Malek	Miller	Do.	...	...	Calcutta	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
20th ,,	9	Mobile	Doart	Do.	917	54	Do.	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	
23rd ,,	10	Perim	W. C. Smith	Do.	866	22	Do.	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
25th ,,	11	Fatteh-el-Bari	P. Abdur Rahman	Ottoman	990	42	Calcutta	84	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	
25th ,,	12	Glenroy	G. R. Wright	British	1,153	34	Bombay	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	
25th ,,	13	Sheerabaya	A. Klein	Holland	...	...	Constantinople	...	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	
4th April	14	Adowa	W. Allen	British	1,112	47	Batavia	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	
6th ,,	15	Akbar	R. Collin	Do.	1,441	70	Bombay	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	
10th ,,	16	Utrecht	P. de Gode	Holland	2,160	49	Batavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
11th ,,	17	Anger Head	Macy	British	1,300	29	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	59	
13th ,,	18	Zagazig	M. Hedri	Egyptian	613	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	
21st ,,	19	Princes Wilhelmina	H. Viscunce	Holland	2,576	76	Batavia	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	
23rd ,,	20	Drenthe	Clerk	Do.	2,700	53	Do.	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	
23rd ,,	21	Teddington	Free	British	1,310	26	Calcutta	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
28th ,,	22	Hedjila	H. Mhamet	Egyptian	468	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	68	...	84	
1st May	23	Atet Rahman	M. Gouloun	Ottoman	589	27	Calcutta	...	17	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	37	
4th ,,	24	Prins Van Oranje	Bakker	Holland	9,014	50	Batavia	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	
4th ,,	25	Orreste	Cattarinich	Austrian	610	32	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
5th ,,	26	Rega	Mittis	Do.	714	38	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	
5th ,,	27	Zagazig	M. Hoderi	Egyptian	678	32	Do.	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	10	...	20	
6th ,,	28	Sumatra	Braze	British	1,402	61	Bombay	...	358	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	53	
8th ,,	29	Pahri Jadid	Aziz Bey	Ottoman	895	49	Constantinople	113	...	...	...	...	...	160	15	...	368	
	30	Samarang	Sickmerer	Holland	2,295	53	Batavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	
																	113	

List of Pilgrims who arrived at Jeddah by the Sea during the Haj Season of 1886-87—contd.

Dates.	Serial Number.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Port of departure.	Nationality of Pilgrims.									Total.	Remarks.
								Javanese.	Indians.	Persians.	Arabs.	Yemanese.	Soudanese.	Ottoman and Syrians.	Egyptians.	Magrabins.		
1887.																		
9th May	31	Missir	Abdilhafiz	Egyptian	465	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	15	...	280	
14th „	32	Madosa	Dunker	Holland	2,389	65	Batavia	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	
15th „	33	Flora	Beneratick	Austrian	909	40	Constantinople	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	
16th „	34	Ture-Sina	Ali Halil	Ottoman	816	41	Calcutta	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
19th „	35	Nedjile	H. Mohamet	Egyptian	626	33	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	47	
23rd „	36	Nordbraband	Dandernick	Holland	2,404	51	Batavia	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	
23rd „	37	Hodeidah	M. Bertu	Egyptian	626	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	25	...	432	
24th „	38	Prins Oleraude	Baker	Holland	2,998	82	Batavia	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	
25th „	39	Diomede	Bakley	British	1,470	42	Singapore	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	
25th „	40	Akbar	Colin	Do.	1,441	75	Bombay	...	934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	
27th „	41	Punja b	P. Abdurrahaman	Ottoman	793	41	Calcutta	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
29th „	42	Kaiser	Noori Bey	Do.	1,334	50	Constantinople	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	84	
30th „	43	Apis	Felner	Austrian	808	37	Trieste	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	15	...	81	
30th „	44	Bahr-e-Jadid	Aziz Bey	Ottoman	895	49	Hodeidah	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	
2nd June	45	Missir	Abdul Hafiz	Egyptian	626	33	Aden	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54	
4th „	46	Limburg	Mets	Holland	1,819	54	Batavia	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	
5th „	47	Poenda	Aumer	Do	2,352	67	Do.	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	
7th „	48	Zagazig	M. Hodery	Egyptian	512	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	94	
8th „	49	Secunder Shah	A. Hussein	Ottoman	790	41	Calcutta	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
11th „	50	Bangalore	Baldwin	British	1,310	72	Bombay	255	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	
11th „	51	Invertay	Lighton	Do.	827	20	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	
13th „	52	Huntley Castle	P. Nasiruddin	Do.	624	...	Calcutta	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
16th „	53	Hodeidah	M. Bertu	Egyptian	626	33	Aden	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	
19th „	54	Apis	Felner	Austrian	808	37	Do.	...	12	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	42	
20th „	55	Phoras	Willox	British	1,418	35	Cardiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	88	
20th „	56	Nord Holland	Cromwick	Holland	1,961	53	Batavia	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
20th „	57	Nedjila	H. Mhamet	Egyptian	466	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	205	
20th „	58	Athol	Caulter	British	927	26	Singapore	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	
26th „	59	Gelderland	Cromwick	Holland	2,171	61	Calcutta	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	
30th „	60	Zagazig	M. Hoderi	Egyptian	678	33	Aden	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	15	
30th „	61	Apis	Felner	Austrian	808	36	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	7	...	37	
30th „	62	King Arthur	Raffir	British	1,047	62	Bombay	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	
4th July	63	Missir	Abdul Hafiz	Egyptian	465	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	21	...	214	
5th „	64	Sumatra	Breeze	British	1,407	83	Bombay	...	1,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	
6th „	65	Calaman	Gilson	Do.	1,555	42	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	130	
7th „	66	Gorgi	Miller	Do.	1,111	24	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	231	
9th „	67	Dopay de Lame	Coup	France	2,663	51	Singapore	544	10	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	561	
13th „	68	Akbar	Collin	British	1,441	74	Bombay	400	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677	
13th „	69	Damanhor	M. Lemir	Egyptian	482	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	
14th „	70	Nedjile	H. Mhamet	Do.	466	33	Aden	...	10	...	...	109	...	152	250	...	119	
16th „	71	Kaisariah	Noori Bey	Ottoman	1,334	50	Constantinople	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	
16th „	72	Apis	Felner	Austrich	808	36	Aden	...	...	...	12	...	...	163	...	...	12	
16th „	73	Rogresso	Lussich	Do.	768	40	Constantinople	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	
17th „	74	Bussorah	Logsaide	British	1,292	26	Cordiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	107	...	210	
18th „	75	Ophir	Admjuma	Do.	847	40	Calcutta	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	20	
19th „	76	Hodeidah	Ismail	Egyptian	626	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	
19th „	77	Bellerophon	Gutrie	British	1,396	42	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	493	
19th „	78	Grazia	Scopenich	Austrian	443	20	Constantinople	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	145	
20th „	79	Koheture	Smith	British	803	20	Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	40	...	666	
23rd „	80	Gallia	Matter	France	701	26	Marseilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	651	387	
24th „	81	Princes Marie	Webber	Holland	2,794	78	Batavia	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	66	
25th „	82	Phaysant	Dunstan	British	252	22	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	
26th „	83	Zagazig	M. Khoderi	Egyptian	512	33	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	300	357	
27th „	84	Kaisser	Noori	Ottoman	1,334	50	Hodeidah	...	20	...	...	92	...	60	267	30	112	
28th „	85	Missir	Abdul Hafiz	Egyptian	478	33	Aden	...	...	...	...	70	58	...	...	...	128	
29th „	86	Yildiz	Whittles	Ottoman	465	20	Constantinople	...	...	7	...	...	...	81	90	16	194	
29th „	87	Melpomene	Malusa	Austrian	1,943	56	Trieste	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	70	110	281	
29th „	88	Palamed	Jackson	British	1,536	42	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	410	
30th „	89	Grazia	Scopenich	Austrian	443	21	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	411	634	
30th „	90	Apis	Fellner	Do.	808	36	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	22	166	
31st „	91	Chibbine	M. Hoderi	Egyptian	678	66	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	161	...	161	
1st August	92	Nedjile	H. Mahomet	Do.	466	33	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	22	475	
3rd „	93	Palinarus	Jackson	British	1,536	42	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	420	420	
3rd „	94	Hypothia	Peterson	Do.	1,300	25	Cardiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	
4th „	95	Hyeteur	Smith	Do.	803	20	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	741	
5th „	96	Lutelia	Ollemand	France	451	27	Marseilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	650	693	693	
5th „	97	Damanhour	M. Reaz	Egyptian	482	30	Suez	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	
5th „	98	Tarpidon	Chrines	British	1,591	42	London	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	417	...	343	
6th „	99	Taif	Shoemaker	Do.	879	51	Bombay	85	485	...	...	...	...	...	57	286	570	
6th „	100	Progresso	Lussick	Austrian	768	40	Aden	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	350	
7th „	101	Somali	Roy	British	223	36	Hodeidah	...	...	...	...	173	50	...	...	...	223	
7th „	102	Jona	Saunders	Do.	589	25	Constantinople	...	...	20	...	...	...	290	270	6	586	
7th „	103	Malek	Croft	Do.	1,054	35	Bussorah	...	...	306	161	...	...	...	...	...	467	
8th „	104	Yildiz	Whittles	Ottoman	478	28	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	729	...	736	
8th „	105	Zagazig	M. Denier	Egyptian	512	33	Do.	...	...	50	...	...	...	102	590	...	742	
9th „	106	Nedjile	Rayd	British	1,738	80	Cardiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	120	524	
10th „	107	Djanik	Fayak	Ottoman	668	45	Constantinople	...	...	65	...	...	...	425	32	...	522	
10th „	108	Baghdad	Roy	British	1,104	25	Cardiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	214	
10th „	109	Malacca	Jorjolson	Zanzibar	1,045	54	Zanzibar	...	300	40	700	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	
10th „	110	Invertay	Leighton	British	827	20	Bussorah	...	...	207	159	...	...	...	...	...	366	
11th „	111	Grazia	Seopenich	Austrian	443	21	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706	...	706	
11th „	112	Hodeidah	M. Berton	Egyptian	626	33	Aden	...	...	...	...	210	185	...	...	...	395	

List of Pilgrims who arrived at Jeddah by the Sea during the Haj Season of 1886-87—concld.

Dates.	Serial number.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Port of departure.	Nationality of Pilgrims.									Total.	Remarks.
								Javanese.	Indians.	Persians.	Arabs.	Yamenese.	Soudanese.	Ottoman and Syrians.	Egyptians.	Magrabins.		
1887.																		
12th August	113	Kohetare	Smith	British	803	20	Suakim	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	33	
12th „	114	Missir	Abdulhafiz	Egyptian	465	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	601	...	619	
13th „	115	Mobile	Doert	British	917	52	Bombay	...	485	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	505	
15th „	116	Calipo	Rizogono	Austrian	1,092	45	Constantinople	...	...	150	...	...	...	100	363	25	638	
15th „	117	Apis	Fellner	Do.	808	38	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	69	
15th „	118	Gallia	Mathi	France	701	26	Yambo	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	195	
16th „	119	Merka	Ahmed	Zanzibar	1,029	89	Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	250	
16th „	120	Damanhour	M. Riad	Egyptian	482	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	400	...	670	
17th „	121	Atlantic	Mussich	British	993	37	Engli M. N.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	
18th „	122	Chibbine	M. Hoderi	Egyptian	678	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	...	577	
18th „	123	Kohetare	Smith	British	803	20	Yambo	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	
18th „	124	Yildiz	Whittles	Ottoman	478	28	Suez	...	...	150	...	...	...	120	443	...	713	
19th „	125	Bangalore	Baldwin	British	1,310	83	Bombay	...	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	
19th „	126	Dido	F. Bunich	Austrian	773	34	Calcutta	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
19th „	127	Gorgi	Miller	British	1,111	26	Bussorah	...	...	219	151	...	...	...	...	...	370	
20th „	128	Chisbe	Leirovich	Austrian	1,848	55	Bombay	...	665	...	...	378	...	...	...	...	1,043	
22nd „	129	Zagazig	M. Demir	Egyptian	512	33	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	197	...	247	
22nd „	130	Sumatra	Breeze	British	1,407	83	Bombay	60	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	
22nd „	131	Brenners	Pittaluga	Italian	666	33	Genes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	100	442	
23rd „	132	Adowa	Allen	British	1,112	53	Bombay	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	
24th „	133	Grazia	Scopenick	Austrian	443	19	Suez	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	228	104	585	
25th „	134	Nedjila	H. Mahomed	Egyptian	466	33	Aden	...	...	...	...	357	112	...	...	...	469	
25th „	135	Camelot	Daly	British	1,049	30	Singapore	431	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	535	
		Arrived by 52 Sambooks		.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,773	
		Arrived at Yambo		.....	...	...	.....	...	1	402	...	...	1	2,496	96	840	3,836	
							Total	4,968	10,824	1,696	1,833	1,759	763	6,829	9,337	6,738	46,020	

APPENDIX B.

List of Pilgrims who departed from Jeddah by Sea during the year 1887.

Dates.	Serial number.	Name of vessel.	Name of Captain.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Nationality of Pilgrims.									Total.	Destination.	Remarks.
							Javanese.	Indians.	Persians.	Arabs.	Yamenese.	Soudanese.	Ottomans and Syrians.	Egyptians.	Magrabins.			
1887.																		
21st September	1	Missir	Abdul Hafiz	Egyptian	626	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300	Suez.	
22nd „	2	Djanik	Faik Bey	Ottoman	668	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	...	...	547	Constantinople.	
22nd „	3	Bangalore	Baldwin	British	1,310	83	...	970	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	1,260	Bombay.	
22nd „	4	Yildiz	Whittles	Ottoman	478	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	...	...	580	Smyrna.	
22nd „	5	Lutetia	Oellemand	France	751	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	721	Tunis.	
23rd „	6	Calipso	Grizogomo	Austrian	1,092	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	...	...	875	Constantinople.	
23rd „	7	Chisbe	Sirovich	Do.	1,848	55	...	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	Calcutta.	
23rd „	8	Camelot	Daily	British	1,049	30	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	784	Singapore.	
24th „	9	Sumatra	Breeze	Do.	1,407	83	...	1,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	Bombay.	
24th „	10	Adowa	Allen	Do.	1,112	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	830	Tunis.	
24th „	11	Limbourg	G. Mets	Holland	1,818	48	507	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	1,022	Batavia.	
25th „	12	Atlantic	Said Bey	British	993	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	...	512	Constantinople.	
26th „	13	Zagazig	Md. Damir	Egyptian	626	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	...	...	607	Beyrute.	
26th „	14	Malaka	Yengensere	Zanzibar	1,045	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	550	Suez.	
27th „	15	Invertay	Leighton	British	827	20	...	...	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	Bussorah.	
27th „	16	Anchises	Lapage	Do.	1,304	48	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	Singapore.	
27th „	17	Princess Marie	Weber	Holland	2,794	58	518	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	753	Batavia.	
28th „	18	Brenners	Pithaluga	Italian	666	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	...	281	Constantinople.	
28th „	19	Espero	Boyanorich	Austrian	1,181	55	...	...	...	...	470	...	...	...	...	470	Hodeidah.	
29th „	20	Bussorah	Logsdail	British	1,292	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	Tunis.	
29th „	21	Dido	Numsick	Austrian	773	36	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38	Suakin.	
1st October	22	Taif	Shoemaker	British	878	51	...	612	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	862	Bombay.	
2nd „	23	Telemachus	Jones	Do.	1,421	65	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	Singapore.	
6th „	24	Lt. Fillans	Fitzgerald	Do.	2,008	87	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	Calcutta.	
7th „	25	Cuba	Hosiason	Do.	1,372	30	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	Kurrachi.	
9th „	26	Patrocles	Thompson	Do.	1,386	51	790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	790	Singapore.	
11th „	27	Stenlor	S. Milligan	Do.	1,307	53	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	Do.	
11th „	28	Kaiseriah	Tlich	Ottoman	1,334	48	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	31	Hodeidah.	
13th „	29	Malek	Croft	British	1,054	25	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	Bussorah.	
19th „	30	Neghile	Hosein Muhammad	Egyptian	466	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	66	Suez.	
21st „	31	Kaiseriah	Flitch	Ottoman	1,334	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	165	Constantinople.	
28th „	32	Wandle	Trattles	British	1,152	38	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	Masowah.	
29th „	33	Progresso	Lussich	Austrian	768	44	...	...	...	100	100	45	...	...	...	245	Aden.	
2nd November	34	Malacca	Fungenson	Zanzibar	1,044	91	...	406	40	255	...	...	...	...	...	701	Muscat.	
3rd „	35	Priam	Butley	British	1,402	42	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	Singapore.	
4th „	36	Sakaria	H. Mohamed Ali	Ottoman	880	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	280	...	821	Constantinople.	
7th „	37	Obock	Carpenter	France	1,997	28	...	...	250	150	...	...	...	...	...	400	Bussorah.	

List of Pilgrims who departed from Jeddah by Sea during the year 1887—contd.

Dates.	Serial number.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Nationality of Pilgrims.								Total.	Destination.	Remarks.
							Javanese.	Indians.	Persians.	Arabs.	Yamencse.	Soudanese.	Ottoman and Syrians.	Egyptians.	Negraibins.			
1887.																	
8th November	38	Bangalore	Fairweather	British	1,310	83		960			250				1,210	Bombay.	
10th ,,	39	Medusa	Shatega	Austrian	1,775	55		743							743	Calcutta.	
14th ,,	40	Nestore	Thompson	British	1,269	40	28	3							283	Singapore.	
16th ,,	41	Sumatra	Breeze	Do.	1,407	83		1,015	191						1,015	Bombay.	
24th ,,	42	Gorji	Miller	Do.	1,111	27									191	Bussorah.	
3rd December	43	Akbar	Baldwin	Do.	1,445	70		870							870	Bombay.	
21st ,,	44	Sappho	Shields	Do.	827	20	30								30	Singapore.	
1888.																	
11th January	45	Sumatra	Breeze	Do.	1,407	80		950							950	Bombay.	
				Per Sambooks	...	...									467		
				Total	...	...	4,604	8,329	1,214	740	1,906	108	4,108	1,196	24,373		

List of Pilgrims who departed from Yembo by Sea during the year 1887.

Dates.	Serial number.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Nationality of Pilgrims.								Total.	Destination.	Remarks.
							Javanese.	Indians.	Persians.	Arabs.	Yamencse.	Soudanese.	Ottoman and Syrians.	Egyptians.	Negraibins.			
1887.																	
14th October	1	Dido	Tomaitch	Austrian	773	34								790	790	Tunis.	
15th ,,	2	Damanheur	Riad	Egyptian	626	33								679	679	Suez.	
18th ,,	3	Gallia	Muttei	France	701	25								950	950	Tunis.	
18th ,,	4	Malacca	Yungenson	Zanzibar	1,044	94								1,051	1,051	Suez.	
19th ,,	5	Chibin	Barton	Egyptian	678	66				250				250	250	Do.	
19th ,,	6	Merka	Ahmed	Zanzibar	1,029	80								250	250	Zanzibar.	
21st ,,	7	Negbile	Muhammad Hussein	Egyptian	466	33								547	547	Suez.	
22nd ,,	8	Zagazig	Demir	Do.	678	33								892	892	Do.	
22nd ,,	9	Brenero	Pittalunga	Italian	666	31									550	550	Tanger.
22nd ,,	10	Japanese	Moore	British	1,204	57									820	820	Tripoli.
22nd ,,	11	Kaiserish	Flitch	Ottoman	1,335	48								269	269	Constantinople.
23rd ,,	12	Espero	Boyanonitch	Austrian	1,181	52			48					799	847	Do.	
27th ,,	13	Grazia	Scopinitch	Do.	443	21									813	Suez.	
28th ,,	14	Yesso	T. Trotter	British	1,381	40								206	206	Tunis.	
30th ,,	15	Kohetsru	Smith	Do.	803	21								514	514	Beyrute.	
1st November	16	Damanhour	Riad	Egyptian	625	33								522	522	Suez.	
3rd ,,	17	Misair	Hafiz	Do.	619	33								500	500	Do.	
5th ,,	18	Sakaria	Muhammad Ali	Ottoman	880	45								30	30	Do.	
				Per Sambooks	...	...								...	67	Constantinople.	
				Total	...	...			48	250	...	...	1,243	5,595	4,118	11,254	Suez.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Decline of the China Tea Trade.

The Governor-General in Council directs that the subjoined correspondence be published for general information.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 31 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 10th May, 1888.

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

Letter from Foreign Office, dated 17th March 1888, and enclosures.
Letter to Foreign Office, dated 14th April 1888.
Letter from Foreign Office, dated 19th April 1888.

I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, a copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject of the decline of the China tea trade.

No. 375-88 R.S. & C., dated 17th March, 1888.

From—Sir P. H. W. Currie, K.C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

Consul Alabaster, Canton, No. 6, dated 3rd February 1888.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a copy of a Despatch, as marked in the margin, from Her Majesty's Consul at Canton on the subject of the China tea trade.

No. 6, dated 3rd February, 1888.

From—Charles Alabaster, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton,
To—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a Despatch I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin, forwarding Minutes of a Meeting of a Committee appointed by the Merchants interested in the Tea Trade at this Port to consider what steps should be taken to prevent the further decline of the trade in Chinese teas.

No. 3, dated 3rd February, 1888.

From—Charles Alabaster, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton,
To—Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Pekin.

I have the honour to enclose, for Your Excellency's information, copy of the Minutes of a Meeting of a Committee appointed by the resident Merchants interested in the Tea Trade at this Port to consider various points in regard to the trade generally raised by the Chamber of Commerce at Foochow in correspondence with the Foreign Consuls at that Port.

Your Excellency will observe that the Committee are of opinion that unless China teas are put on an equal footing with Indian teas by the abolition of all likin and export duties—a consummation which is scarcely to be looked for,—the serious decline, if not utter extinction, of the trade is probable.

I purpose laying a copy of the Minutes before the Viceroy for his consideration, although I do not suppose that His Excellency would be prepared to lighten the present burthens under which the trade suffers, and I could scarcely ask him to go so far as the Committee suggest to remove all taxes altogether, as it may prevent any additional taxes in the shape of likin being imposed; and I am also forwarding copy of this letter and enclosure to the Foreign Office, as I understand the Foochow correspondence and letters from the Chambers of Commerce at other Ports have already been forwarded to it.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Tea Trade at Canton, held at Messrs. Deacon & Co.'s house on 26th January 1888.

PRESENT:—Messrs. E. Deacon (in the Chair), K. D. Adams, E. W. Mitchell, and R. B. Allen (Secretary to the Meeting).

Mr. F. O. Deacon was unavoidably absent.

The Chairman having read the notice convening the Meeting, invited the members of the Committee to give their views on the subject under consideration; a prolonged discussion then ensued, and it was finally decided to put the following on record as being some of the points worthy of the consideration of the Chinese authorities, unless the tea trade at Canton is to be seriously crippled, if not altogether annihilated, by the yearly increasing competition with India:—

SECTION I.—*Canton Scented Caper.*

This description of tea, of which the bulk of the Canton export consists, competes more keenly with Indian kinds than any other class of China teas, being especially useful for mixing purposes. The competition with India is now however growing so severe, and home prices have reached so low a range, that, unless some steps are shortly taken to relieve the produce of the excessive burdens of likin and export duty, a time must arrive when scented tea will cease to be an article of consumption altogether.

As regards quality, the districts from which the best descriptions of leaf arrive, being the most remote from Canton, suffer most heavily from inland taxation; and this induces Native merchants to admix inferior leaf, grown nearer to Canton, and suffering in consequence lighter dues. One of the greatest complaints, however, that buyers have to make is in respect to the large proportion of dust found in the teas. The dust should, if possible, not be sent to Canton from the districts at all, as the Peking dues have to be paid on it as well as on the whole leaf; and this, of course, increases the ultimate cost of the tea. This complaint is specially to be made about leaf arriving from the Loting and Hoyune districts.

SECTION II.—*Canton Scented Orange Pekoe.*

It may almost be said that this class (both the long and short leaf descriptions) has already been beaten out of the field by the success of Indian teas: this is amply proved by the significant fact that, during the past ten years, the export from Canton has fallen from 3,870,000 lbs. to 1,100,000 lbs. This decrease in export continues year by year; and it now seems impossible that this class of tea can regain its lost position on the London markets.

SECTION III.—*Congous.*

Of this kind, the best teas arrive from the Tayshan districts; and, as a rule there is a steady market for these in London. The only suggestion that might be made is that better quality would be obtained if growers were contented with fewer pickings during the year. Experience has shown that teas plucked in the months of August and September are deficient in every quality except "make," and the picking of the leaf in these months affects the supply as well as the quality of the autumn crop, which is the best produced from the district.

SECTION IV.—*Weights.*

It is worthy of remark that teas shipped from Canton waters invariably lose in weight on the homeward voyage, whereas those shipped from Foochow and the Northern ports always show a distinct gain. The remedy for this is in the hands of the Imperial Maritime Customs, for Native packers are prepared to allow an extra ¼lb. per box, provided no export duty is charged on it—a concession which the Imperial Maritime Customs will not grant.

SECTION V.—*General.*

The steady fall in exchange during late years has been of material assistance to the China grower, for it has enabled tea shippers to lay down their purchases in London at lower sterling prices year by year, while paying almost the same tael prices to the Chinese as formerly. The Native grower must be looked to for any improvement in manufacture or production; and as long as he feels no necessity for such improvement, it need not be expected.

The members of the Committee have read with much interest the correspondence which has already been published by the Shanghai and Foochow Chambers of Commerce relating to the decline of the China tea trade, and they heartily concur in the opinions expressed by these bodies, and consider that the only real remedy for preventing the total extinction of the trade is the abolition of all likin and export duties, so that the China article may be on the same footing as the Indian, Ceylon, and Java, all of which are free from tax.

No. 375 R.S. & C., dated 14th April, 1888.

From—J. A. GODLEY, Esq., C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, enclosing a copy of papers relative to the decline of the China tea trade at Canton.

I am to request that, if possible, this office may be furnished with a copy of the correspondence published by the Shanghai and Foochow Chambers of Commerce on the same subject, with a view to the whole being communicated to the Government of India for their information.

Dated 19th April, 1888.

From—SIR T. V. LISTER, K.C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

With reference to your letter marked 375 R.S. & C. of the 14th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, that Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin has been instructed to communicate to the Indian Government copies of the correspondence published by the Shanghai and Foochow Chambers of Commerce on the subject of the decline of the tea trade.

Sir J. Walsham has also been requested to furnish copies of these papers to the Foreign Office and as soon as they are received they will be communicated to the India Office.

Final Memorandum on the Snowfall of the cold weather, 1887-88, in Northern India.

The snowfall reports that have come to hand since the preparation of the preliminary note on the cold weather snowfall in the Himalayas and abnormal features of the weather in India during the months November 1887 to March 1888 are few in number. No reports have been received during the present season from the Darjeeling District Officer, and hence accounts of the snowfall on the Sikkhim Himalayas are not available for comparison with those of previous years.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Peshawar District states that no snow is reported to have fallen in the hills adjacent to the Yusufzai Subdivision.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, has sent the following statement of the depth of snow in the passes of his district at the end of the month of April. The depth of snow on several of the passes on the same date of last year is given for comparison :

District.	Name of Pass.	Height.	Reported depth of snow, April 30th, 1888.	Reported depth of snow, April 30th, 1887.
Kulu ...	Rotang	13,500	4 feet	7 feet.
	Hamtu	14,500	3 „	8 „
	Chandarkhani	...	5 „	...
	Barsai	...	1 foot	...
	Pushtari	...	*Nil*	...
	Bubu	10,000	4 feet	4 feet.
	Lori Achri	...	3 „	...
	Majang	...	*Nil*	...
	Baragarh	...	2 feet	...
Plach ...	Jalori	1,000	*Nil*	½ foot.
	Raghopur	...	*Nil*	...
	Namu	...	*Nil*	...
	Chul	...	1 foot	...
	Basleo	10,500	1 „	1 foot.
	Maghin	...	1 „	...
	Dindku	...	3½ feet	...
	Srikand	15,000	14 „	17 feet.
	Gargarasan	17,000	7 „	13 „
	Supakhun	...	5 „	...
	Tiratti	...	7 „	...
	Lambisigran	...	*Nil*	...
	Palbach	...	2 feet	...

The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, sends the following remarks on the depth of snow in the Kulu passes and the weather. He says :

"The Rotang Pass is not yet passable to laden animals, but sheep and travellers have crossed in large numbers during the month of April. The snow on the Bubu has probably been measured in some sheltered spot, for the pass has been open nearly the whole of the month. In Plach the Jalori and Basleo passes have been open throughout the month, and the foot of snow recorded as lying on them merely represents a sprinkling from a snowstorm which occurred at the end of April.

There were slight falls of snow down to 9,000 feet on the 1st, and again on the 24th, but not more than 2 or 3 inches fell on either occasion. The month, with the exceptions of these two days, was warm and clear. The weather in

the first week of May was broken, and several thunderstorms occurred, which reduced temperature considerably; and snow has almost certainly fallen on the higher ranges, although no reports have as yet been received."

The Reverend Mr. Ledslob, writing on the 18th of May from Leh, gives some valuable information of the stormy weather of the first week of that month in Ladakh. He says that Leh was the northern limit of the disturbed weather. Some snow fell in the valley on the 3rd and on the hills to the north. It was followed by very cold weather, and the cold was most intense on the 8th when the grass radiation thermometer fell to 9°. An extraordinary amount of snow fell as far as Purig and 4½ feet fell at Surna. The communication with Kashmir was hence interrupted for about a week.

The amount of snow on the hills in the neighbourhood does not exceed the average, and is probably under it, as Mr. Dalgleish managed to cross the passes with laden ponies between the 20th of March and the 9th of April, and traders are now coming in to Leh regularly from the north.

These additional snowfall reports confirm the conclusions given in the preliminary note. It is hence almost certain :

1st.—That the snowfall over the greater part of the Afghan mountain tract and the North-West Himalayan area has been much smaller than the normal during the past winter and up to the end of April. The same was the case to a less extent during the preceding cold weather of 1886-87. It is hence very probable that the extent and depth of snow on the Himalayas is less at present than it has been at the same date for the past five or six years. This inference is confirmed to some extent by the smaller depth of snow on the higher passes in Plach at the end of April 1888 than at the end of April 1887, and by statements which have recently appeared in the newspapers, *e.g.*, "The Indus and the Sutlej are both low this year, and the Dera Ghazi Khan and Mooltan districts are suffering in consequence." (*Pioneer* of June 6th.)

2nd.—The snowfall during the past winter in the Eastern Himalayas has been normal or (perhaps) slightly below the average.

The weather in Northern India during the past three months—March to May—has been such as usually accompanies very deficient snowfall in the Himalayas. Temperature has increased more rapidly than usually, and higher temperatures have been registered in the Punjab than for some years past. One important effect of rapidly increasing temperature in Northern India is to give rise to brief periods of general disturbance. The chief features are strong sea winds across the Bengal Coast, thunderstorms in Bengal and near the hills in Northern India, and duststorms in the plains of the Punjab and Central India. These form as it were the local expression of the disturbance. These periods rarely last for more than three or four days, and are again succeeded by fine clear weather with another burst of rapidly increasing temperature in the interior. These features have been present in an exaggerated form during the past hot weather. The southerly winds in Bengal were unusually strong in April and May, and almost increased to a gale on several occasions. Hot weather thunderstorms and hailstorms have been more numerous and more violent than for many years, and have in several cases developed into tornadoes, comparable in destruction to life and property with the whirlwinds that occur in the summer in the south-western districts of the Mississippi Valley in the United States.

Finally the pressure anomalies or variations from the normal are also such as accompany diminished snowfall in the mountain districts of Northern India. The pressure anomalies of May are identical in character and almost identical in amount with those of the month of April, described in the preliminary note. This shows that they are remarkably persistent, and due to some large and permanent cause. They are thus one expression of the meteorological conditions prevailing in India immediately antecedent to the advance of the south-west monsoon current of the present year, and hence indicate partially, if not entirely, the modifications that current will undergo during its advance into and prevalence over India.

The following are the chief anomalies of the month of May :

1st.—Pressure was slightly below the average over India.

2nd.—Pressure was, relatively to the general state, locally in defect in Burmah, Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab,

and the greater part of Rajputana and Sind. The deficiency was slight on the Burmese, Bengal, and Sind Coasts, and increased from the coast to East Assam in one direction and to the Punjab in the other. The following gives the anomalies in thousandths of an inch:

	Anomaly.
Tounghoo	— 6
Calcutta	— 6
Dhubri	— 26
Sibsagar	— 38
Saugor Island	— 9
Allahabad	— 18
Agra	— 16
Lahore	— 49
Peshawar	— 81

There is a local area of slightly different pressure relatively to neighbouring districts in North and Central Behar.

3rd.—Pressure is relatively in excess over the greater part of the Peninsula. This excess is greatest and large in the West Deccan and Central Provinces, as is shown by the following:

Belgaum	+ 46
Poona	+ 39
Sholapur	+ 50
Bellary	+ 58
Malegaon	+ 48
Akola	+ 31
Nagpur	+ 40
Jubbulpur	+ 41

The excess is less in the Bombay Coast districts than it was in April, and it is slightly greater in the Deccan.

The variations are thus in many respects similar to those of last year. The chief differences are that the excess pressure in the Deccan extends this year into the Central Provinces, and is somewhat more strongly marked, and that there is this year a largish deficiency of pressure in Assam and probably North Bengal, where last year there was a slight excess.

Hence, in the absence of information respecting the conditions on the sea area whence the current advances, the conclusions given in the preliminary note appear to require little or no modification. They are as follows:

1st.—The low pressure which at present obtains over Northern India from East Bengal to the Punjab and increases in amount westwards, favours the early establishment of the Bengal current over Bengal and the Gangetic Valley, to which it will probably give normal or abundant rain.

2nd.—The distribution of pressure in Southern India (more especially in the West Deccan and Central Provinces) is such as is usually associated with delay in the establishment of the monsoon on the Bombay Coast, and with diminished rainfall in the Bombay Deccan.

3rd.—The unfavourable conditions in Southern India accompany favourable conditions in North-West India as was the case last year. It is hence not probable that the monsoon rainfall in the Deccan and Central Provinces will be largely reduced below its normal amount.

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of the high pressure conditions in the West Deccan, indications are favourable for a strong and early monsoon.

It may be added that the presence of the high pressure area in the Central Provinces will probably cause the cyclonic storms of the rains to advance along a westerly track further to the north than usual.

JOHN ELIOT,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla the 9th June, 1888.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, June 4th, 1888.

During the past week the weather in Southern India and in Burmah, that is the regions which last week were within the influence of the feeble monsoon currents which were affecting the southern parts of the Indian region, has remained almost unchanged, damp, warm weather, with occasional showers having been reported; but over Northern India there has taken place a slow and gradual, but very important change. The week opened with an excessively high temperature over the whole of North-Western and Central India, but after the 28th the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere steadily rose, and as it did so the heat was mitigated and the day temperatures quickly fell. At the close of the week the weather had a very unsettled appearance. A small cyclonic storm was forming over the centre of the Bay, and as the rains of Upper India are usually ushered in through the medium of one of these disturbances, the general appearance of the weather on the morning of the 3rd favoured the idea of a strong rush of monsoon winds at least in Bengal and that part of India.

On the morning of the 28th there existed, as was the case at the close of the previous week, large pressure differences between Southern and Northern India. The barometer was lowest in the Punjab and highest in Tenasserim, but an arm of relatively low pressure extended south-eastward across Bundelkhand to Chutia Nagpur. This distribution was accompanied with westerly and north-westerly winds in Western and Central India, southerly winds on the West Coast of the Bay, and easterly winds in Bengal and along the foot of the hills. With this extension of easterly winds over Northern India the humidity rose and temperature fell. The previous day had been the hottest experienced for some years in Upper India, the maximum temperature rising to 123° at Jacobabad, to 118° at Sirsa, and to 117·5° at Jhansi and Dera Ismail Khan. In Southern India, Burmah, Lower Bengal, and Assam slight rain had fallen, and the temperature in those regions was not excessive. On the 29th conditions were similar to, but more developed than those on the 28th. There was a larger barometric difference between Southern and Northern India, and the accompanying winds were in many cases stronger. At Galle and Colombo the wind was blowing with almost full monsoon strength, and the easterly current over Northern India was more developed than on the preceding day. Humidity had still further increased at several stations, and the rainfall area had extended. Rain was reported from almost every station in Southern India and in Burmah, as well as from Assam, Bengal, the east of the North-West Provinces, and the hill stations in the North-Western Himalayas. In Upper India the rainfall accompanied dust and thunderstorms. Temperature had fallen, except over the Central parts of India and of the Peninsula, and the sky was exceedingly cloudy in Bengal and the south of the Peninsula. On the 30th the distribution of pressure, the circulation of the winds, and the rainfall were generally similar to those reported on the 29th, except that the wind had shifted to North in Lower Bengal and precipitation had ceased in the east of the North-West Provinces. Temperature changes were somewhat irregular, though there had been a fall on the West Coast, in the Deccan, Bengal, and Behar. The maxima were still high in North-Western India, the highest recorded being 121·5° at Jacobabad, 117·4° at Sirsa, 115° at Jhansi, and 114° at Nagpur. The Chart on the morning of the 31st showed that a small shallow area of depression had been formed over the North-West Provinces, and that gradients were less steep over North-Western India. The winds were less regular in Upper India than for some days previously, but the rainfall in the Punjab had increased somewhat. In Southern India, on the contrary, the area of rainfall had decreased, and was almost confined to the West Coast. In Burmah, Assam, and Bengal slight rain continued to fall generally. Temperature had decreased very quickly in the Punjab. On June 1st the difference of pressure between the South and North had again increased. Pressure was lowest in the Punjab, relatively low within a tongue of low readings running south-eastward from Jeypore to Raipur, and high over the south of the Bay. The winds were strong on the Ceylon and West Coasts, but were even weaker and more irregular in Northern India than on the previous day. Rain had still further decreased. It

had ceased in Arakan and Bengal, and almost ceased in Southern India. The only regions from which falls were reported were a few stations in Travancore and Ceylon, from the shores of the Gulf of Martaban, from Assam, and from the North-West Provinces. The amounts were almost everywhere small. Temperature had very generally fallen, except in Southern India and parts of Bengal, where the cessation of rainfall had resulted in a rise. The maxima were very generally lower than for some days past, the highest being 117° at Jacobabad and 112° at Raipur. The Chart of the following day (June 2nd) showed large and important changes in barometric pressure, perhaps the most important being the tendency to the formation of a barometric depression over the centre of the Bay. Very strong winds were blowing at Colombo, and the winds on the Pegu Coast had shifted round to East. Rain in small or moderate amounts had fallen round the upper part of the Bay, in parts of Bengal and Assam, and in the Punjab and the North-West and Central Provinces. On the Malabar Coast a fall of 3½ inches was reported. The humidity of the air was high, more especially in Northern India, where the weather was about as damp as during the rains. Temperature had fallen over Northern and Central India. On the 3rd the Chart showed that a small cyclonic storm had been formed to the north-west of the Andamans. Gradients were steep to the southward of this storm, but pressure was very uniform throughout Northern India. The wind was rather strong and cyclonic on the Burmah Coast, and the weather was probably squally and stormy over the centre and south of the Bay. Temperature was nowhere excessive, and in the Punjab and North-West Provinces was very cool for the time of year. Rain was falling in Burmah, Lower Bengal, Assam, in the south of the Peninsula, and in parts of the Punjab.

The rainfall return of the past week shows that the rainfall area is extending. In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab—indeed over nearly the whole of North-Western and a large part of Central India—there was no rain last week, while the present return shows very fair rain over the whole of that region. In Lower Burmah the amounts are generally lighter than they were last week, but the rainfall has extended well into Upper Burmah, where copious showers have fallen. Of the districts in Lower Burmah, Amherst received the largest rainfall, 8½ inches, followed by Moulmein with 6½ inches, and Rangoon and Pegu with about 4 inches. In the Upper Provinces, Shwegyin reports 8 inches as the total for the head-quarters station, and an average of 4½ inches for the district. The districts of Yamethin, Kyauksé, and Yeu also had an average rainfall varying between 2½ and 3 inches, so that the rainfall of Burmah may be considered to be progressing favourably. In Assam there was heavy and continuous rain throughout the week. In the Cachar district the average fall exceeded 1 inch a day. At Cherrapungi the week's fall amounted to nearly 13 inches. In Bengal rain apparently fell in almost all districts, and in some of them, more particularly in North and East Bengal, the week's fall was large. In Tipperah one station had a fall of 11 inches, and the average of the district was 5½ inches; in Mymensingh one station received 13 inches, and the average of the district was 6½ inches. In North Bengal the falls were rather lighter, but Dinagepore received 9 inches and Bogra 5 inches. In Behar the rainfall was heavy, largely exceeding the normal average. In the North-West Provinces, as mentioned above, rather heavy and fairly constant showers characterised the weather. In consequence nearly every district reports rainfall, and the average of the week, as well as the average up to date, generally exceeds the normal. The heaviest falls of rain were in the more eastern districts.

In the Punjab the rain was not so heavy as in the North-West Provinces. It fell very generally throughout the eastern districts, and light showers were also reported from many districts in the north and west.

Malabar had constant rain. The average of the district was 1 inch per diem, but Tellicherry had nearly 2 inches per diem. In Bombay the rainfall was deficient. Some places on the West Coast and in the Deccan had fairly heavy rain, but on the whole the rainfall, both for the week and for the season, is short of the average. In the northern parts of the Presidency there was no rain.

The Berars appear to have had no rain, and the Central Provinces only slight local showers. In Madras the rainfall was general and well distributed, but except in the south there were no heavy falls of rain, and even in the south little that calls for remark. In the Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and Nilgiris districts maximum falls exceeding 4 inches are reported, but the district averages are small, and as a whole the seasonal totals are deficient.

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 29th to June 4th, 1888.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District.		Minimum in District.		Average in District.	Normal average District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 1st May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 1st May to 4th June.	Variation.
		29	30	31	1	2	3	4		Amount.		Amount.							
Burmah ...	Tavoy ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	8·32	—8·32	5·69	18·27	—12·58
	Moulmein ...	0·08	3·24	0·76	0·02	0·47	1·96	0·12	6·65	...		...		6·65	?	?	26·53	?	?
	Amherst ...	0·76	0·02	0·47	1·96	0·12	1·66	1·26	6·25	10·49		6·25		8·37	8·11	+0·26	24·75	20·01	+4·74
	Rangoon ...	0	0	0·30	0	0·40	1·30	1·87	3·87	...		...		3·87	3·70	+0·17	6·71	10·25	—3·54
	Pegu ...	0	0	0	0·29	0·05	3·72	0·15	4·21	...		...		4·21	?	?	8·76	?	?
	Bassein ...	0	0·42	0·45	0	0	0	0·95	1·82	...		...		1·82	4·75	—2·93	4·24	10·00	—5·76
	Henzada ...	0	0·50	0	0	0	1·20	0	1·70	1·70		0·25		0·19	4·15	—3·96	2·95	8·65	—5·70
	Tharrawaddy ...	0	0·40	0	0·02	0·08	0·07	0·12	0·69	0·73		0·11		0·51	?	?	1·50	?	?
	Shwegyin ...	0·20	0	0·06	0	2·65	5·02	0·17	8·10	8·10		0·65		4·61	6·20	—1·59	5·44	12·75	—7·31
	Tounghoo ...	0	0	0	0·72	0·01	0·18	0	0·91	...		...		0·91	2·59	—1·68	3·06	6·38	—3·32
	Prome ...	0	0	0	0	0·02	0·24	0·33	1·59	1·59		0·90		1·26	2·20	—0·94	2·96	5·38	—2·42
	Thayetmyo ...	0·02	0	0	0·02	0·02	0	0·40	1·44	...		...		1·44	1·90	—0·46	2·70	4·88	—2·18
	Minbu ...	0·11	0	0·42	0	0	0·50	0	1·03	...		...		1·03	?	?	2·02	?	?
	Pyinmana ...	0	0·70	0	0	0	0	0·04	0·74	...		...		0·74	?	?	1·45	?	?
	Yamethin ...	0	0	0	0·19	0·20	2·89	0	3·28	...		...		3·28	?	?	4·03	?	?
	Meiktila ...	0	0	0·07	0	0	1·40	0·01	1·48	...		...		1·48	?	?	1·84	?	?
	Upper Chindwin ...	1·05	0	0	0·10	?	?	?	? 1·15	...		...		? 1·15	?	?	...	?	?
	Lower " ...	0·02	0	0	0	0·02	?	0	0·13	...		...		0·13	?	?	...	?	?
	Taungdwingyi ...	0	0	0	0	0	0·09	0	0	0		0		0	?	?	0	?	?
	Pagan ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...		...		0·10	?	?	1·48	?	?
	Myingyan ...	0	0·06	0	0·39	0	0·81	0	1·26	...		...		1·26	?	?	2·10	?	?
	Kyauksé ...	0·22	0·12	0·16	0·07	0·16	0·17	1·71	2·61	...		...		2·61	?	?	7·12	?	?
	Sagaing ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	?	?	0	?	?

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 29th to June 4th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District. Amount.	Minimum in District. Amount.	Average in District.	Normal Average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 4th June.	Variation.
Burmah—*contd.*	Mandalay ...	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·08	0	0·13	...	...	0·13	?	?	0·63	?	?
	Shwebo	0	0	0	0·77	0	0·13	0·01	0·91	...	...	0·91	?	?	1·88	?	?
	Yeu	0	0	1·92	0	0	0	0·65	2·57	0	0	2·57	?	?	2·89	?	?
	Bhamo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	2·16	?	?
	Akyab	0·27	0·77	0·24	0·86	0·08	0·21	0·11	2·54	2·54	1·59	2·13	8·65	—6·52	6·68	16·96	—10·28
Assam	Sylhet	0·62	0·68	1·16	3·04	0·65	0	0·22	6·37	...	...	6·37	5·45	+0·92	13·03	17·41	—4·38
	Cachar	0·44	2·05	2·22	0·36	2·67	0	0	7·74	8·40	6·51	7·55	3·55	+4·00	17·68	11·53	+6·15
	Sibsagar	0·43	0·65	0·06	0·31	0	0	0·10	1·55	1·69	1·55	1·62	2·01	—0·39	7·23	6·93	+0·30
	Lakhimpur ...	0·24	0·04	0·14	2·61	0	0	0·61	3·64	3·64	1·22	2·43	2·45	—0·02	9·08	8·44	+0·64
	Nowgong ...	0·64	0·15	0·32	0·03	0·03	0·30	0	1·47	...	...	1·47	1·87	—0·40	6·40	6·19	+0·21
	Darrang	0·72	0	1·52	0	0	0	0	2·24	2·24	1·50	1·87	1·93	—0·06	4·32	6·41	—2·09
	Kamrup	0	0·19	0·47	0·02	0	0	0·01	0·69	1·35	0·21	0·75	1·93	—1·18	7·42	6·41	+1·01
	Goalpara	0·31	0·14	0·59	0·58	0 02	0	5·13	6·77	6·77	5·79	6·28	4·34	+1·94	13·57	11·16	+2·41
	Khasia and Jaintia Hills	0·48	0·37	0·08	1·14	0·62	0·34	0·27	3·30	12·83	3·30	7·46	2·84	+4·62	14·87	8·56	+6·31
Bengal	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·68	?	?	8·09	?
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·05	?	?	8·20	?
	Tipperah	2·07	0·95	1·15	0·30	0·86	0	0	5·33	10·95	2·47	5·59	2·82	+2·77	8·75	6·56	+2·19
	Backergunge ...	0·09	0·50	0	0	0·05	0·06	0	0·70	1·19	0·42	0·74	2·52	—1·78	1·03	5·83	—4·80
	Fareedpur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0·14	0	0·14	1·06	0·14	0·46	2·00	—1·54	2·64	5·86	—3·22
	Dacca	0	0·38	0	0·14	0	0	0	0·52	1·52	0·52	0·90	2·24	—1·34	3·82	5·53	—1·71
	Mymensingh ...	0·06	1·17	3·07	0·88	1·24	1·32	0	7·74	12·85	2·18	6·56	2·35	+4·21	15·59	6·28	+9·31
	Khoolna	0	0	0	0	0·31	0·97	0·21	1·49	1·49	0·66	1·01	1·50	—0·49	1·98	4·02	—2·04

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 29th to June 4th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District. Amount.	Minimum in District. Amount.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 4th June.	Variation.
Bengal—*contd.*	Jessore	0·09	0·07	0·08	0	0·04	1·25	0·80	2·33	2·33	0·04	0·92	1·70	—0·78	2·43	4·81	—2·38
	24-Pergunnahs ...	0·06	0·63	0·03	0·14	0	0	0·54	1·40	2·03	0·91	1·48	1·70	—0·22	2·68	3·82	—1·14
	Nuddea	0	0·15	0	0	0	1·94	0	2·09	2·09	0·50	1·40	1·79	—0·39	1·67	4·43	—2·76
	Midnapur ...	0·06	0·80	0·24	0·50	0	0	0	1·60	2·70	1·60	2·00	1·23	+0·77	3·98	2·84	+1·14
	Howrah	0·86	0·01	1·41	0·01	0·10	0	0	2·39	2·39	2·15	2·27	1·63	+0·64	3·54	3·48	+0·06
	Hooghly	0·01	0·92	0	0·01	0	0	1·70	2·64	3·03	1·97	2·55	1·50	+1·05	4·30	3·33	+0·97
	Bankoora ...	0	0	0	0	0	1·97	0	1·97	1·97	0·48	1·22	1·64	—0·42	2·77	2·94	—0·17
	Burdwan	0	0·40	0	0·03	0	0	0·03	0·46	2·28	0	0·95	1·14	—0·19	1·94	2·84	—0·90
	Beerbhoom ...	0·05	0	0·09	0	0	0	0·04	0·18	0·77	0·15	0·33	0·91	—0·58	1·62	2·26	—0·64
	Moorshedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·34	...	...	3·50	...
	Pubna	0·13	0	0	0	0·29	0	0·04	0·46	2·50	0·46	1·48	1·59	—0·11	6·41	5·10	+1·31
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	...	...	4·02	...
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·81	...	...	2·41	...
	Dinagepore ...	0·08	2·68	3·80	2·00	0	0·44	0·05	9·05	9·05	1·67	4·69	1·79	+2·90	8·02	4·30	+3·72
	Bogra	0·02	2·60	1·00	0	0·45	0·95	0	5·02	5·87	1·94	4·41	1·91	+2·50	10·06	5·46	+4·60
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·10	...	...	8·83	...
	Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·01	...	...	11·10	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	0·18	0·22	0·17	0·13	0	0	0	0·70	7·19	0·70	2·56	2·99	—0·43	5·81	9·11	—3·30
	Darjeeling ...	0·45	0·14	0·27	0·66	0·81	0·17	0·20	2·70	2·13	1·03	1·95	2·59	—0·64	2·58	7·42	—4·84
Orissa	Pooree	0	0	0	2·35	0·11	0	0	2·46	2·50	0·42	1·46	0·78	+0·68	1·60	2·02	—0·42
	Cuttack	0	0	1·44	0	0·21	0	0	1·65	1·65	0·88	1·24	1·48	—0·24	2·47	2·73	—0·26
	Balasore	0	0	0·73	0·18	0	0·19	0	1·10	3·98	1·10	2·54	1·15	+1·39	5·48	2·87	+2·61

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 29th to June 4th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District.	Minimum in District.	Average in District.	Normal Average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 4th June.	Variation.
		29	30	31	1	2	3	4		Amount.	Amount.						
Chota Nagpur ...	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	...	...	2·63	...
	Manbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	...	2·30	...
	Lohardugga ...	0·86	0·51	0	0·39	0	0	0	1·76	...	...	1·76	0·54	+1·22	1·89	1·33	+0·56
	Hazaribagh ...	0	0·28	0·02	0	0	0	0	0·30	0·63	0·30	0·47	0·76	—0·29	2·16	1·79	+0·37
Behar	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	2·38	...
	Monghyr ...	0	1·38	0·33	0	0·17	0	0	1·88	3·00	1·25	1·93	0·43	+1·50	3·12	1·44	+1·68
	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	1·36	...
	Patna	0	0·63	0	0·14	0·27	0	0	1·04	2·00	0·80	1·46	0·40	+1·06	1·46	1·26	+0·20
	Shahabad ...	0	0	0·40	0	0	0·62	0	1·02	1·02	0·23	0·51	0·23	+0·28	0·51	0·63	—0·12
	Purneah	0	1·90	0·60	0·35	0	0	0	2·85	4·51	2·85	2·45	0·85	+1·60	4·72	3·05	+1·67
	Bhaugalpur ...	1·03	0·89	0	0·20	0	0	0	2·12	6·12	0·41	3·09	0·71	+2·38	5·26	1·96	+3·30
	Darbhanga ...	0	0·79	0·69	0	1·77	0	0	3·25	4·29	3·45	3·66	0·53	+3·13	4·60	1·38	+3·22
	Mozufferpore ...	0	1·03	0	0	1·10	0	0	2·13	1·85	1·69	1·89	0·40	+1·49	2·32	1·26	+1·06
	Saran	0	1·04	0	0·02	0·59	0	0	1·65	1·65	0·70	1·18	0·42	+0·76	1·26	1·05	+0·21
	Champarun ...	0	0·60	0·16	0	0	0·80	0	1·56	2·70	0·36	1·42	0·70	+0·72	3·20	1·81	+1·39
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Gorakhpur ...	0	0·50	0	0	0·30	0	0	0·80	1·90	0·80	1·22	0·30	+0·92	1·58	0·98	+0·60
	Balia	0	0·09	0	0	0·52	0	0	0·61	1·60	1·30	1·17	0·25	+0·92	1·17	0·58	+0·59
	Azimgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·67	...
	Ghazipur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1·04	1·04	1·10	0·30	0·73	0·22	+0·51	0·83	0·52	+0·31
	Benares	0	1·40	0	0	1·26	0	0	2·66	2·50	0·75	1·97	0·16	+1·81	1·97	0·37	+1·60
	Mirzapur ...	0	0	0	0	0·25	0	0	0·25	0·60	0	0·27	0·17	+0·10	0·27	0·40	—0·13
	Jaunpur	0	1·05	0	0	0·63	0	0	1·68	...	...	1·68	0·26	+1·42	1·80	0·61	+1·19

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 29th to June 4th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District.	Minimum in District.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 4th June.	Variation.
		29	30	31	1	2	3	4		Amount.	Amount.						
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*	Basti	0	0·40	0	0	1·60	0	0	2·00	2·40	1·90	2·06	0·25	+1·81	2·46	0·81	+1·65
	Gonda	1·57	0	0	0·18	0	0	0·30	2·05	2·50	1·00	1·85	0·25	+1·60	1·85	0·81	+1·04
	Fyzabad	0	0·90	0	0	0·85	0	0	1·75	1·90	0·80	1·32	0·20	+1·12	1·32	0·89	+0·43
	Sultanpur ...	0	0·22	0	0	0·99	0	0	1·21	1·80	1·21	1·13	0·14	+0·99	1·13	0·62	+0·51
	Pertabgarh ...	0·15	0	0	1·05	0	0	0	1·20	1·60	0·70	1·17	0·18	+0·99	1·17	0·30	+0·87
	Rai Bareilly ...	0	0	0	0	0·69	0	0	0·69	1·50	0·69	0·97	0·06	+0·91	1·07	0·27	+0·80
	Unao	0	0	0	0	0	0·42	1·40	1·82	1·90	0·50	1·28	0·10	+1·18	1·28	0·46	+0·82
	Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0·13	0	0	0·13	0·12	0·09	0·11	0·15	—0·04	0·11	0·69	—0·58
	Barabanki ...	0	0	0·45	0	0	0	0	0·45	2·00	0·45	1·09	0·15	+0·94	1·09	0·69	+0·40
	Bahraich	0·76	0	0	0·44	0	0	0	1·20	0·95	0·50	0·88	0·32	+0·56	1·11	1·05	+0·06
	Kheri	0·09	0	0	0·14	0	0	0	0·23	0·23	0	0·08	0·23	—0·15	0·25	0·74	—0·49
	Sitapur	0	0	1·29	0	0	0·13	0	1·42	1·29	0·40	1·00	0·23	+0·77	1·52	0·74	+0·78
	Hardoi	0	0	0	0	0·51	0	0	0·51	1·00	0·60	0·73	0·09	+0·64	0·73	0·39	+0·34
	Allahabad ...	0	0	0	0	0·20	0	0	0·20	0·90	0·10	0·33	0·09	+0·24	0·33	0·15	+0·18
	Banda	0	0·12	0	0	0	0	0	0·12	0·60	0·20	0·12	0·12	0	0·12	0·20	—0·08
	Fatehpur	0	0·90	0	0	1·06	0	0	1·96	1·96	0·10	1·00	0·12	+0·88	1·00	0·20	+0·80
	Hamirpur ...	0	0·08	0	0	1·03	0	0	1·11	1·11	0	0·24	0·09	+0·15	0·24	0·15	+0·09
	Cawnpur	0	0·07	0	0	1·16	0	0	1·23	1·70	0·20	0·83	0·22	+0·61	0·83	0·49	+0·34
	Jalaun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·15	—0·15
	Etawah	0	0	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·10	1·85	0·10	0·50	0·22	+0·28	0·50	0·49	+0·01
	Farukhabad ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·75	0·01	0·15	0·27	—0·11	0·15	0·60	—0·45
	Mainpuri	0	0	0	0	0·25	0	0	0·35	0·50	0	0·31	0·22	+0·09	0·31	0·49	—0·18

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 19th to June 4th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District.	Minimum in District.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 28th May.	Variation.
		29	30	31	1	2	3	4		Amount.	Amount.						
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*concld.*	Agra ...	0·30	0	0	0·24	0	0	0	0·54	0·54	0·20	0·30	0·35	—0·05	0·31	0·77	—0·46
	Jhansi ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·22	—0·22	0	0·31	—0·31
	Lalitpur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·10	0	0·02	0·48	—0·46	0·02	0·68	—0·66
	Mainpuri ...	0	0·13	0	0	0·22	0	0	0·35	0·80	0·10	0·36	0·25	+0·11	0·39	0·55	—0·16
	Aligarh ...	0	0	0	0·52	0·09	0	0	0·61	0·80	0·20	0·46	0·25	+0·21	0·46	0·55	—0·09
	Etah ...	0	0	0	0	0·39	0·07	0	0·46	0·46	0·02	0·13	0·25	—0·12	0·13	0·55	—0·42
	Budaun ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·21	—0·21	0	0·42	—0·42
	Shahjahanpur ...	0	0	0	0·80	0	0	0	0·80	0·80	...	0·80	0·45	+0·35	0·80	0·90	—0·10
	Pilibhit ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2·50	2·50	8·00	2·00	3·13	0·45	+2·68	3·27	0·90	+2·37
	Bareilly ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1·00	...	0·14	0·36	—0·22	0·14	0·72	—0·58
	Moradabad ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·42	—0·42	0	0·84	—0·84
	Bijnor ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·10	0·00	0·02	0·14	—0·12	0·04	0·55	—0·51
	Bulandshahr ...	0	0	0	0·22	0·65	0·49	0	1·36	1·00	0·20	0·84	0·12	+0·72	1·13	0·46	+0·67
	Meerut	0	0	0·03	0·07	0	0·06	0·05	0·21	1·20	0·21	0·67	0·15	+0·52	0·67	0·59	+0·08
	Muzaffarnagar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·10	...	0·10	0·17	—0·07	0·10	0·68	—0·58
	Dehra Dun ...	0	0·38	0	0·52	0	0	0	0·90	0·90	0·10	0·50	?	?	0·57	?	?
	Kumaun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	?	?	0	?	?
Punjab	Gurgaon	0	0·40	0	0·20	0·20	0·20	0·30	1·30	1·30	0·40	1·00	0·09	+0·91	1·28	0·40	+0·88
	Rohtak	0	0	0·40	1·00	0·10	0	0·50	2·00	1·30	0·80	1·32	0·11	+1·21	1·47	0·51	+0·96
	Delhi	0	0	0	0·37	0·43	0·12	1·03	1·95	1·95	0·60	0·85	0·09	+0·76	1·25	0·38	+0·87
	Karnal	0	0·30	0	0·66	0	0	0	0·96	0·96	0	0·31	0·13	+0·18	0·31	0·57	—0·26
	Hissar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·18	0·18	0·38	0·05	0·15	0·11	+0·04	0·25	0·51	—0·26

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 19th to June 4th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station.							Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District.	Minimum in District.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 4th June.	Variation.
		29	30	31	1	2	3	4		Amount.	Amount.						
Punjab—*contd.* ...	Umballa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·60	—0·60
	Simla	0·03	0·26	0	0	0·84	0	0	1·13	1·13	...	1·13	?	?	1·31	?	?
	Kangra	0	0	0	0	0	0·50	0	0·50	1·40	0	0·53	?	?	0·53	?	?
	Ludhiana ...	0	0	0	0	0	0·26	0	0·26	0·87	0·53	0·55	0·15	+0·40	0·55	0·70	—0·15
	Jullundur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0·33	0	0·33	0·33	0·10	0·22	0·11	+0·11	0·22	0·49	—0·27
	Hoshiarpur ...	0	0	0	0	0·83	0	0	0·83	0·83	0·02	0·43	0·13	+0·30	0·43	0·59	—0·16
	Gurdaspur ...	0	0	0	0	0·27	0	0	0·27	0·27	0	0·16	0·15	+0·01	0·19	0·62	—0·43
	Amritsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·80	0·12	0·23	0·19	+0·04	0·62	0·51	+0·11
	Ferozepur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0·37	0	0·37	0·70	0·30	0·41	0·11	+0·30	0·46	0·51	—0·05
	Lahore	0	0	0	0	0	0·17	0	0·17	1·20	0·17	0·49	0·20	+0·29	0·49	0·55	—0·06
	Gujranwalla ...	0	0	0	0·30	0	0·10	0	0·40	0·60	0·20	0·42	0·16	+0·26	0·42	0·43	—0·01
	Sialkote	0	0	0	0	0·03	0·10	0	0·13	0·30	0	0·13	0·20	—0·07	0·13	0·84	—0·71
	Gujrat	0	0	0	0·10	0	0	0	0·10	0·20	0·10	0·13	0·12	+0·01	0·13	0·52	—0·39
	Jhelum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·03	0	0·01	0·10	—0·09	0·01	0·55	—0·54
	Rawal Pindi ...	0	0	0	0	0·01	0	0	0·01	1·05	0·01	0·45	0·18	+0·27	0·45	1·04	—0·59
	Peshawar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·47	—0·47
	Hazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·05	0·05	0·05	0	0·02	?	?	0·02	?	?
	Kohat	0	0	0	0	0	0·06	0	0·06	0·07	...	0·07	0·24	—0·17	0·07	0·98	—0·91
	Bannu	0	0	0	0	0·10	0	0	0·10	...	...	0·10	0·18	—0·08	0·10	0·60	—0·50
	Shahpur	0	0	0	0·40	0	0·40	0	0·80	1·70	0·30	0·77	0·23	+0·54	0·77	0·58	+0·19
	Jhang	0	0	0	0·18	0	0·73	0	0·91	0·91	0·40	0·64	0·20	+0·44	0·64	0·55	+0·09
	D. I. Khan ...	0	0	0	0·02	0·29	0	0	0·31	...	...	0·31	0·14	+0·17	0·31	0·35	—0·04

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 29th to June 4th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District. Amount.	Minimum in District. Amount.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 4th June.	Variation.
Punjab—*concld.*	D. G. Khan ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·46	—0·46
	Muzaffergarh ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·12	—0·12
	Multan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·30	0	0·08	0·03	+0·05	0·08	0·13	—0·05
	Montgomery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0·02	0	0·02	0·05	0·01	0·03	0·10	—0·07	0·03	0·26	—0·23
Malabar Coast ...	Travancore ...	0·60	0·10	1·10	0·15	0·75	8·10	1·80	12·60	13·97	2·45	6·69	6·02	+·067	12·97	13·68	—0·71
Bombay ...	S. Kanara ...	0·65	0·23	0·24	0	3·35	0·80	0·12	5·39	7·85	2·47	5·46	7·16	—1·70	7·08	12·35	—5·27
	N. Kanara ...	0·15	0	0	0	0	0·24	0·21	0·60	1·52	0 60	1·27	4·25	—2·98	2·28	5·77	—3·49
	Ratnagiri... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·25	0·25	0·25	0	0·04	4·07	—4·03	0·20	4·40	—4·20
	Colaba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·31	0·31	0·31	0	0·04	1·33	—1·29	0·04	1·69	—1·65
	Thana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	1·59	—1·59	0·06	1·77	—1·71
	Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·35	—0·35	0	0·35	0·35
	Broach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·27	—0·27	0	0·31	—0·31
	Ahmedabad ...	0	0	0	0	0	0·08	0	0·08	0·14	0·08	0·11	0·35	—0·24	0·11	0·77	—0·66
	Dharwar	0·14	0·35	0·48	0·04	0	0	0	1·01	3·61	0·15	1·51	1·35	+0·16	3·52	3·35	+0·17
	Belgaum	0·37	0·26	0·62	0	0	0	0	1·25	2·40	0·04	0·84	1·02	—0·18	2·57	2·55	+0·02
	Kolhapur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3·76	0	0·74	1·15	—0·41	1·57	2·56	—0·99
	Satara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·08	0·08	0·35	0	0·15	1·68	—1·53	1·16	2·26	—1·10
	Sholapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·37	0	0·23	1·40	—1·17	0·36	1·89	—1·53
	Poona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·68	0·68	3·31	0·23	0·61	1·26	—0·65	0·61	2·16	—1·55
	Ahmednagar ...	0	0	0	0		0·04	0	0·04	0·27	0·04	0·15	1·11	—0·96	0·32	2·11	—1·79
	Bijapur	0	0·01	0	0·08		0	0·01	0·10	1·60	0	0·52	1·05	—0·53	1·48	1·43	+0·05
	Nasik	0	0·65	0·05	0	0	0	0	0·70	0·79	0·70	0·18	0·64	—0·46	0·18	1·09	—0·91

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 29th to June 4th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District. Amount.	Minimum in District. Amount.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 4th June.	Variation.
Bombay—*contd.*	Khandeish ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·92	0	0·07	0·55	—0·48	0·11	1·00	—0·89
	Kaira	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·27	—0·27	0	0·48	—0·48
	Panch Mahals ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·27	—0·27	0	0·48	—0·48
	Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Cutch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·12	...	0	0·15	—0·15
	Kattiawar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Palanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·12	—0·12	0·01	0·54	—0·53
Berars ...	Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·35	—0·35	0	0·44	—0·44
	Amraoti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·89	—0·89	0	1·16	—1·16
	Basim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·75	—0·75	0	0·96	—0·96
	Ellichpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·59	—0·59	0	0·75	—0·75
	Wun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0·56	—0·56	0	0·69	—0·69
Central Provinces	Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·31	—0·31	0·06	0·59	—0·53
	Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·97	—0·97	0	1·17	—1·17
	Hoshangabad ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·05	0·05	0·05	...	0·02	0·23	—0·21	0·02	0·53	—0·51
	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·73	—0·73	0·07	1·01	—0·94
	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·96	—0·96	0·03	1·18	—1·15
	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·96	—0·96	0	1·18	—1·18
	Chanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·28	0	0·07	1·14	—1·07	0·08	1·75	—1·67
	Bhandara... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·80	0	0·27	1·02	—0·75	0·27	1·30	—1·03
	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·01	—1·01	0·22	1·39	—1·17
	Seoni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·42	0·42	0	0·14	0·90	—0·76	0·27	1·25	—0·98

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 29th to June 4th, 1888—contd.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District. Amount.	Minimum in District. Amount.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 4th June.	Variation.
Central Provinces—*contd.*	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·48	—0·48	0	0·61	—0·61
	Narsinghpur	0	0	0	0	0	0·04	0	0·04	0·04	0	0·01	0·23	—0·22	0·18	0·53	—0·35
	Saugor ...	0	0	0	0	0·05	0	0	0·05	0·05	...	0·05	0·19	—0·14	0·05	0·56	—0·51
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·36	—0·36
	Jubbulpur	0	0	0	0	0·03	0	0·05	0·08	0·49	0·12	0·23	0·48	—0·25	0·26	0·61	—0·35
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·64	—0·64	0·49	0·90	—0·41
	Bilaspur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·30	0·21	0·17	0·80	—0·63	0	1·20	—1·20
Rajputana and Central India.	Jodhpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·50	—0·50
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·34	—0·34
	Malwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
	Indore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·57	—0·57	0	0·92	—0·92
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·57	—0·57
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Sind	Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
	Larkhana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
	Rohri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
	Khairpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
	Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0·05	?	?
	Schewan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...
Madras	Ganjam ...	0	0	0	0·55	0	0	0	0·55	0·90	0·05	0·35	0·42	—0·07	0·65	2·31	—1·66
	Vizagapatam ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·05	0·05	2·00	0·05	0·63	0·52	+0·11	2·03	2·90	—0·87
	Godavery ...	0	0	0·10	0·64	0·05	0	0	0·79	1·20	0·20	0·65	0·91	—0·26	0·93	2·83	—1·90

Table of District Rainfall for the Week, May 29th to June 4th, 1888—concld.

Province.	District.	Daily Rainfall at Sudder Station. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total Rainfall at Sudder Station.	Maximum in District. Amount.	Minimum in District. Amount.	Average in District.	Normal average of District.	Variation.	Total Rainfall since 14th May, 1888.	Normal average Rainfall, 14th May to 4th June.	Variation.
Madras—*contd.* ...	Kistna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1·00	0	0·08	0·63	—0·55	2·52	1·92	+0·60
	Nellore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·50	...	0·07	0·19	—0·12	0·81	0·73	+0·08
	Kurnool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·34	0·34	0·34	0	0·11	0·94	—0·83	0·15	2·07	—1·92
	Bellary	0	0·05	0	0	0	0	0·08	0·13	0·08	0	0·05	0·85	—0·80	0·56	1·88	—1·32
	Anantapur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1·00	0·40	0·61	0·85	—0·24	2·43	1·88	+0·55
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·06	0·24	0·18	...	0·24	0·78	—0·54	0·24	1·73	—1·49
	N. Arcot	0	0	0	0	0	0·80	0	0·80	2·30	0·10	0·53	?	?	1·12	?	?
	Chingleput ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1·70	0	0·55	?	?	0·81	?	?
	S. Arcot	0	0	0	0	0	0·50	0	0·50	0·75	0·50	0·50	0·25	+0·25	0·96	1·34	—0·38
	Salem	0·02	0	0	0	0	0·60	0	0·62	4·45	0	1·00	1·07	—0·07	2·02	3·65	—1·63
	Trichinopoly ...	2·45	0·20	1·65	0	0	0	0	4·30	4·30	0·20	2·12	0·42	+1·70	3·64	3·02	+0·62
	Tanjore	0·40	0·30	0	0	0	0	0	0·70	3·25	0	1·20	0·20	+1·00	2·03	1·57	+0·46
	Madura	0	0·05	0	0	0	0	0	0·05	4·70	0	0·75	0·51	+0·24	1·82	1·75	+0·07
	Coimbatore ...	0·53	0	0	0	1·35	0	0	1·88	4·70	0	0·91	0·40	+0·51	2·03	1·97	+0·06
	Tinnevelly ...	0·35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·35	0·25	0	0·24	0·28	—0·04	0·65	0·96	—0·31
	Nilgiris	1·26	1·05	1·43	0	0	0·32	0·66	4·60	4·60	0·34	2·56	?	?	5·55	?	?
Mysore	Coorg	0·26	1·63	0·08	0·12	0·05	0	0·09	2·23	1·30	?	1·77	3·76	—1·99	1·77	7·41	—5·64

Simla, *4th June, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd June, 1888.*—Slight rain in most districts, but more wanted in Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Crops generally good; affected by want of rain in Vizagapatam and by insects in Coimbatore. Pasture scanty in Anantapur, North Arcot, Madura, and Salem, and decreasing in Vizagapatam and Cuddapah. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices generally rising where not stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th June, 1888.*—Rain in parts of Shikarpur, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Kathiawar. Harvesting of late crops still incomplete in parts of Hyderabad. Ploughing for next season completed in Ratnagiri, and progressing elsewhere. Sowing of early crops in progress in Kurrachee, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Colaba, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Fodder scarce in parts of Thana, Ratnagiri, and Kathiawar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th June, 1888.*—Pretty general rain all over the Province during the week. In some of the Northern and Eastern Bengal districts the falls have been rather excessive, but more rain is wanted in places in South-West Bengal and in Hazaribagh and South Bhagalpur. Cultivation is everywhere well forward, and sowings are progressing rapidly. In many places early rice and jute are already up and thriving well. Prospects of sugarcane, indigo, and other crops on the ground are generally very favourable. Spring rice harvest is still going on in some districts, with satisfactory outturn. Price of rice generally remains almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th June, 1888.*—The weather is cloudy, and storms and rain have occurred in nearly all districts. Extra crops are in good condition, and the ground is being prepared for the *kharif*. Sugarcane is doing well. Supplies are sufficient, and prices generally continue steady. The condition of cattle continues satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th June, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan. A rise in prices is reported from two districts; in others the prices are stationary or falling. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress; harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops nearly completed. *Kharif* crops, where sown, are in good condition. *Rabi* prospects and outturn are reported average. *Rabi* and fruits slightly damaged by storm at Amritsar. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder in three districts scarce; in remaining sufficient. Opium produce very small at Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th June, 1888.*—Weather cloudy and warm. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Sugarcane crops in Sambalpur damaged by scarcity of water. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd June, 1888.*—Ploughing for wet weather rice progresses. Rain fell in all districts, but in Thayetmyo in Lower Burma and in Mandalay, Sagaing, Pagan, and Lower Chindwin districts of Upper Burma the rainfall was insignificant. The price of rice has risen in Thayetmyo and Tounghoo in Lower Burma and at Yeu and Meiktela in Upper Burma; it has fallen in Prome in Lower Burma and in Kyaukse and Myingyan in Upper Burma; elsewhere the price of foodgrain is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th June, 1888.*—Weather seasonable everywhere, except in Sibsagar, where more heat is wanted for tea. Prospects of crops generally good, except in Sylhet, where much injury has been done by excessive rainfall.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th June, 1888.*—Rainfall slight in civil and military station and Bangalore district, and good in other parts. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing operations nearly completed. Outturn of harvests fair. Condition of cattle good.

Slight rainfall in Coorg during the week.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th June, 1888.*—Weather warm and sometimes cloudy. Land is under preparation for the ensuing *kharif* crop. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Scarcity of fodder in Amraoti, Akola, and Wun districts, and also in Pusad taluk in Bassein district. No marked change in prices of foodgrains.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th June, 1888.*—Slight rainfall in Indore and Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations have been started in Bhopal and Western Malwa, and completed in other Agencies. Probable outturn of harvest fair, except in Bhopal, where below average, owing to crops being damaged by hail. Agricultural stock and pasturage fairly good in Agencies, except in Bhopal and Western Malwa, where they are indifferent. Prices reported high in Bhopal this week. No change in other Agencies. Weather cloudy and close in Indore, and every prospect of monsoon approaching.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th June, 1888.*—Fair amount of rain throughout the State. Agricultural operations about to commence. No crops standing over at present. Harvests and agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady; slightly rising in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 31st May, 1888.*—Slight rain. Weather cloudy. Condition of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VI. OF 1888-89.

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 14th May, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th May, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th May, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th May, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
26th May, 1888	East Indian	1,519	10,23,057	674	1,514	9,92,617	656	64,32,752	706	60,10,828	662	...	4,21,924
26th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,46,706	208	1,664	4,22,000	254	23,41,540	224	24,18,345	242	76,805	...
26th ditto	Sindia	75	7,759	104	75	7,961	106	55,295	123	46,671	104	...	8,624
26th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,280	145	57	8,802	154	63,159	184	64,733	189	1,574	...
19th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	149	42,903	288	149	40,370	271	2,97,109	317	2,53,693	284	...	43,416
26th ditto	Dildarnagar-Gházipur	12	1,524	127	12	1,252	104	8,035	112	7,021	98	...	1,014
19th ditto	Mysore	140	9,970	71	140	12,378	89	55,659	63	62,984	75	7,325	...
26th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	642	63,149	98	850	80,826	95	3,75,686	102	4,60,564	92	91,478	...
12th ditto	Indian Midland	42	3, 02	91	136	15,816	116	25,873	98	94,898	116	69,025	...
19th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,917	47	...	...	23,419	47	23,449	...
19th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,267	63	39	2,193	61	13,783	64	12,182	56	...	1,604
19th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur Sihrámau	85	4,696	55	105	6,251	66	24,609	55	33,842	54	9,233	...
	Total	4,421	15,14,173	342	4,821	15,94,383	331	96,92,900	354	04,95,210	328	...	1,97,690
	State Lines worked by Government.												
26th May, 1888	North-Western (*c*)	2,083	4,12,899	198	2,411	4,86,583	202	25,65,285	196	30,37,675	210	4,72,390	...
19th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	17,416	387	45	17,592	391	1,12,441	398	1,02,039	378	...	10,402
19th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,099	89	125	12,371	99	73,509	98	73,927	99	418	...
19th ditto	Katni-Murwára	37	1,291	35	37	1,952	53	8,658	37	11,175	50	2,517	...
26th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*d*)	645	1,26,392	196	676	1,50,351	222	8,62,027	223	8,84,200	218	22,173	...
19th ditto	Nalhátí	27	1,646	60	27	1,911	70	10,521	64	10,791	66	270	...
19th ditto	Tirhoot	249	35,853	144	259	42,374	164	2,02,277	135	2,24,060	144	21,783	...
12th ditto	Burma	333	50,694	170	392	62,874	160	4,12,551	206	3,95,068	187	...	17,543
19th ditto	Jorhát	31	866	26	31	975	32	5,104	28	5,049	26	...	55
12th ditto	Chorra-Companyganj	7	52	7	7	32	4	380	9	324	7	...	56
	Total	3,582	6,64,183	185	4,010	7,77,015	194	42,52,753	189	47,44,248	199	4,01,495	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
19th May, 1888	Madras	831	1,69,499	204	842	1,43,032	170	10,69,958	205	9,73,757	193	...	96,201
19th ditto	South Indian	654	1,04,415	160	654	1,03,241	158	6,27,752	153	6,34,838	162	7,086	...
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	11,67,525	777	1,504	12,09,407	805	70,69,853	748	70,03,727	783	...	6,126
26th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,47,595	754	461	3,20,000	694	22,69,858	783	10,69,856	712	...	3,00,002
19th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,66,386	243	693	1,57,157	227	10,18,979	248	10,00,775	241	...	18,204
	Total	4,136	19,55,420	473	4,154	19,32,837	465	1,20,56,400	464	1,10,42,953	467	...	4,13,447
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	12,139	41,33,776	341	12,985	43,04,235	331	2,60,02,053	342	2,58,82,411	333	...	1,19,642
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,58,695	143	1,11,94,330	144	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,43,358	199	1,46,88,081	189	...	4,55,277
	Assisted Companies.												
19th May, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	54,874	146	376	62,750	167	3,03,457	128	3,21,010	142	17,553	...
26th ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	5,339	240	22	5,807	261	42,402	318	43,985	329	1,583	...
19th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,007	118	67	7,019	105	52,020	132	45,874	114	...	7,046
12th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,125	104	78	8,360	107	54,080	110	49,360	105	...	4,716
	Total	543	76,345	140	543	83,936	155	4,52,850	133	4,60,235	141	7,376	...
	Native States.												
19th May, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	43,382	209	277	25,774	93	2,09,010	160	1,84,474	133	...	24,536
26th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	3,950	67	59	3,220	55	31,619	85	22,878	65	...	8,741
26th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana Vadnagar	21	901	43	21	1,200	57	4,811	36	6,566	52	1,755	...
19th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	36,260	188	193	25,648	133	2,11,253	174	1,70,388	147	...	40,865
19th ditto	Morvi	68	4,951	73	68	6,035	89	27,156	67	34,283	84	7,127	...
19th ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,993	56	124	8,400	68	46,632	60	48,593	65	1,961	...
	Total	673	96,437	143	742	70,277	95	5,30,481	125	4,67,182	105	...	63,299

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

Simla, 7th June, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement *to the* Gazette of India *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* Part VI *of the* Gazette.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette *may receive the* Supplement *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* Supplement *and* Part VI *of the* Gazette *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine 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.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL AND 1st HALF OF MAY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 12th May and 9th June 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
1st half of April 1888.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Saháranpur	15 1½	13 14½	22 9	15 2	8 9½	8 12	11 13	13 2	17 3	18 8	13 15½	17 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	22 9	17 8	23 10½	18 8	17 3	17 8	129 0	129 0	11 4½	10 12
Farukhabad	17 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 8	...	...	26 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0
Jhánsi	14 12	14 8	24 0	19 2½	11 0	8 4	12 0	13 0	16 8	16 9½	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 13	...	...	...	...	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Allahabad	15 8	15 0	21 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 4	25 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
1st half of May 1888.																										
BOMBAY.																										
Dascrohi	11 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	17 8	20 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	17 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	160 0	32 0	25 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	5 0	14 4	16 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	*	...	...	225 0	225 0	42 0	42 0
Sandowway	...	...	...	...	16 0	26 13	18 0	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 3	37 5
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	*	*	...	...	250 0	250 0	23 3	14 7
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 7	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	20 8	...	...	...	170 0	154 4	17 0	20 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 14	13 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	27 14
Prome	12 2	12 2	...	...	9 9	10 5	11 15	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	12 7	33 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	167 9	167 9	18 10	14 0
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 6	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 9	...	...	...	247 6	247 6	18 7	17 11
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	No return received.																									
Thayetmyo	9 9	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 12	13 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 3	14 9
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	30 3
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	14 9	15 6	15 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 2	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	18 12	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 8	9 9	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	†	11 5	14 2
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	No return received.																									
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad	12 11	12 11	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 14	19 7	19 7	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 13	...	...	13 3	12 11	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Boláram	14 1	13 12	...	...	6 9½	6 9½	9 5	9 5	21 13	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	7 0
Chadarghát	12 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	11 8	10 0	12 4	11 0	10 8	10 4	12 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	36 0	37 0	...	...	12 8	13 8	..	...	16 8	15 8	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	132 0	9 0	10 0
Túmkúr	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	48 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0
Mysore	10 4	10 0	10 8	9 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	24 0	30 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	14 0	14 12	...	...	14 0	14 4	87 0	87 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	46 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 10	12 10	16 13	16 13	44 2	44 2	...	...	53 9	53 9	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	23 2	23 2	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	..	...	10 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	10 0
Chitaldroog	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	60 0	55 0	65 0	65 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0

* None in market.

† R1 per cart-load.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., BY MANAGERS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

No. 1017.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 15th June, 1888.

Read again the following paper relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State:

Home Department Resolution No. 1444, dated the 22nd October 1878.

Read also—

An Endorsement from the Public Works Department, No. 200 P.E., dated the 22nd March 1888.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Vict., Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, and in continuation of Home Department Resolution No. 1444, dated 22nd October 1878, by which Managers of State Railways were empowered to execute contracts and other instruments for supply of stores and labour on open lines of State Railways, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned classes of deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Vict., Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed by Managers of State Railways.

(*a*) Leases of houses, land or other immoveable property either by, or to the Railway, provided that the rent reserved shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 a month; leases of small branch lines of railway are excluded from this clause.

(*b*) Reconveyance of property given as security for the due performance of contracts.

(*c*) Contracts for the cartage and delivery of goods or for the collection or farming of tolls at bridges, ferries or other means of communication provided by the Railway.

(*d*) Contracts for loading and unloading goods and for other matters necessary for, or incidental to, traffic working.

(*e*) Contracts for the sale of scrap, ashes, and other surplus material.

(*f*) Agreements for the interchange of traffic with other State Railways.

(*g*) Agreements for the interchange of traffic with Private or Guaranteed Railway Companies, Tramway Companies and other carrying Companies.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department, and be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR MAY, 1888.

The relatively dry weather which prevailed during April continued into May, during which month the rainfall over by far the greater part of the country was more or less short of the average. In consequence of this absence of rain very high temperatures prevailed at times, the maxima towards the close of the month, in North-Western India, having been higher than those reported for some years past. The weather during the past May is divisable into three distinct periods. At first the large barometric differences between Northern and Southern India, which were so noticeable during the previous month, were maintained, and strong winds with much local disturbance prevailed. This condition lasted only five days, when pressure rose briskly in the North, and readings became very uniform throughout India. This condition lasted until about the 13th, when pressure again fell over Northern India and rose in the South. After this date pressure gradually recovered its former distribution, a large area of high readings overlying Southern India; while over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain pressure was much below the normal average. During the second period, *viz.*, that of uniform pressures, a small storm was formed in the south-west of the Bay, giving rather rough and unsettled weather to the south of the Peninsula.

On the 1st pressure was highest over the south of the Bay, very low in the Punjab, and relatively low over Chutia Nagpur. The winds over India had a general cyclonic movement—feeding into the low pressure areas—and both at the head of the Bay and in Western India were blowing strongly. Rain had fallen in the neighbourhoods of both low pressure areas, *viz.*, in Bengal and in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. In both cases the rainfall accompanied dust and thunderstorms. In the west of the North-West Provinces and the east of the Punjab the storms were exceptionally severe, and the hail extraordinarily large and heavy. On the 2nd and 3rd there was very little change. The low pressure over Northern India remained very strongly marked, and the thunder and duststorms severe, though the rainfall accompanying them was generally slight. On the 4th pressure showed signs of increasing in uniformity. The number of storms consequently decreased, the rainfall became lighter, and the winds fell off in strength. On the 5th this tendency towards pressure uniformity had still further increased, and the only rainfall in Northern India was reported from Sibsagar. In the south of the Peninsula some showers were received. On the 6th pressure was very uniform, and the winds light and variable. One or two slight and unimportant thundershowers were reported from Bengal. On the 7th, 8th and 9th barometric readings remained very uniform throughout India, and the winds very light. Thundershowers were not, however, infrequent in Bengal. On the 10th rain fell generally but lightly over Burmah and the south of the Peninsula, and on the 11th a small but well marked cyclonic storm was shown off the Coromandel Coast. Very heavy rain fell at Colombo, and light or moderate rain in the south of the Peninsula and in Burmah. On the 12th the cyclonic storm had advanced westward to the Coast, and the rainfall of the Carnatic had become much heavier. The Chart of the 13th showed that moderate to heavy rain was still falling over the Peninsula, but that the storm had broken up. By the next morning pressure was rising over the Peninsula and falling quickly over Northern India, so that, instead of uniform pressures, the distribution was rapidly assuming the form which it had at the commencement of the month, large differences existing between the North and South. The Chart of the 15th showed a difference of 0·4″ between the barometric readings in Ceylon and the Punjab, and strong winds with general cyclonic movements were blowing throughout the greater part of India. Slight rain had fallen in different parts of the Peninsula, but the chief rainfall was in Burmah and Assam. From this date until the close of the month the main features of the pressure distribution remained unchanged, though local modifications occurred from day to day. During the whole period pressure was lowest over

North-Western India, relatively low over the Gangetic plain and Chutia Nagpur, and high over the south of the Indian region. Westerly winds were consequently the prevailing current over Western India and the Peninsula; southerly winds over the Bay of Bengal and North-Eastern India; while calms and variable airs were reported from Upper India. On the 16th, 17th and 18th small centres of depression were formed within the low pressure area in Upper India, and thundershowers consequently occurred at several stations. These conditions recurred on the 26th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, and, as on the first occasions, were accompanied by sharp thundershowers. Over Bengal, Burmah, and Assam more or less rain was of almost daily occurrence during the latter half of the month, the strong current from the Bay bringing up much moisture.

Temperature has, perhaps, formed the chief feature of the weather during the past month, and this element has undergone large and important oscillations. On the 2nd of May it was reported that a heavy snowstorm had occurred in the Quetta District. This fall of snow was followed by a brisk decrease of temperature in the Punjab on the 4th, and in the North-Western Provinces on the 5th. On these two days the temperature of Upper India was largely below the average of the time of year. The maxima recorded in the Punjab on May the 4th and 5th were from 20° to 30° lower than the maxima on the same day last year, and over Rajputana and the greater part of Central India from 10° to 20° lower. After this cool period temperature rose almost continuously until the 16th, when it again fell and remained relatively low for three days. On the 20th it rose again generally and remained very high until the 28th, when it fell over a large part of the country. A further fall occurred on the 31st. The following table shows fairly clearly the large oscillations temperature has undergone during the month:

Stations.	Maximum Temperatures recorded on					
	4th.	5th.	16th.	17th.	27th.	31st.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Peshawar	82	88	103	94	111	108
Rawalpindi	79	87	107	92	113	104
Lahore	87	90	112	105	116	104
Sirsa	93	94	114	109	118	94
Jeypore	93	95	109	107	113	107
Multan	90	94	112	110	117	108
Jacobabad	97	100	116	111	123	117
Jhansi	99	101	113	110	118	112
Agra	95	98	113	110	115	108
Roorkee	91	93	112	106	110	101

As mentioned above, the rainfall during the past month has been largely defective over the greater part of India. Rather heavy rainfall in Ceylon and Southern India accompanied the small cyclonic storm which was formed over the south-west of the Bay between the 10th and 11th, but with this exception any rain which has fallen has generally been in the form of slight showers. In the Cis-Gangetic portions of the North-West Provinces, in the Central Provinces the Berars, Khandeish, Rajputana, Central India, Sind and Guzerat there has been little or no rain, and in Behar and the Punjab the total fall is largely in defect of the average. In Assam and Cachar, in the Peninsula (except the

Konkan) and in Ceylon there has been a slight excess of rain, and in the remaining districts, though the total fall of the month does not come up to the normal average, the deficiency is, in most cases, not large.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of May 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in May.	Difference from the average in May, 1888.
Punjab, West ...	7	1·30	—0·73
„ East ...	4	1·81	—1·08
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ...	9	1·61	—0·49
„ „ Cis-Gangetic ...	3	0·44	—0·35
Behar ...	2	1·37	—0·91
Northern Bengal ...	2	5·25	—1·13
Assam—Cachar ...	3	14·10	+1·98
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur ...	7	5·81	—1·07
Orissa—Northern Circars ...	6	2·87	—0·51
Central Provinces, South ...	7	0·65	—0·49
Berar—Khandeish ...	2	0·42	—0·42
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda ...	8	0·62	—0·61
Sind—Cutch ...	3	0·08	—0·08
Guzerat ...	3	0·25	—0·25
Konkan ...	4	1·06	—0·46
Deccan—Hyderabad ...	5	1·80	+0·27
Malabar ...	4	7·46	+0·45
Mysore—Bellary ...	4	3·88	+0·63
Carnatic ...	6	2·52	+1·17
Lower Burmah ...	6	10·66	—0·10
Ceylon ...	1	13·24	+1·42

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *9th June, 1888.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, June 11th, 1888.

There has been no important change in the weather over the Indian region during the past week. The monsoon current on the western side of India has apparently run up that Coast as far North as Bombay, and some moderately heavy falls of rain have occurred, but the current seems to have been feeble and did not carry rain beyond the Coast districts. In the Bay of Bengal the weather has been characterised by a tendency towards the repeated formation of small cyclonic whirls. Into these whirls the monsoon current has apparently fed, and the result has been that the weather in Northern India has been generally fair, and that any incursions of moist air have been feeble and intermittent.

On the 3rd, the last day of the previous week, a small storm lay off the Arakan Coast. This storm apparently travelled north-westward during that day, and at 8 A.M. on the 4th was approaching the Orissa Coast. It was of very slight intensity, and exercised but little effect on the weather even in its immediate neighbourhood. The wind had "backed" to the southward on the Bombay Coast and rain had extended northward as far as Poona and Rajkot, but had missed Bombay. Showers were reported from the majority of the Peninsula stations and from Burmah, and a few scattered showers had fallen in different parts of Central and Northern India. Very variable breezes prevailed in Upper India, and the wind over Rajputana and the Central parts of the country was more northerly than usual, but otherwise the general circulation was fairly normal. The Chart of the 5th showed that the Bay [illegible] passed away, and that a weak monsoon current was blowing over the Bay and Eastern India. Five inches of rain had fallen at Rangoon, but elsewhere the amounts were very small. On the West Coast the monsoon was blowing somewhat more strongly than of late. Rain was falling at Bombay; and Rajkot had received over 2 inches. Rather steep gradients prevailed over North-Western India, and rain bearing currents penetrated well into Upper India; Sirsa received over 1 inch, and the hill stations, Ludhiana, and Sialkot smaller amounts. On the 6th the distribution of pressure was such as normally accompanies a strong influx of monsoon winds. Readings were very low in the Punjab, and relatively low down the Gangetic plain and across Bengal, while gradients were steep generally. There was an undue amount of westing in the winds over Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces, but in other parts of the country the wind directions were fairly normal and the wind force high. Notwithstanding these favourable conditions, the rainfall was neither very heavy nor extensive. Moderate amounts were reported from the West Coast (from Rajkot to Cochin), from the Central Provinces, from the east of the Punjab and west of the North-Western Provinces, and from Burmah, Assam, and Lower Bengal. The Chart of the 7th showed very little change in the general distribution, but the rainfall area was extending, and the rain amounts were much heavier on the West Coast. Karwar received 4½ inches, Ratnagiri 3½ inches, Goa 2 inches, and Mangalore and Cochin over 1 inch. The current from the Bombay Coast passed well into the Central Provinces, and Amraoti, Hoshangabad and Nowgong reported moderately heavy rain. On the eastern side of India there was little change; the Bay of Bengal monsoon current giving only light or moderate rain to Burmah, Assam, and Lower Bengal. Westerly winds still prevailed in the North-Western Provinces, and there was no rain there, but in the east of the Punjab and at the hill stations in the North-West Himalayas showers had fallen. On the morning of the 8th both branches of the monsoon were blowing feebly, but conditions in Upper India were more favourable to rainfall, easterly winds having appeared at several places. The rainfall on the West Coast was less heavy than it

was on the previous day, but Mangalore reported $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Bombay about 3 inches; and Goa and Karwar nearly 2 inches. The falls were lighter in the Central Provinces, but in Upper India the rainfall area had extended, though the amounts were not large. In Assam, Bengal, and Burmah there was little change. On the 9th there was a falling off of the rainfall both in extent and amount. On the West Coast there were no heavy falls, and in the Central Provinces only slight showers. At Diamond Island 4 inches of rain had fallen, but in other parts of Eastern India the amounts were very small while in Upper India hardly any rain was reported. A dry northerly current of air was apparently blowing from the hills into the plains of Northern India. On the 10th these northerly winds had to a large extent disappeared, but still the monsoon currents did not penetrate into Upper India, and the weather was generally dry and fair. The Bay of Bengal current apparently fed into a small storm which was forming quite at the head of the Bay, and any rain due to this current was confined to Burmah, Assam, and Lower Bengal. At Bassein the rainfall was over 3 inches. On the West Coast the monsoon was very feeble, and the rainfall due to it confined to the Coast districts. The winds all over the Central parts of the country were more northerly than the normal, and in Lower Bengal there was a due northerly wind blowing into the small storm over the head of the Bay.

Temperature has oscillated a good deal during the week, but on the whole has decreased, more especially the maximum day temperatures. Sind and the Western Punjab have been hot throughout, Jacobabad on the 5th, 6th, and 7th recording temperatures exceeding 115°. Some stations in the North-Western and Central Provinces also experienced high temperatures at the beginning of the week, but on the 6th the weather became unusually cool over nearly the whole of Central and Northern India.

The rainfall return for the present week has been much reduced in size. Instead of publishing the whole of the information received, an abstract has been made, and several districts are now combined so as to form the average of a division. The whole of the information previously published is, however, still received in the Meteorological Department, and is at all times available for reference.

The return shows that on the whole the rainfall of the past week has been below the average. This is probably attributable to the feeble monsoon currents which, as is shown above, have prevailed during the week. In Tenasserim there has been a considerable excess, and several heavy falls of rain are reported from the Burmese Peninsula. One station in the Moulmein district had 12 inches of rain during the week, and parts of Pegu, Shwegyin, and Tounghoo received over 5 inches. In Upper Burmah, Pagan received $3\frac{1}{2}$ and Mandalay $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain during the week. In East Bengal, though the average of the division was below the normal, several heavy falls are reported, the largest ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches) occurring in the Backergunge district. Assam, like East Bengal, had less than its normal amount during the week. Cherrapungi had only 6 inches. The rainfall in Deltaic Bengal was about the average and in Central Bengal, and Behar slightly above. North Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur had less than the average. In the first named division the rainfall at some stations was heavy, Jalpaiguri and Kurseong having both received about 10 inches. Parts of Behar also received heavy local falls. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the rainfall was much lighter. The normal average for the week in all divisions of these provinces is very small, and even this small amount has not been reached except in the submontane tracks where there has been some excess. The Bombay Coast districts have received somewhat more than the usual amount during the past week, but the inland divisions to the east of the Ghâts have had less than the normal. The amounts at some places in Western India were very large; Tellicherry received 18·5 inches; Coondapur (South Kanara) 15·7 inches; and Honáwar (North Kanara) 13·4 inches. The Berars and the west of the Central Provinces have had considerably more than their average rainfall, but in all the other Central Divisions there has been greater or less deficiency. Parts of the East Coast have had a slight excess of rain.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending June 11th.			Rainfall data from May 14th to June 11th.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to June 11th.	Excess or defect of seasonal rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	%
Burma	Tenasserim	13·67	8·22	+5·45	38·61	27·36	+41
	Lower Burma	3·90	4·23	—0·33	10·47	14·35	—27
	Central do.	2·68	3·41	—0·73	5·78	11·02	—48
	Upper do.	2·41	?	?	4·27	?	?
	Arakan*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and Assam	East Bengal	2·02	4·20	—2·18	7·40	10·82	—32
	Assam (Surma)	4·52	5·96	—1·44	17·72	18·46	—4
	Do. (Brahmputra)	2·40	3·96	—1·56	10·40	11·55	—9
	Deltaic Bengal	1·94	2·29	—0·35	4·88	6·11	—20
	Central do.	2·19	1·87	+0·32	5·90	5·34	+10
	North do.	2·92	3·55	—0·63	7·59	8·40	—9
	Orissa	0·69	1·13	—0·44	3·87	3·34	+16
	Chota Nagpur	0·74	1·05	—0·31	2·09	2·80	—26
	Behar (South)	0·66	0·34	+0·32	1·05	1·28	+29
	Do. (North)	1·33	0·73	+0·60	3·59	2·12	+69
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	North-West Provinces (East)	0·24	0·25	—0·01	1·09	0·61	+79
	Oudh (South)	0·11	0·23	—0·17	1·08	0·79	+37
	Do. (North)	0·36	0·56	—0·20	1·74	1·40	+24
	North-West Provinces (Central).	0·27	0·47	—0·20	0·59	0·91	—35
	North-West Provinces (West).	0·44	0·46	—0·02	0·86	1·11	—23
	North-West Provinces (submontane).	1·67	0·41	+1·26	2·48	0·87	+185
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·26	0·33	—0·07	0·79	1·42	—45
	Do. (Central)	0·25	0·32	—0·07	1·16	0·88	+32
	Do. (submontane)	0·62	0·19	+0·43	1·47	0·85	+73
	Do. (North-West)	0·11	0·40	—0·29	0·21	1·09	—81
	Do. (West)	0·05	0·19	—0·14	0·32	0·59	—46
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Travancore	9·24	7·70	+1·54	22·31	31·31	—29
	Madras (S. Central)	1·75	0·60	+1·15	4·93	2·48	+99
	Coorg	6·68	6·65	+0·03	8·45	14·06	—40
	Malabar	13·51	11·11	+2·40	20·59	23·46	—12
	Mysore*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Konkan	5·67	5·36	+0·31	6·31	8·77	—28
	Bombay, Deccan	0·80	1·53	—0·73	2·70	3·87	—30
	Hyderabad (North)*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·23	1·53	—0·30	1·53	3·03	—49
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars	2·24	0·94	+1·30	2·24	1·74	+29
	Central Provinces (West)	1·89	1·21	+0·68	1·93	2·16	—11
	Do. do. (Central)	1·02	1·10	—0·08	1·17	2·03	—42
	Do. do. (East)	0·78	1·38	—0·60	1·02	2·43	—57
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·37	0·53	—0·16	0·39	1·01	—61
	Kattiawar	1·69	0·25	+1·41	1·69	0·40	+322
	Sind*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	1·28	—1·38	?	2·20	?
	Rajputana (East)	0·57	0·54	+0·03	0·51	1·22	—58
	Do. (West)	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·68	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·63	0·66	—0·03	1·83	3·34	—45
	Hyderabad (South)*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras (Central)	0·47	1·21	—0·74	1·32	2·19	—37
	East Coast (Central)	0·36	0·15	+0·21	1·32	0·52	+155
	Do. (South)	0·31	0·24	+0·07	2·06	1·84	+12
	Madras (South)	0·24	0·34	—0·10	1·60	1·48	+8

* Information not received.

SIMLA, *11th June, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th June, 1888.*—Good rain on the West Coast and Nilgiris, and slight in other districts. More rain is wanted in Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Salem. Crops are generally good, but affected by want of rain in Vizagapatam and North Arcot, and by insects in Coimbatore. Pasture scanty in Anantapur, North Arcot, Madura, and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing. No material fluctuation in prices. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th June, 1888.*—Rain throughout Presidency proper. Harvesting of late crops still continues in parts of Hyderabad. Ploughing operations progressing in parts of Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur; sowing of early crops in progress in Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Kathiawar, Baroda, Sind, and Konkan, and nearly complete in Kanara. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Thana, and Ratnagiri.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th June, 1888.*—Weather extremely hot and sultry for the past few days. Rain fell generally at the beginning of the week and later showers also reported in places. Cultivation is generally proceeding satisfactorily, but in parts of South Behar and Chota Nagpur more rain is wanted. Most of the early rice and jute sowings are over in Behar. *Bhadoi* sowings are in full progress; sowing of late rice has also begun. Sugarcane, indigo, and other crops on the ground are everywhere in good condition. Spring rice harvest is almost over with good outturn. Price of rice remains almost stationary throughout the Province.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th June, 1888.*—Rain fell in most districts during the week. The weather is generally cloudy and unsettled. Ploughing is in progress, and sugarcane and indigo are being irrigated. Supplies are ample, and prices on the whole are steady. The condition of cattle remains good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th June, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in several districts during the last week. Prices are generally stationary. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress. Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Prospects and outturn of *rabi* crops average. Extra *rabi* in Amritsar is in good condition. No damage done to crops. Stock-cattle are reported healthy. Fodder generally sufficient though scarce in two districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th June, 1888.*—Weather warm and cloudy. Preparations for *kharif* sowings completed in some districts. Cattle in fair condition. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th June, 1888.*—Ploughing operations are progressing, and transplanting of paddy has commenced. There has been heavy rain in most districts. Prome is the only district in Lower Burma where the rainfall was under 2·0. In Upper Burma the smallest rainfall reported is 1·40. Except in six districts of Lower Burma, cattle are in good condition. The price of paddy has risen in Sandoway and in Kyaukse districts, and has fallen in Bassein and Pyinmana districts. Elsewhere the price of foodgrain is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th June, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of late rice begun. Water subsiding in Sylhet. Tea reported backward in Cachar. Prospects of crops in general good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th June, 1888.*—Rainfall general and light. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Mysore district, where more rain is needed. Outturn of harvests favourable. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices slightly risen in the Mysore district.

Rainfall and prospects good in Coorg, but want of plough cattle seriously felt. Monsoon set in on 7th instant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th June, 1888.*—Weather warm and cloudy. Slight rain during the week. Land still under preparation for the ensuing *kharif* crop. Sowing of cotton commenced in the Amraoti, Akola, and Dun districts, and also in the Pusad Taluq of the Bassein district. No remarkable change in the price of foodgrains.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th June, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in Indore, Bundlekhand, Goona, and Neemuch. In Bhopawar it was heavy, and slight elsewhere. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th June, 1888.*—Rainfall general but very slight. Agricultural operations commencing; prospects generally satisfactory. No crops standing at present; harvests over. Agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady and slightly rising at some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th June, 1888.*—Good rain. Weather warm. Transplanting of rice will shortly begin.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VII. OF 1888-89.

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 May, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th May, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st May, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th May, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
2nd June, 1888	East Indian	1,519	10,25,605	675	1,514	10,05,674	664	74,58,357	701	70,16,502	662	...	4,41,855
26th May, 1888	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	3,65,197	219	1,664	4,17,000	251	27,06,737	223	28,36,628	244	1,29,891	...
2nd June, 1888	Sindia	75	11,629	155	75	8,778	117	66,924	128	55,449	106	...	11,475
26th May, 1888	Patna-Gya	57	8,049	141	57	8,304	147	71,208	178	73,127	183	1,919	...
26th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur	149	42,138	283	149	42,580	286	3,30,247	312	2,96,273	284	...	42,974
2nd June, 1888	Dildarnagar-Gházipur	12	1,542	129	12	1,160	97	9,577	114	8,181	97	...	1,396
26th May, 1888	Mysore	140	9,790	70	140	11,953	86	67,510	66	75,245	77	7,735	...
26th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*b*)	672	71,782	107	850	84,142	99	4,46,868	102	5,50,706	93	1,03,838	...
19th ditto	Indian Midland	42	3,429	82	136	15,870	117	29,302	96	1,12,710	118	83,408	...
26th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,682	44	...	...	27,324	47	27,324	...
26th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,071	58	36	1,725	48	15,854	63	13,549	54	...	2,305
26th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur Sihrámau	85	4,345	51	105	6,409	61	28,954	54	40,251	55	11,297	...
	TOTAL	4,451	15,45,577	347	4,821	16,07,367	333	1,12,40,538	353	1,11,05,945	332	...	1,34,593
	State Lines worked by Government.												
26th May, 1888	North-Western (*c*)	2,099	4,30,325	205	2,411	5,49,325	228	29,95,610	196	35,87,000	213	5,91,390	...
26th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,872	353	45	15,409	342	1,28,313	391	1,17,448	373	...	10,865
26th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,605	93	125	13,538	108	85,114	97	86,066	98	952	...
26th ditto	Katni-Umaria Section	37	969	26	37	1,631	45	9,627	36	12,769	49	3,142	...
26th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railway	645	1,39,259	216	676	1,30,939	223	10,01,286	222	10,23,087	216	21,801	...
26th ditto	Nalhâti	27	1,680	62	27	1,790	66	12,201	64	12,679	66	478	...
26th ditto	Tirhoot	249	35,099	141	259	41,504	161	2,37,370	136	2,65,654	147	28,278	...
19th ditto	Burma	333	79,111	238	392	64,122	164	4,91,662	211	4,57,976	183	...	33,686
26th ditto	Jorhât	31	878	29	31	930	30	5,982	28	5,979	28	...	3
26th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	34	5	7	142	20	414	8	466	9	52	...
	TOTAL	3,598	7,14,832	199	4,010	8,39,440	209	49,67,585	190	55,69,124	198	6,01,539	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
26th May, 1888	Madras	831	1,50,293	181	842	1,54,648	184	12,20,251	202	11,08,239	188	...	1,12,012
26th ditto	South Indian	654	96,898	148	654	1,09,763	168	7,24,650	152	7,45,316	163	20,666	...
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	12,36,423	822	1,504	12,70,043	845	83,06,276	758	83,38,673	792	32,397	...
26th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,45,076	749	461	3,09,000	670	26,14,934	778	22,87,411	709	...	3,27,523
26th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,58,194	231	693	1,67,193	241	11,77,172	245	11,67,968	241	...	9,204
	TOTAL	4,136	19,86,884	480	4,154	20,10,647	484	1,40,43,283	466	1,36,47,607	469	...	3,95,676
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,185	42,47,293	349	12,985	44,57,454	343	3,02,51,406	343	3,03,22,676	334	71,270	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,98,575	142	1,30,66,461	144	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,52,831	201	1,72,56,215	190	...	4,96,616
	Assisted Companies.												
26th May, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	60,520	161	376	60,810	162	3,63,077	133	3,81,820	145	17,843	...
2nd June, 1888	Tarakeshwar	22	5,016	225	22	5,620	253	47,418	304	49,605	318	2,187	...
26th May, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,561	98	67	7,018	105	59,481	127	54,231	116	...	5,250
19th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,245	106	78	8,047	103	62,325	109	57,413	105	...	4,912
	TOTAL	543	80,342	148	543	81,495	150	5,33,301	135	5,43,069	143	9,868	...
	Native States.												
May, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	31,637	152	277	27,101	98	2,40,647	159	2,11,575	127	...	29,072
ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	3,813	65	59	3,130	53	35,432	82	26,090	63	...	9,342
ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	866	41	21	1,050	50	5,677	37	7,851	53	2,174	...
ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	34,609	179	193	25,755	133	2,45,862	175	1,96,509	145	...	49,353
ditto	Morvi	68	6,042	89	68	5,536	81	33,198	60	39,530	83	6,332	...
ditto	Jodhpore	124	9,038	73	124	8,000	65	55,670	62	56,248	65	578	...
	TOTAL	673	86,005	128	742	70,572	95	6,16,486	125	5,37,803	114	...	78,683

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*d*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

Simla, 13th June, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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 THÚR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.																										
Ganjam	11 13	11 13	...	...	16 3	16 3	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	10 5
Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	21 10	24 13	23 13	23 13	28 3	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godávari	10 13	13 8	...	...	16 13	15 13	18 0	17 0	26 14	26 14	21 2	21 2	30 14	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	10 6
Kistna	9 11	10 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 0	14 0	20 8	22 2	...	...	28 5	28 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	12 10	13 2
Nellore	10 13	11 11	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 0	15 0	25 14	25 14	24 6	24 6	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	13 3	13 3	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 8	14 8	27 11	25 5	...	36 5	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 3	16 3	31 14	31 6	27 5	27 5	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	77 13	11 14	11 14
Bellary	13 6	15 6.	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	37 2	36 2	24 6	24 6	37 13	37 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 10	13 10	28 15	30 2	25 0	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 5	10 8
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	16 3	16 3	...	...	21 2	21 2	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 6	12 6
North Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	35 14	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 11	11 11
South Arcot	9 0	9 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 5	...	...	23 14	23 14	33 14	33 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 11	201 11	12 10	12 10
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	24 11	25 6	27 3	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 5	9 10	...	...	13 5	13 11	13 13	14 8	...	...	21 10	20 5	24 14	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	12 3
Madura	9 0	10 3	...	...	14 0	13 14	14 8	14 6	...	...	23 8	23 8	27 5	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	131 3	12 3	12 14
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 5	12 11	12 13	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	13 2	13 2
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	22 10	23 14	23 14	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	8 8	9 3	...	...	9 10	10 6	10 6	12 13	20 0	20 0	15 6	19 10	18 11	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 11	14 11	27 5	27 5	24 10	24 10	32 8	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
South Canara	8 2	9 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 0	141 0	11 11	11 11
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	9 12	9 11	14 9	15 5	6 15	6 7	12 5	11 7	16 3	17 0	13 9	14 11	15 14	14 4	13 3	13 3	16 8	14 5	20 10	...	8 9	8 7	70 13	67 1	11 3	11 3
Daskrohi	10 8	11 0	17 8	17 0	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 14	14 8	21 5	22 12	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	16 8	16 8	13 2	13 4	17 4	18 13	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	80 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Surat	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	17 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	18 0	8 14½	14 4	16 0½	...	...	12 11	12 11	17 7½	17 11½	...	...	11 6	11 6	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	16 0	15 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	15 2	15 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 4	20 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	106 8	106 0	12 8	12 0
Ahmednagar	13 6	13 5	...	...	8 7	8 8	9 9	9 10	21 7	21 7	17 3	17 5	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 5	...	...	16 12	16 12	91 4	91 7	11 6	11 6
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	17 4	17 4	8 9	9 3	9 13	11 0	16 5	17 6	13 13	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	19 4	18 6	...	...	13 8	14 10	60 13	60 13	11 2	11 15
Sholápur	14 8	14 8	18 2	18 2	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	20 11	20 11	21 2	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 15	20 15	...	...	17 12	19 8	88 0	91 0	12 0	12 0
Bijápur	16 2	16 2	13 2	13 2	7 15	7 15	11 7	11 7	21 7	22 3	19 13	20 9	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	15 0	15 14	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 11
Satara	11 0	11 0	17 15	18 7	9 3	9 9	10 5	11 7	14 15	15 4	15 2	15 2	19 13	21 0	21 13	24 4	18 13	18 13	20 6	20 6	13 12	16 2	116 8	116 8	12 6	12 6
Belgaum	15 0	15 8	...	...	12 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	15 0	15 8	61 0	64 0	12 0	12 0
Dhárwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	9 3	9 14	...	...	9 4	11 6	12 11	13 7	16 8	12 6	13 6	14 8	18 13	17 10	...	...	15 6	16 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	127 8	120 0	11 10	10 13
Kanara	10 2½	11 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	13 5½	13 10½	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5½	213 5½	11 0	11 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 5	10 5	160 0	160 0	12 3	12 3
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	8 9	13 11	13 11	6 15	6 15	8 0	8 0	13 11	14 4½	13 2½	15 3	14 4½	14 4½	...	...	13 2½	13 11	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	60 0	11 3½	10 13½
Baroda Cantonment	14 0	14 1	18 14	20 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	16 2	16 8	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 10	11 0	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Rájkot Station	11 8	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	10 8	11 ...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 ...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 5	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 0*	11 0*
Karáchi	12 0	12 8	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 8	†	†	†	†	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 8	17 8	15 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	14 8	20 8	21 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Shikárpur	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 12	9 12	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 12	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Sukkur	16 0	15 8	19 8	19 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	23 ...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	16 0	14 8	§	‖	18 0	18 0	23 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	§	...	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 7½a	10 7½
Bankoora	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	20 4	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	27 0	32 8	21 8	22 8	320 0	320 0	10 4b	10 8
Beerbhoom	15 12	16 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	25 0	...	...	15 4	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0c	10 0
Midnapore	16 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	18 8	20 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 6d	9 0
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0e	9 0
Howrah	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 4	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 8	...	...	14 0	14 4	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	13 10	14 4	23 0	24 6	11 13	11 11	17 4	18 7	19 12	18 5	16 0	14 ...	...	...	15 14	13 5	20 15	22 0	20 0	17 12	17 14	18 4	99 6	95 0	10 8	10 10
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	19 0	...	110 0	...	10 8f	...
Nuddea	16 6	16 6	26 10½	26 10½	14 8	14 8	17 6	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10½	26 10½	...	...	20 6	20 0	...	...	9 2g	9 2
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	8 0h	8 0
Jessore	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 4	...	...	21 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	9 0i	8 0
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	17 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	27 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	11 8j	11 12
Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	23 4	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	9 8k	9 8
Rajshahye	18 0	19 8	45 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	24 0	...	...	16 4	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 0l	9 12
Rungpore	17 8	17 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	10 12m	9 12
Bogra	15 0	17 4	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	7 10½	7 11
Pubna	18 12	19 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	30 0	...	...	26 4	25 0	200 0	200 0	10 0n	9 12
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	9 00	9 0
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	19 0	19 0	38 0	38 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	8 8p	8 8
Furreedpore	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 0	21. 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	...	...	11 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	10 0q	9 13
Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 8r	9 0
Chittagong	11 8	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 12	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	9 0s	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0t	9 0

* In common use. † Not procurable. ‡ Not available. § No sale. ‖ Not in the market.

a In Culna, Cutwa and Ranegunge sub-divisions retail prices of salt 10-8 seers per rupee.
b At Bishenpore retail prices of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ramlook 8 seers, Ghattal 11 seers and Contai 9 seers.
e In sub divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Berampore 9 seers and Jehanabad 10-5 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset, Bassirhat, and Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 9 seers; Barrackpore 9½ seers, and Dum-Dum [illegible] seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Chuadanga and Ranaghat 10 seers, and Meherpore and Chooadanga 10-8 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bishira 9-2½ seers, and Bagirhat 8 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jessoreah and Magura 9 seers, Narail 7½ seers, and Bongong 10 seers.
j In Kandi sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
k At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 9-12 seers, and Nowgong 9-9 seers.
m In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 10 seers, and Gaibanda 7-8 seers.
n At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 8 seers and Munshigunge 8-14 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 8 seers, Perozepore 9 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge, Jamalpore, and Sherpore 8 seers, Attea 10 seers, and Netrokona 9 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
t At Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1888—*continued.*

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*																										
Eastern Districts—*continued.*																										
Tipperah	12 8	12 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 8	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	6 6
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Behar.																										
Patna	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	11 8	11 0	20 0	20 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	28 S	27 0	29 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0
Gya	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	17 0	16 8	25 8	25 0	9 0	8 12	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 S	23 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	10 0*u*	10 0
Durbhunga	16 8	17 0	31 0	40 0	13 8	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 0	...	...	23 4	26 0	31 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*v*	10 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	27 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*w*	10 0
Sarun	17 2	17 2	25 8	26 0	9 8	9 4	19 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	15 8	16 8	22 4	22 2	23 8	24 0	27 4	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chumparun	17 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	9 0	7 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	32 8	30 0	...	...	21 8	21 0	25 0	28 0	29 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	9 0*x*	8 0
Monghyr	18 9	19 0	33 9	29 7	13 14	13 14	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	29 7	31 8	21 0	27 5	23 1	25 4	126 0	126 0	10 0*y*	10 0
Bhágalpur	18 4	18 15	26 8	27 8	15 2	15 12	17 10	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 12	27 12	25 4	26 8	25 4	25 4	151 8	151 8	10 1	10 1
Purneah	18 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	16 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	...	*	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	8 8*z*	8 8
Maldah	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0
Orissa.																										
Cuttack	10 8	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Pooree	14 7	13 2	...	...	13 2	17 1	21 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	10 8*a1*	10 8
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 8*a2*	9 0
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
Hazáribágh	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	...	25 0	24 0	†	†	19 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Lohardugga	13 0	14 0	‡	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	‡	...	...	...	18 0	18 . 0	18 0	...	22 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	8 0*z3*	7 12
Singbhoom	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8
Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	24 0	28 0	22 8	22 0	240 0	200 0	8 0*z4*	8 0
ASSAM.																										
Sylhet	13 4	15 15	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 12	...	...	12 4	12 8	108 0	108 0	9 4	9 4
Cachar	9 12	7 8	...	...	12 5	12 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 4	...	...	11 0	11 8	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 6
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	9 8 0	10 0
Gáro Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Kámrúp	20 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 8 0	9 8 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 0
Kowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	160	160 0	7 0	6 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	80 0	100 0	4 0	4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.																										
Dehra Dún	15 4	15 8	23 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Saháranpur	17 3	16 2	21 8	21 8	8 9½	8 9½	11 13	11 13	17 3	17 3	14 0	14 0	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	23 10½	23 7½	18 4½	18 4½	129 0	129 0	10 12	10 12
Muzaffarnagar	18 1	18 1	27 0	26 4	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	17 10	18 12	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	23 11	22 0	19 12	19 12	13 4	13 4	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 10
Meerut	17 4	17 8	24 8	24 12	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 8	23 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	18 8	18 8	26 0	25 8	7 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	26 4	26 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	17 8	18 0	25 0	24 8	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	14 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Kumaun	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	8 0
Garhwál	17 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Bijnor	16 14	16 10	25 14	25 3	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 4	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	9 14	10 9
Moradabad	18 2	17 8	25 4	26 0	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 8	21 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	165 0	125 0	11 12	11 12
Budaun	17 12	18 8	23 12	24 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 12	23 8	...	...	26 0	26 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Bareilly	16 4	16 14	23 2	22 8	6 4	6 4	11 14	12 3	15 0	14 6	15 0	15 10	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 6	19 6	20 10	20 5	23 2	23 2	137 8	137 8	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	19 0	20 4	27 0	27 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12	18 2	30 0	18 12	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	22 8	23 12	20 0	18 12	24 0	23 12	23 12	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Muttra	16 8	16 8	24 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 8	26 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Agra	16 4	16 8	23 0	23 0	4 0	10 0	10 8	5 0	16 0	17 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Farukhabad	16 8	16 13	21 0	21 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	25 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	17 8	18 2	23 0	21 12	6 0	4 8	11 8	9 8	18 0	...	17 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	22 10	22 10	...	...	26 4	26 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Etáwah	17 8	17 12	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 4	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	18 4	18 12	23 4	24 4	8 8	8 8	11 5	11 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	17 4	18 4	120 0	120 0	11 4	10 12
Jalaun	18 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jhánsi	17 0	16 15	25 0	25 0	8 4	8 4	12 12	13 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Lalitpur	16 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	18 8	19 8	24 8	25 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	§	...	16 8	16 8	§	§	18 0	19 0	23 4	24 8	25 0	25 8	26 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Fatehpur	17 8	17 8	21 8	21 12	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	24 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bánda	19 12	20 0	23 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	14 12	15 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	20 8	21 14	24 2	25 12	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	26 6	...	...	26 7	28 12	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 6
Jaunpur	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 12	...	...	26 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Gorakhpur	17 8½	18 0	26 1½	27 0	10 13	10 6	16 9½	15 12	...	...	...	...	19 13	21 9½	19 13	18 0	26 9½	27 0	23 6½	23 6½	27 14½	27 14½	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	19 8	20 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	160 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Azamgarh	15 8	15 2	20 10	18 1	10 5	10 5	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Mirzapur	15 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	17 9½	17 9½	22 8	22 4	10 5	10 5	17 1	17 1	18 7	18 7	13 9	14 0	...	...	12 11½	12 7½	23 5	22 4	20 10	21 2	22 12	24 6	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	18 0	18 0	24 7	24 7	7 12	7 12	16 12	16 12	14 2½	14 2½	16 1½	16 12	20 9½	20 9½	12 14	12 14	26 6½	26 6½	20 9½	20 9½	23 3	23 3	154 8	154 8	7 10½	7 10½
Ballia	18 0	18 0	26 4	26 4	10 6	10 6	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	...	...	25 4	24 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Pilibhít	16 4	16 4	25 0	26 4	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
OUDH.																										
Sultánpur	19 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Partabgarh	18 5	18 2	24 2	24 4	12 10	13 0	14 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 10	24 8	...	...	18 10	18 4	193 0	180 0	9 5	10 0
Fyzabád	16 15	17 3	24 8	24 7½	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	16 8	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 3½	21 8	21 8	26 0	26 3½	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	19 12	20 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	36 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	24 4	27 0	24 0	24 0	18 8	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	17 8	18 5	24 0	23 11	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 4	18 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 1	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 8	130 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Bara Banki	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	4 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Rae Bareli	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 8	7 0	7 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 8	...	...	27 8	27 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	19 8	19 12	28 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	18 8	19 4	16 8	16 8	24 0	26 0	15 8	15 12	26 0	26 0	...	...	28 4	30 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	19 12	20 4	27 0	28 4	13 4	14 0	15 12	15 8	18 0	19 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	17 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	23 12	...	...	31 10	32 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	19 6	19 14	27 2	27 10	7 0	7 0	13 13	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8

* Not sold. † Not procurable. ‡ Not available. § No sales in market.

w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 10 seers, and Sasseram 9-4 seers.
v In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail prices of salt 10 seers per rupee.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajipore 9-4 seers and Seetamurhee 10 seers.
x At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 9-4 seers and Jamui 9 seers.
z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 9 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 9-8 seers.
z1 In Khoordah sub-division retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.
z2 At Bhudruck retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
z3 At Daltonganje in Palamow sub-division retail price of salt 7·87 seers per rupee.
z4 At Govindpore retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissar	17 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 8
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurgaon	19 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	17 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 12
Umbálla	...	17 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	21 0	...	16 0	...	20 0	...	16 0	...	25 0	...	22 0	...	18 0	...	140 0	...	13 0
Simla	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	65 0	70 0	8 8	9 0
Kangra	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0
Ferozepur	19 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 0
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	17 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	..	15 0	..	...	...	20 0	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Lahore	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	...	18 0	...	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	18 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	...	23 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	90 0	...	13 0
Gurdáspur	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	13 0
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	90 0	100 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	13 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	15 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	112 0	109 0	42 0	37 0
Kohát	14 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	55 0	58 0
Bannu	16 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	14 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	...	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	37 0	37 0
D. G. Khán	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	23 12	25 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Saugor	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	...	...	14 0	14 0	170 0	180 0	9 0	9 8
Damoh	22 14	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 12	11 12	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 4	23 8	...	...	11 12	12 0	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	27 8	27 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	256 0	256 0	9 0	9 8
Seoni	20 6	20 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	21 5	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 2
Narsinghpur	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	24 3	...	...	16 3	16 13	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 4
Nimar	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	11 6	10 1
Asirgarh Cantonment	15 8	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Betul	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	21 0	19 0	...	...	8 14	10 0	12 5	13 5	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Nágpur	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 7	8 7	12 3	12 3	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	11 9	12 3	109 0	109 0	9 12	9 12
Chánda	15 7	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	16 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	615 0	615 0	10 0	10 0
Bhandára	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	200 0	200 0	9 14	9 4
Bálághát	21 8	21 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	192 0	192 0	9 0	11 0
Raipur	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Bilaspur	26 10	26 10	...	...	14 10	15 12	18 0	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	15 12	17 8	62 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	21 14	...	...	...	12 4	...	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	...	10 8	...	200 0	...	7 14	...
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	32 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	15 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	*	...	...	225 0	225 0	42 0	42 0
Sándoway	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	22 3
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	*	*	...	...	250 0	250 0	19 7	23 3
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	8 14	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	154 4	170 0	20 0	17 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Prome	9 2	12 2	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	33 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	167 9	167 9	14 0	18 10
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 2	14 6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	...	...	11 9	...	...	236 9	247 6	18 7	18 7
Henzada	...	...	...	..	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	21 1	21 1
Thayetmyo	8 6	9 9	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 3	11 3
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	30 3
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 13	14 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 1	9 2	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	16 1	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	11 5
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	9 13	11 12	...	...	9 4	9 5	8 14	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 14	...	...	...	...	120 0	150 0	22 12	32 0
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad, Boláram, Chadarghát	No return received.																									
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	15 14	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 4	10 0	9 6	18 0	17 12	12 0	13 0	...	...	..	...	14 14	16 0	...	...	11 13	11 12	††††††††††		10 0	9 0
Akola	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...			10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0			9 4	9 0
Buldána	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			10 0	10 0
Wún	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	18 0			10 0	10 0
Básim	18 13	17 2	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 0	10 0	19 10	19 10	24 0	24 0	...	..	...	...	19 4	19 8	...	...	13 4	13 8			9 15	10 5
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	No return received.																									
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	34 8	34 0	...	...	25 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0

* None in market. † Dhall 3 annas per viss. ‡ Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, cart-load, and not by weight.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1888 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
RAJPUTANA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jeypore	15 4	15 4	22 4	22 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	19-0 to 22 0	19-0 to 22 4	21 0	22 0	23 8	25 0	120 0	125 0	12 0	12 0
Kishengurh	13 12	13 4	19 4	19 4	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	17 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 14
Kerowlee	16 6	17 8	23 12	24 6	11 4	11 4	11 14	12 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 12	23 12	...	...	31 4	31 4	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 13
Ulwur	18 14	18 14	24 12	25 6	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	21 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	15 0	15 4	26 3	26 0	17 8	17 8	31 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 11
Bhurtpore (City)	17 9	17 3	26 1	26 2	7 10	7 10	8 14	8 4	19 8	19 8	15 10	15 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 1	26 9	18 0	18 8	18 4	18 8	260 0	260 0	11 8	11 8
Ajmere	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	16 0	16 0	22 2	21 15	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	22 4	21 13	...	...	...	...	220 0	230 0	11 0	11 8
Erinpura	13 2	13 2	20 2	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 4
Sirohee	12 8	12 4	21 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 4	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	16 0	10 8	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Anádra	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Bálmere	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	18 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	11 8	12 0
Jeysulmere	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 4	14 4	14 4	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‡	*	11 0	9 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	13 4½	17 3	18 0½	9 6	9 6	9 12½	9 12½	10 2½	12 8	11 11½	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	16 0½	16 0½	17 3	17 15½	10 2½	10 2½	200 0	200 0	9 15¼	9 15¼
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	25 0	18 12	7 8	7 8	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10
Partábgarh (")	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 4	16 4	21 14	21 14	...	...	17 11	15 14
Marwar (Jodhpore)	12 3	12 3	17 3	16 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 10	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 3	16 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8
Bickaneer	10 10½	10 10	...	...	2 14½	2 14¾	6 12½	6 12½	...	...	11 10	12 2	...	...	...	...	13 9	15 8	...	...	7 4	7 12	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 4
Boondee	18 4	18 8	24 8	24 8	10 8	10 12	11 0	11 0	20 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	..	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Kotah	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	17 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	240 0	240 0	10 0	11 0
Tonk	15 6	14 10	23 1	23 13	9 8	9 7	10 8	10 9	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 6	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 10	11 9
Jhallawar	13 6	13 6	15 15	16 2½	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	15 6	16 9½	11 5	12 2½	...	...	8 14	8 14	15 11½	15 15	...	15 7½	8 14	8 5	175 0	175 0	10 4½	10 8½
Shahpoora	16 0	14 12	19 12	19 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	18 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	19 4	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	17 1	16 5	26 0	25 6	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	18 0	18 6	15 8	15 12	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 5	24 0	...	...	30 0	30 8	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 2¾	14 0	18 10¾	18 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 11	16 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 10	19 0	18 5	19 0	12 10½	12 8	90 0	90 0	12 6½	12 12
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	13 8	13 5	17 0	17 0	8 8	8 9	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	17 13	16 12	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 11	13 5	18 2	18 2	7 4	7 4	9 1	9 1	14 6	14 12	12 0	12 7	†	†	7 4	7 4	17 3	17 7	14 4	15 7	19 15	20 3	135 15	135 15	10 0	10 0
Goona	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	†	†	20 0	22 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	21 14	27 14	30 4	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	26 8	26 8	†	†	28 12	29 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 4
Neemuch Cantonment	12 0	12 2	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10 8	10 10	13 2	13 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	16 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	8 0	80 0	40 0	9 0	9 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Nine pies per bundle. † Not sold. ‡ Seven and a half pies per bundle.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL AND 1st HALF OF MAY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 12th May and 9th June 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
1st half of April 1888.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BERAR.																										
Amraoti	15 10	...	8 0	...	8 0	...	9 0	...	17 13	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	...
Akola	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	10 0	...	16 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...
Ellichpur	16 4	...	8 0	...	8 0	...	10 0	...	18 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	11 12	...	...	...	9 8	...
Woon	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	11 0	...	20 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	...
Wun	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	11 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	..	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	...
Basim	18 8	...	...	...	7 5	...	10 0	...	21 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	...	9 10	...
1st half of May 1888.																										
BURMA.																										
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	7 2	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 13	21 1	7 2
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	11 12	9 8	...	...	9 5	9 5	11 3	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	120 0	2 (	22 12

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWO MONTHS APRIL AND MAY.												TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.		
	MADRAS.			BURMA.			BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.		
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	57	2,06	2,88	25	73	6,01	1,66	11,62	3,51	1,46	4,93	88	18	15	24	57	2,[illegible]	57	37,13
1872-73	66	2,19	2,23	67	87	8,22	2,17	9,94	4,21	91	7,99	98	18	16	72	1,06	2,[illegible]	86	41,20
1873-74	78	2,11	2,71	62	80	9,04	1,57	9,48	2,67	98	5,94	86	15	9	22	46	2,[illegible]	1,04	38,02
1874-75	56	2,39	2,08	74	1,10	6,95	1,64	10,45	2,21	1,16	5,08	88	22	8	22	52	2,[illegible]	1,01	35,76
1875-76	63	2,33	2,79	70	71	11,94	1,67	12,73	2,95	1,23	6,50	2,31	18	20	54	92	2,[illegible]	1,00	47,50
1876-77	95	2,13	1,31	97	92	8,50	2,28	10,33	1,73	1,41	6,75	38	23	9	7	39	2,[illegible]	1,19	38,05
1877-78	92	1,41	34	98	1,08	7,14	2,61	12,61	2,20	1,89	8,17	43	45	15	12	72	1,[illegible]	1,50	40,56
1878-79	1,02	1,85	82	1,45	1,21	7,94	2,31	12,38	1,98	1,55	7,80	49	39	9	8	56	1,[illegible]	1,02	41,36
1879-80	85	1,38	73	1,31	94	9,82	1,75	11,13	1,37	1,75	6,38	55	46	11	7	64	1,[illegible]	85	38,60
1880-81	95	1,67	1,68	85	1,29	9,10	2,26	8,39	1,02	1,68	7,60	44	88	16	7	1,11	1,[illegible]	95	38,04
1881-82	75	1,64	1,55	1,30	1,30	11,24	2,52	9,27	1,97	1,80	7,56	51	84	22	10	1,16	1,[illegible]	75	42,66
1882-83	86	...	67	1	1	13,64	2,55	4	2,26	2,07	—36*	45	62	2	16	80	2,[illegible]	86	21,70
1883-84	84	...	1,00	1,65	4	13,49	2,51	...	3,09	1,99	12	29	74	...	13	86	2,[illegible]	84	25,88
1884-85	89	3	1,42	1,51	3	9,27	2,17	7	1,59	2,01	11	43	89	2	13	1,04	2,[illegible]	89	20,37
1885-86	92	1	38	1,16	2	11,15	2,16	3	2,05	2,03	12	23	82	...	19	1,01	2,[illegible]	92	21,27
1886-87	1,14	1	86	1,64	—2*	10,79	2,20	3	2,00	2,00	12	35	73	2	25	1,00	2,[illegible]	1,14	23,12
1887-88	1,50	...	86	2,27	...	11,51	1,96	7	2,19	2,73	10	42	98	2	19	1,19	3,[illegible]	1,50	24,80
1888-89	1,66	15	75	1,77	17	6,87	2,75	28	2,97	2,72	1,11	45	91	17	16	1,24	4,[illegible]	1,66	22,89

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 18th June, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CONTINUANCE OF THE GILCHRIST INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

No. $\frac{5}{200-209}$ (Education), dated Simla, 18th June, 1888.

From—J. P. HEWETT, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

In continuation of Home Department Circular No. $\frac{11}{315-324}$, dated 8th September 1886, and with reference to your letter No.* , dated , I am directed to forward the accompanying extract of a letter,† with enclosure, from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, conveying the decision of the Trustees to continue the Gilchrist Indian Scholarship for another year.

2. I am to request that ‡ due publicity may be given to this decision of the Trustees.

* Madras, No. 76, dated 12th February 1887.
Bombay, No. 19, dated 7th January 1887.
Bengal, No. 260, dated 2nd April 1887.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 130E-III—51, dated 7th February 1887.
Punjab, No. 58, dated 10th March 1888.
Central Provinces, No. 221—364, dated 17th January 1887.
Burma, No. 310, dated 12th January 1887.
Assam, No. 7101, dated 1st December 1886.
Coorg, No. 1915—4026, dated 25th October 1886.
Hyderabad, No. 57G, dated 12th February 1887.

† No. J. and P. 579—88, dated 20th April 1888.

‡ To Madras and Bombay. { With the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council.
To Bengal and Punjab. { With the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
To North-Western Provinces and Oudh. { With the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

Extract of a letter No. J. & P. 579-88, dated the 20th April 1888, with enclosure, from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust.

The time for the withdrawal of the Scholarship has now expired, but the Gilchrist Trustees not desiring to sever their connection with the Educational advancement of India, as expressed in the communication referred to, have just decided (pending further possible consideration and also the possible receipt of important information from India which might guide them to such alteration in the terms of the Scholarship as might increase its popularity and usefulness) to continue the same for the present and until further notice on the same conditions as heretofore (copies of which conditions I forward herewith). The Scholarship will therefore be offered again on the result of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, which, I presume, will be held as usual in India in January next 1889, and I have to request that you will cause this information to be forwarded to the Government of India with the least possible delay that candidates for the Scholarship may have time to prepare for that examination.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

TRUSTEES.

RICHARD LEIGH HOLLAND, ESQ. (*Chairman*).
RT. HON. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., M.P., LL.D., F.R.S.
SIR UGHTRED JAMES KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, BART.
THE HON. ALFRED LYTTELTON.

SECRETARY.

HENRY A. PAPPS.

[All communications to be addressed to
The Secretary of the Gilchrist Educational Trust,
4, The Sanctuary, London, S.W.]

Conditions for Scholarships instituted by the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the benefit of Natives of India and Ceylon.

[These Scholarships, like the Degrees and other Academical Rewards of the University of London, are open to Women upon exactly the same conditions as to Men.]

A Scholarship of the value of £150 per annum, and tenable for four years, will be annually awarded to a Candidate born in India or Ceylon, who shall become eligible by Competitive Examination, and shall be desirous of prosecuting a Course of Academical Study in Great Britain, with a view to Graduation in one of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, or Medicine, in the University of London; under the following conditions:

1. Of the Parents of each Candidate, one, at least, shall not be of pure European descent.

2. Every Candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the Local Authorities, that he has completed his sixteenth year, and that his age does not exceed twenty-two years.

3. Every Candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the Local Authorities, that in regard to personal character and social position he is qualified to be admitted to competition for a Scholarship.

4. Candidates approved by the Local Authorities shall present themselves at the January Matriculation Examination of the University of London, which will be held simultaneously, under the direction of Government Sub-Examiners, at the three Presidential Capitals of India, and at the Royal College, Colombo, commencing on the second Monday in January.

5. The answers of the Candidates, approved as aforesaid, will be forwarded, through the Governments of India and Ceylon respectively, to the Registrar of the University; who will cause them to be reviewed by the Examiners, and who will forward their Report to those Governments, to be by them announced to the Candidates.

6. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate whose aggregate of marks stands highest; provided that he passes either in the Honours or in the First Division. Such Candidate shall have his choice whether he will pursue his curriculum of study in the University of Edinburgh, or in University College, London.

7. The successful Candidate will be expected to arrive in London, and to present himself to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, not later than the first week in the October following his appointment. If a Native of India, he will be provided by the Government of India with a free Passage to England.

8. The Scholarship shall be considered as commencing from the 1st of July following the award of the Examiners; and shall be payable in quarterly instalments on the first days of October, January, April and July.

9. Each Scholar shall attend in every Session at least Three Courses of Lectures at the Institution in which he studies; and shall transmit to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, at the conclusion of each Session, a Certificate from each of the Professors whose Lectures he has attended, stating that his diligence and conduct have been satisfactory.—Should he not be able to produce such a Certificate, or should he be proved guilty of discreditable conduct elsewhere, he shall be considered to have forfeited his claim to the remaining instalments of his Scholarship.

10. Each Scholar shall be expected to present himself at the Intermediate Examination in one of the Faculties of Arts, Science, or Law, or at the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, in the University of London, before the termination of the Second (Academical) Year* from the commencement of his Scholarship, unless excused from doing so by the Trustees; and if he do not so present himself (unless by permission of the Trustees), or if he fail to pass, he shall be considered as forfeiting his claim to the remaining instalments of his Scholarship. After having passed this first Examination, he will be expected to pursue his studies with the view of presenting himself at the next Examination within Two (Academical) Years.

11. The Trustees will provide for the Return-passage of every Indian Scholar who shall succeed in obtaining his Degree in the University of London. For every Indian Scholar who may fail to obtain his Degree, a Return-passage will be provided by the Government of India.

12. The foregoing Scheme shall be subject to revision from time to time; the Trustees reserving to themselves the power of altering the conditions of the Scholarships, or of altogether withdrawing them, if they deem it expedient to do either. But no change will be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of Candidates already appointed to Scholarships.

* Thus a Candidate whose Scholarship commences on the 1st of July 1884 would be considered as having fulfilled this condition if he pass the Intermediate LL.B. Examination in January 1886; or the Intermediate B.A., the Intermediate B.Sc., or the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination in the following July.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, June 18th, 1888.

It was noticed last week that the monsoon currents on both sides of India were abnormally weak, and the rainfall attributable to both branches was below the average and confined practically to the fringes of the country. The tendency to the development of small cyclonic whirls at or about the centre of the Bay has been as strongly marked during the present as during the previous week, and into these whirls the monsoon currents of the Bay have apparently fed and probably occasioned heavy rain over the Bay to the detriment of the rainfall over the land. On the West Coast and around the Gulf of Martaban conditions have been more satisfactory, the rainfall in those districts having been moderately heavy and well distributed, but inland in the Deccan and the Central Provinces on the one hand, and Central and Upper Burmah on the other, the rainfall has been scattered and generally slight. These conditions are similar in many respects to the conditions which prevailed at the same period last year, when feeble rains prevailed throughout the whole of June and July. So far as can be judged, the whole of the disturbing influence is the tendency in the Bay towards the formation of cyclonic whirls, which, while without developing into storms, are yet sufficient to attract the whole of the Bay monsoon current, so that heavy rain and much ascensional movement is taking place over the head of the Bay and none over the land. In addition to this the cyclonic whirls over the head of the Bay drawn the wind into west and north-west over Orissa, Bengal, &c., and this air, derived from the heated plains of Upper India, has given excessively hot weather to Bengal. Perhaps the most striking proof of the completeness of the failure of the Bay monsoon is the smallness of the rainfall at Cherrapunji, where less than 3 inches was received during the week instead of about 27 inches, which is about the average of the past week.

The Chart of the 11th showed steep barometric gradients between Southern and Northern India, the pressure difference between Peshawar and Galle being as much as 0·54 inch. Fairly strong monsoon winds were blowing over Western India, more particularly in Sind and Cutch, and a fairly strong current was reported from the Central parts of the country and the Deccan. At Colombo and the Burmah stations the winds were also strong, but in Bengal and over the head of the Bay, there was much feeble cyclonic circulation. Temperature had risen and was high. Fairly heavy rain had fallen around the Gulf of Martaban and showers in East Bengal, Assam, and Orissa. The West Coast current had given moderate rain to the greater part of the Peninsula and slight showers to the Central Provinces. Comparatively little change in the distribution of pressure was reported on the 12th. Gradients remained steep; the highest readings were reported from Ceylon; the lowest from Sind. Monsoon winds of normal force were blowing across the Bengal and Orissa Coasts; but directly the coast was passed the force decreased and much irregular movement was reported. On the Bombay and Sind Coasts and also in the central parts of the country the winds were of about the average force and steadiness, but the direction was abnormally westerly. Temperature had risen over Upper and Central India and the air was

drier Lower Burmah and Arakan had received heavy rain and Assam moderate showers. Moderately heavy rain had fallen on the West Coast. Showers were reported from a few places in the Central Provinces and one or two places in the Punjab, but with these exceptions the weather over Northern and Central India was abnormally dry and hot. The Chart of the 13th showed that the distribution of pressure had altered in a direction very antagonistic to extensive rainfall. Readings were about equally low in the Punjab and West Bengal, while a shoulder of high pressure extended northward across the west of the North-West Provinces. The winds were but little changed. Further showers were reported from a few places in Upper India, but as a rule the weather was dry and hot, and rainfall was confined to Burmah, Assam, and East Bengal on the one hand and to the West Coast of the Peninsula on the other. On the 14th there was no important change in the pressure distribution, and the weather and winds were generally unchanged. Dust and thundershowers were still reported from several stations in Upper India, and fairly general, though light, rain had fallen on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces. In Bengal there was no rain and in Burmah only moderate showers. The Chart of the 15th exhibited much the same general conditions as that of the preceding day. Light or moderate rain had fallen on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces; moderate rain in Burmah (very heavy at Bassein locally) and Assam; none in Bengal proper and hardly any in Upper India. The weather was hot all over Northern and Central India, but the relative excess of temperature was greatest in Bengal, where the maxima were higher than they have been for many years past. The following day (16th) the weather still showed no sign of change. Abnormal westerly winds continued over the Gangetic plain, and there was no advance of monsoon winds into Upper India. Rain in moderate to large amounts had fallen on the West Coast, round the shores of the Bay of Bengal and in Burmah and Assam, and showers had occurred at some central stations, but all over Northern India the weather remained dry and hot. On the 17th the rainfall on the West Coast and in Lower Burmah was heavier, but there was no extension of the rainfall area, and the same unfavourable conditions existed over Northern India, while the appearance of a well defined whirl off the West Pegu Coast showed that the abnormal features over the Bay, which have interfered so largely with the proper advance of the monsoon current into Northern India, continued undiminished.

The rainfall table which appears at the close of this Summary exhibits a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. The only divisions exhibiting any important excess of rain are the West Coast districts, Tenasserim and the south of Madras. Elsewhere there is general and in several places serious deficiency. In Burmah, even in Tenasserim, there were no very heavy falls during the week, and the total was generally deficient. In East Bengal the largest total was less than 4 inches and the average fall of the division was less than one-third of the normal. In Assam the rainfall was heavier, but was less than the previous week and much less than usual. Bengal, including Chota Nagpur and Behar, had hardly any rain, and the deficiency in these divisions was very large. The North-West Provinces and the Punjab (except the hill and submontane districts) had practically no rain, but the deficiency in those Provinces is less important, as the rainfall there, up to the middle of June, is usually but slight. The West Coast had a considerable excess, but the monsoon current carried but little rainfall inland, and the whole of the Central parts of India and of the Peninsula have so far had deficient rain. In Sind and Rajputana there was practically no rain.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending June 18th.			Rainfall data from May 14th to June 18th.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to June 18th.	Excess or defect of seasonal rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	%
Burma	Tenasserim	10·27	9·59	+0·68	44·26	37·13	+19
	Lower Burmah	2·27	4·50	—2·23	12·74	18 73	—32
	Central do.	3·14	3·96	—0·82	8·92	14·68	—39
	Upper do.	1·14	?	?	5·64	?	?
	Arakan	8·49	12·30	—3·81	15·17	34·71	—56
Bengal and Assam	East Bengal	1·31	6·17	—4·86	10·04	17·31	—42
	Assam (Surma)	5·00	7·16	—2·16	22·72	25·62	—11
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·46	3·81	—1·35	12·86	15·35	—16
	Deltaic Bengal	0·20	2·96	—2·76	4·60	9·42	—51
	Central do.	0·23	2·93	—2·70	5·29	8·23	—36
	North do.	1·50	6·42	—4·92	7·18	19·64	—63
	Orissa	0·49	2·01	—1·52	3·32	5·69	—42
	Chota Nagpur	0·03	2·37	—2·34	2·79	5·43	—48
	Behar (South)	0	1·77	—1·77	1·79	3·35	—47
	Do. (North)	0·02	2·64	—2·62	5·13	5·28	—3
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	North-West Provinces (East)	0	1·09	—1·09	1·03	1·75	—42
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0·85	—0·84	0·95	1·60	—41
	Do. (North)	0	1·41	—1·41	1·39	2·74	—49
	North-West Provinces (Central).	0·04	0·61	—0·57	0·70	1·49	—53
	North-West Provinces (West).	0·09	0·55	—0·46	0·82	1·61	—49
	North-West Provinces (submontane).	0	1·16	—1·16	1·68	2·30	—27
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·36	—0·33	0·57	1·21	—53
	Do. (Central)	0·01	0·48	—0·47	1·23	1·31	—6
	Do. (submontane)	0 37	0·46	—0·09	1·27	1·46	—13
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·56	?	?	2·67	?	?
	Do. (North-West)	0·05	0·24	—0·19	0 26	1·33	—80
	Do. (West)	0·04	0·11	—0·07	0·35	0·83	—58
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	14·58	9·71	+4·87	45·79	32·33	+42
	Madras (S. Central)	1·09	0·51	+0·58	6·02	4·23	+42
	Coorg	9·04	7·15	+1·89	17·19	21·21	—19
	Mysore	?	0·79	?	?	5·87	?
	Konkan	9·61	7·11	+2·50	15·92	15·88	0
	Bombay, Deccan	1·38	1·25	+0·13	3·35	5·13	—35
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·90	1·47	—0·57	2·60	4·20	—38
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars	0·55	1·84	—1·29	3·23	3·57	—9
	Central Provinces (West)	1·19	1·78	—0·59	3·12	3·94	—21
	Do. do. (Central)	0·45	1·77	—1·32	1·62	3·80	—57
	Do. do. (East)	0·63	1·69	—1 06	1·65	4·13	—60
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·31	1·28	—0·97	0·64	2·30	—72
	Kattiawar	0·31	0·50	—0 19	2·00	0·90	+122
	Sind	0·01	?	?	0·01	?	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·34	1·44	—1·10	0·78	2·85	—73
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West).	0·12	0·73	—0·61	0·19	1·14	—83
	Do. (West)	0	0·21	—0·21	0	0·89	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·53	0·79	—0·26	2·35	4·13	—43
	Hyderabad (South)	?	0·76	?	?	2·54	?
	Madras (Central)	0·44	0·71	—0·27	2·03	3·82	—47
	East Coast (Central)	0·45	0·41	+0 04	6·44	5·43	+19
	Do. (South)	0·87	1·08	—0·21	2·56	3·20	—20
	Madras (South)	0·28	0·39	—0·11	1·76	1·87	—9

SIMLA, *18th June, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th June, 1888.*—Heavy rains on West Coast and slight in other districts. More rain is wanted in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Salem. Crops generally good, but affected by want of rain in Vizagapatam, North Arcot, and Madura and by insects in Coimbatore. Pasture scanty in Bellary, North Arcot, and Madura; decreasing in Vizagapatam. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices rising, where not stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th June, 1888.*—Rainfall generally insufficient, except in Kanara and Ratnagiri. Ploughing operations progressing in Shikarpur, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Satara, and Kathiawar. Sowing of early crops complete in Kanara, continues in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar, but retarded by want of rain. Fodder scarce in parts of Surat, Thana, and Kathiawar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th June, 1888.*—Weather abnormally hot with absence of rain in greater part of the Province during the week. The only rainfall of importance was in East and North Bengal, while a few local showers also occurred in Central Bengal and Orissa. Except in East and North Bengal, early rain is generally wanted for the early rice and jute plants, and also for the late rice and *bhadoi* crops. Sugarcane is still doing well, and indigo prospects are favourable. In some districts the manufacture of indigo has begun. Spring rice harvest is almost over with good outturn generally.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th June, 1888.*—Weather very hot with clouds, but no rain, except slight falls in Banda and Jhansi. Hot west winds prevailing. Ploughing and manuring going on in places. Sugarcane and indigo being irrigated. Markets are well supplied, and prices are nearly stationary. The condition of cattle continues good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th June, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in several districts. Prices are stationary, except at Lahore, where they are falling. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress. Rain wanted for sowings in Hissar, Delhi, and Umballa. Reaping of *rabi* crops almost completed. Prospects and outturn of *rabi* crops average. *Kharif* crops in good condition in several districts. Wheat, fodder, and cotton crops at Ferozepore have slightly suffered from storms. Stockcattle are reported healthy. Fodder generally sufficient, but scarce in three districts. Opium produce small at Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th June, 1888.*—Good rain has fallen in Nagpur and Hoshangabad, but elsewhere the fall has been scanty. Land being ploughed, and sowings commenced in a few places. Sugarcane thriving.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th June, 1888.*—Ploughing for wet weather crops is progressing. Rain fell in all districts, but in Upper Burma the fall was considerably less than in the previous week. The price of paddy has risen in the Shwegyin and Tavoy districts of Lower Burma and in Meiktela district of Upper Burma; it has fallen in Rangoon and Prome districts of Lower Burma and in Shwebo in Upper Burma; elsewhere the price of paddy is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th June, 1888.*—Weather hot. Rainfall below the average. Cold weather rice being sown. Prospects generally good, except of early rice in Sibsagar. Tea reported still backward in Cachar. A very slight shock of earthquake felt in Kamrup on the 12th. No report from the Naga Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th June, 1888.*—Rainfall good in Shimoga and Kadur districts, and slight in other parts. Crops in parts of the Mysore and Tumkur districts are reported to be suffering for want of more rain, elsewhere they are in good condition. Outturn of harvests favourable. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices slightly risen in the civil and military station of Bangalore.

Good rainfall in Coorg during the week. Ploughing and sowing very backward and partial owing to want of plough cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th June, 1888.*—Weather warm. Some rain during the week. Sowing of cotton commenced. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Scarcity of fodder in Amraoti, Akola, and Wun districts, and also in Pusad taluk of Basim district. No change in prices of foodgrains.

Some rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th June, 1888.*—Good rain in Indore and slight in other parts of Agency. Agricultural operations started, where there has been rain. Prices have risen slightly in Bhopawar. No other changes since the last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th June, 1888.*—Rainfall partial. Agricultural operations commencing. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th June, 1888.*—Slight rain. Weather hot. Crops drying. Rain wanted.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VIII. OF 1888-89.

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 May, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th May, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th May, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th May, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
9th June, 1888	East Indian	1,519	9,30,183	612	1,514	9,44,169	624	83,88,540	690	79,60,671	657	...	4,27,869
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	4,14,464	249	1,664	3,99,000	240	31,21,201	226	32,33,957	243	1,12,756	...
9th ditto	Sindia	75	8,761	117	75	7,681	103	73,685	126	63,130	105	...	12,555
9th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,196	143	57	8,404	147	79,404	174	81,531	178	2,127	...
2nd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	43,678	235	186	43,785	235	3,92,552	255	3,51,727	236	...	40,825
9th ditto	Dildarnagar-Gházipur	12	1,276	106	12	1,076	90	10,853	113	9,257	96	...	1,596
2nd ditto	Mysore	140	10,301	74	140	10,951	78	77,051	67	86,196	77	8,545	...
2nd ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	672	73,070	109	850	83,430	98	5,14,849	102	6,34,136	93	1,19,287	...
26th May, 1888	Indian Midland	42	3,707	88	136	17,789	131	33,009	95	1,30,080	120	97,071	...
2nd June, 1888	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,309	53	...	...	31,763	48	31,763	...
26th May, 1888	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,187	61	36	1,588	44	18,041	63	15,109	53	...	2,872
2nd June, 1888	Lucknow-Sitapur Sihrámau	85	4,844	57	105	6,690	64	33,798	54	46,941	56	13,143	...
	TOTAL	4,488	15,00,667	334	4,858	15,28,962	315	1,27,45,583	348	1,26,44,558	325	...	1,01,025
	State Lines worked by Government.												
2nd June, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,099	4,86,626	232	2,411	4,75,794	197	34,82,236	200	40,62,794	211	5,80,558	...
2nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	17,812	396	45	16,166	359	1,46,125	392	1,34,669	374	...	11,456
2nd ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,043	88	125	11,957	96	96,157	96	98,023	98	1,866	...
2nd ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,23,434	191	676	1,43,540	212	11,24,720	218	11,66,627	216	41,907	...
26th May, 1888	Nalháti	27	1,510	55	27	1,598	59	13,711	63	14,404	66	693	...
26th ditto	Tirhoot	249	36,840	148	259	37,499	145	2,74,222	138	3,03,291	146	29,069	...
26th ditto	Burma	333	58,741	176	392	63,983	163	5,50,403	207	5,28,134	182	...	22,269
2nd June, 1888	Jorhát	31	1,089	36	31	1,415	46	7,071	29	7,394	30	323	...
26th May, 1888	Cherra-Companyganj	7	41	6	7	68	9	455	8	534	9	79	...
	TOTAL	3,561	7,37,142	207	3,973	7,52,020	189	56,95,100	193	63,15,870	200	6,20,770	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
2nd June, 1888	Madras	831	1,63,490	197	842	1,70,811	203	13,83,741	201	12,82,287	190	...	1,01,454
2nd ditto	South Indian	654	98,435	151	654	1,18,023	180	8,23,085	152	8,63,691	165	40,606	...
2nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	12,11,606	806	1,504	12,03,877	801	95,17,882	764	95,48,243	794	30,361	...
2nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,68,778	800	461	2,92,000	633	29,83,712	781	25,82,938	700	...	4,00,774
2nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,39,500	203	693	1,62,696	235	13,16,672	240	13,30,664	240	13,992	...
	TOTAL	4,136	19,81,809	479	4,154	19,47,407	469	1,60,25,092	468	1,56,07,823	470	...	4,17,269
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,185	42,19,618	346	12,985	42,28,389	326	3,44,65,775	344	3,45,68,251	333	1,02,476	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,27,770	141	1,48,42,384	143	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,38,005	203	1,97,25,867	190	...	6,12,138
	Assisted Companies.												
26th May, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	54,283	144	376	64,480	171	4,18,260	134	4,48,549	149	30,289	...
9th June, 1888	Tarakeshwar	22	4,372	196	22	5,160	232	51,790	291	54,765	308	2,975	...
26th May, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,843	102	67	5,843	87	66,324	124	61,153	114	...	5,171
26th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	9,520	122	78	9,068	116	71,844	111	66,481	107	...	5,363
	TOTAL	543	75,018	138	543	84,551	156	6,08,218	135	6,30,948	145	22,730	...
	Native States.												
2nd June, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	34,391	165	277	29,429	106	2,75,038	160	2,41,004	109	...	34,034
2nd ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	3,089	52	59	2,790	47	38,521	79	29,290	62	...	9,231
2nd ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana Vadnagar	21	992	47	21	950	45	6,669	38	9,072	54	2,403	...
26th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	31,034	161	193	23,153	120	2,76,897	173	2,19,938	142	...	56,959
26th May, 1888	Morvi	68	4,324	64	68	4,391	65	37,522	69	43,742	80	6,220	...
9th June, 1888	Jodhpore	124	7,980	64	124	9,200	74	63,650	62	64,929	65	1,279	...
	TOTAL	673	81,810	122	742	69,913	94	6,98,297	125	6,07,975	102	...	90,322

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila and Assam-Behar State Railways.

Simla, 21st June, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 26.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine 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.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd June 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Umballa	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	13 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad	12 11	12 11	...	...	6 13	...	10 8	10 8	19 7	19 7	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 3	13 3	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Bolaram	14 1	14 1	...	...	7 6	6 9½	9 5	10 0	21 15	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghát	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	13 8	...	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	10 8	11 8	11 4	12 4	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	36 0	36 0	65 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	156 0	132 0	9 12	9 0
Tumkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	44 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	8 8	8 0
Mysore	10 4	10 4	10 8	10 8	13 0	11 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	24 0	...	40 0	37 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	84 0	87 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 10	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	53 9	42 0	...	...	16 13	15 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 10	12 10	16 13	16 13	44 2	44 2	...	...	40 0	38 0	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	23 2	23 2	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	48 0	32 0	...	53 9	53 9	65 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaldroog	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	66 0	55 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, June 25th, 1888.

The unfavourable conditions which have prevailed over India during the past two weeks have not been materially changed during the week under review. They have remained generally unfavourable to any extensive inrush of monsoon winds. In ordinary years a large area of low pressure (29·50 inches and below) normally exists over the Punjab, and extends an arm of equally low pressure south-eastward down the Gangetic plain as far as Allahabad and at times Behar. This distribution is accompanied by an indraught of winds from both the Bombay and Bengal sides of India. During the past week, though pressure has been quite as low as the normal over Northern India, the distribution has not been regular. The slightly higher pressures, which usually exist between the arm noticed above and the line of the hills, have been absent, and an area of uniformly low pressure—lying much further to the northward than usual—has extended over the Gangetic plain and up to the foot of the hills. In consequence there has been no indraught from the Bay into Upper India, and westerly winds, derived largely from Western and North-Western India and consequently dry, have prevailed over Northern and Central India. In addition to this there has been observable over the east of the Bay the same tendency towards the formation of small cyclonic whirls as was the case last week, and consequently not only has much of the Bay branch of the monsoon been diverted towards Burma, but there has also apparently been much ascensional movement over the Bay itself. The effect of these conditions has been that there has been a continuance of the break in the rains which was noticed last week, and the monsoon rainfall has, as was then the case, been almost entirely confined to the fringes of the country. There is, however, one difference between the rainfall of the present and that of the past week which may perhaps foreshadow a change. This difference is the much heavier rainfall which has been experienced in Burma and Assam. Last week, it will be remembered, the total fall of the week at Cherrapunji was less than 3 inches, while in the present week the total is nearly 40 inches, and at several other places in Assam as well as at several in Burmah the week's fall has been large. This increase in the amount of rainfall may indicate that the main body of the monsoon current is increasing in volume, even though the surface winds have not occasioned much extra rainfall. On the South-West Coast of India the monsoon rainfall has been steady and up to the average, but further to the northward it has been lighter and more intermittent.

On the morning of the 18th pressure was rising, except in parts of the Punjab. It was low in the Punjab and in Bengal, and a shoulder of high readings extended northward across Rajputana into the south of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces. This distribution was accompanied with dry north-westerly winds over the greater part of North-Western and Central India and down the Gangetic plain into Bengal. Over the Peninsula the wind was variable, with a general westerly tendency, and over the Bay and Burmah it was southerly (south-west—south-east). Temperature had risen fast in Bengal, and

high maxima were recorded both in Orissa and West Bengal. The rainfall was slight. Moderate amounts were reported from Burmah and the West Coast, but elsewhere there was either no rain or only slight showers. On the 19th there was very little change in the general conditions, the distribution of pressure was unaltered, and the most marked feature in the weather was the hot dry winds and high temperatures which prevailed over Northern and Central India. The area of greatest heat was apparently working north-westward into Upper India, the maximum temperatures being reported from Gya and Patna. Rain fell in the same districts as on the previous day, but the amounts were less. The Chart of the 20th exhibited no improvement. There was no change of importance in the pressure distribution, and the monsoon currents were weaker than on the preceding day. Temperature continued excessive all over Northern India, but more particularly so in the Gangetic plain. Sind and the Western Punjab now represented the region of highest temperature. The Bombay monsoon had ceased to give more than local showers; and though the rainfall of the Bengal current was heavier than on the preceding day, the precipitation was entirely confined to Assam and Burmah. The remainder of Northern India was rainless. During the 21st and 22nd there was practically no change in the weather. Rain, generally moderate, fell on the West Coast and in Assam and Burmah, and slight showers in the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the weather was dry, except for slight and very local dust or thunder storms. Temperature was very high over Northern India. During the 23rd and 24th conditions looked more promising, though the improvement was very slight. Very heavy rain fell in parts of Assam; the rainfall area had extended to parts of Bengal, and the monsoon current from the Bay gave evidence of being stronger and more extensive. A few local showers were reported during these two days at some places in Northern and Central India, but their influence on the weather was very slight, and excessively high maximum temperatures were recorded within the Gangetic plain.

The table of rainfall at the close of this report exhibits much the same features as that of last week. There has been an excess of rain, generally slight in amount, in Western India, with the exception of the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, a slight excess in Lower and Central Burmah, and a large excess in Assam. In all other places the rainfall has been deficient, and in a large number of divisions there has been no rainfall at all during the week. This has been the case in Chota Nagpur, Behar (South), and generally throughout the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajputana. In several other divisions, such as Lower Bengal, Behar (North), the Central Provinces, &c., the total rainfall of the week has been quite insignificant and far below the normal average. In the great majority of the divisions into which India has been divided, the seasonal rainfall, as shown by the concluding column of the table, is very far indeed behind the average. Tenasserim, Assam (Surma), Malabar, Madras (S. Central), and Hyderabad (South), all show a greater or less excess, but elsewhere deficiency prevails, and in very many instances the want of rain is becoming very serious. In the great majority of cases the deficiency is between 50 and 70 per cent., and in some places as for example, the Punjab (North Western), Mysore, Central India, and Rajputana, considerably exceeds this amount. The only divisions reporting heavy falls of rain are Burmah, Assam, and Malabar. Cherrapunji reports nearly 40 inches, Kyaukphu 17 inches, South Kanara 15 inches, Shwegyin and Goalpara 14 inches, and Calicut and North Kanara 10 inches, as the totals of the weekly falls.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending June 25th.			Rainfall data from May 14th to June 25th.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to June 25th.	Excess or defect of seasonal rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	%
Burma	Tenasserim	8·68	10·29	—1·61	58·18	47·42	+23
	Lower Burma	7·37	4·23	+3·14	20·11	22·96	—12
	Central do.	4·16	3·74	+0·42	13·08	18·42	—29
	Upper do.	2·61	?	?	7·18	?	?
	Arakan	9·13	14·35	—5·23	24·29	49·06	—50
Bengal and Assam	East Bengal	0·55	4·87	—4·32	11·17	22·17	—50
	Assam (Surma)	11·66	5·12	+6·54	34·38	30·73	+12
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·38	4·41	—2·03	15·24	19·76	—23
	Deltaic Bengal	0·55	2·57	—2·02	5·50	11·99	—54
	Central do.	0·43	2·81	—2·38	5·72	11·04	—48
	North do.	2·83	7·37	—4·54	14·80	27·01	—42
	Orissa	0·19	2·16	—1·97	3·51	7·85	—55
	Chota Nagpur	0	2·39	—2·39	2·79	7·81	—64
	Behar (South)	0	1·71	—1·71	1·79	5·06	—65
	Do. (North)	0·33	2·43	—2·10	5·46	7·71	—29
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	North-West Provinces (East)	0	1·54	—1·54	1·23	3·29	—63
	Oudh (South)	0	1·72	—1·72	0·95	3·32	—71
	Do. (North)	0	1·68	—1·68	1·39	4·41	—68
	North-West Provinces (Central).	0	1·02	—1·02	0·70	2·51	—72
	North-West Provinces (West).	0·01	1·13	—1·12	0·83	2·74	—70
	North-West Provinces (submontane).	0·02	1·28	—1·26	1·70	3·60	—53
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·43	—0·40	0·60	1·63	—62
	Do. (Central)	0	0·93	—0·93	1·24	2·24	—45
	Do. (submontane)	0·04	0·71	—0·07	1·31	2·18	—40
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	?	?	2·67	?	?
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·38	—0·38	0·26	1·70	—85
	Do. (West)	0·02	0·16	—0·14	0·37	0·99	—63
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	7·15	5·82	+1·33	47·93	37·95	+26
	Madras (S. Central)	0·68	0·34	+0·34	6·69	4·57	+46
	Coorg	4·79	4·51	+0·28	21·98	25·72	—15
	Mysore	1·00	0·39	+0·61	1·00 ?	6·26	—84
	Konkan	5·13	8·21	—3·08	21·05	24·09	—13
	Bombay, Deccan	1·05	1·48	—0·43	4·41	6·61	—33
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·24	1·03	+0·21	3·84	5·23	—27
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars	3·12	1·81	+1·31	5·32	5·38	—1
	Central Provinces (West)	0·84	2·21	—1·37	4·17	6·15	—32
	Do. do. (Central)	0·38	2·82	—2·44	1·84	6·62	—72
	Do. do. (East)	0·18	3·22	—3·04	1·68	7·34	—77
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·35	1·77	—1·42	0·99	4·07	—76
	Kattiawar	0·78	0·80	—0·02	2·78	1·70	+64
	Sind	0	?	?	0·01	?	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·34	2·34	—2·00	1·12	5·19	—78
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·36	0·96	—0·60	0·53	2·09	—77
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·51	—0·51	0	1·40	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·41	1·71	—1·30	2·76	5·85	—53
	Hyderabad (South)	0·02	1·24	—1·22	7·15	3·78	+89
	Madras (Central)	0·34	0·11	+0·23	1·99	3·92	—49
	East Coast (Central)	0·65	0·90	—0·25	3·09	3·32	—7
	Do. (South)	0·31	0·40	—0·09	2·48	3·39	—27
	Madras (South)	0·07	0·14	—0·07	1·10	1·01	+9

SIMLA, *25th June, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd June, 1888.*—Heavy rains in West Coast and slight in other districts. More rain wanted in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Bellary, North Arcot, Madura, and Salem. Crops generally good; affected by want of rain in Vizagapatam, Godavery, North Arcot, Madura, and Salem, and by insects in Coimbatore. Pasture scanty in Bellary, North Arcot, and Madura. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices, chiefly of dry grains, generally rising where not stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th June, 1888.*—River low in Sind. Rainfall generally insufficient, except in Dharwar, Bijapur, and Kanara. Agricultural operations progressing in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kaira, Thana, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda, but retarded generally by want of rain. Fodder scarce in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Panch Mahals, Poona, and Kathiawar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th June, 1888.*—Weather intensely hot and close. Slight rain reported in almost all districts of Bengal Proper and Orissa and in Darbhangah and Champaran. More rain is much needed throughout the Province. Agricultural prospects are anything but satisfactory in many places. The early rice and jute seedlings have begun to wither, and the cultivation and sowing of late rice and *bhadoi* crops are stopped. Sugarcane and indigo too are suffering. Scarcity of fodder reported in parts of Chota Nagpur. Price of rice continues almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th June, 1888.*—Except slight falls in Banda and Saharanpur, there was no rain during the week. The weather is intensely hot with strong west winds. Indigo and sugarcane are being irrigated and weeded. Markets are well supplied, but prices of foodgrains begin to show a slight rise. The condition of cattle continues satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th June, 1888.*—Slight rain has fallen at Hissar, Ferozepur, and Rawalpindi. Prices are generally stationary. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress. Rain wanted at Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, and Rawalpindi. Reaping of *rabi* crops completed. Prospects and outturn of *rabi* crops average. *Kharif* crops in good condition. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder generally sufficient.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th June, 1888.*—Light showers only have fallen, and more rain is required before sowings can be satisfactorily carried on. Sugarcane is also suffering from lack of moisture, as well as early rice sowings in Sambalpur. Forage scarce in Raipur and water in Sambalpur. Prices rising in places.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd June, 1888.*—Ploughing for wet weather crops is progressing. In Upper Burma the rainfall was insufficient in Shwebo, Yeu, Mandalay, Kyaukse, Myingyan, Minbu, Yamethen, and Lower Chindwin districts. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Prome, Mergui, Shwebo, Kyaukse, and Myingyan districts, and has fallen in Henzada, Minbu, and Meiktila districts; elsewhere the price of paddy is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th June, 1888.*—Rainfall has been general and beneficial. Ploughing for and sowing of cold weather rice in progress. Tea suffering from red spider in South Sylhet, and some damage done locally to rice by floods in Cachar. Prospects elsewhere good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th June, 1888.*—Slight rain in civil and military station and good in Shimoga, Kadur, and Hassan districts. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Chitaldroog district. Agricultural operations progressing, outturn of crops fair. Condition of cattle good.

Good rainfall in Coorg during the week. Planting of autumn rice crop in progress.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th June, 1888.*—Weather still warm and cloudy. Slight rain during the week. Sowing of cotton commenced. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Scarcity of fodder in Amraoti and Wun districts, and also in Pusad taluk of Basim district. Prices stationary.

Some rain during the week in Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th June, 1888.*—Rainfall slight and insufficient in Agar district. Crops fair, and probable outturn good, except in Goona and Western Malwa. Prices of foodgrains steady and high.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th June, 1888.*—Rainfall partial. Agricultural operations commenced. Agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady, slightly rising at some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st June, 1888.*—No rain. Rain extremely needed, as it has not fallen since 10th June. Prospects bad.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IX. OF 1888-89.

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 4th June, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd June, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th June, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd June, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
16th June, 1888	East Indian	1,519	9,31,928	614	1,514	8,93,709	590	93,20,468	682	88,03,627	646	...	5,16,841
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	4,16,990	251	1,664	4,32,000	260	35,38,191	229	36,72,766	245	1,34,575	...
16th ditto	Sindia	75	11,195	150	75	8,366	112	86,880	129	70,356	105	...	16,524
16th ditto	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*) 79,404	174	(*d*) 81,531	178	2,127	...
9th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*e*)	186	38,436	207	186	40,607	218	4,20,418	243	3,93,956	235	...	27,462
16th ditto	Dildarnagar-Gházipur	12	889	74	12	1,219	102	11,742	109	10,765	100	...	977
9th ditto	Mysore	140	10,654	76	140	10,868	78	88,121	68	97,064	77	8,943	...
9th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*f*)	672	71,631	107	850	79,441	93	5,81,700	102	7,13,577	94	1,31,877	...
2nd ditto	Indian Midland	42	6,096	145	136	15,892	117	39,105	100	1,46,663	120	1,07,558	...
9th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,917	59	...	...	36,659	49	36,659	...
9th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,677	47	36	1,458	41	19,718	61	16,605	51	...	3,113
9th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	6,622	78	105	5,953	57	40,420	57	52,894	56	12,474	...
	TOTAL	4,431	14,96,118	338	4,801	14,94,430	311	1,42,26,167	347	1,40,95,463	322	...	1,30,704
	State Lines worked by Government.												
9th June, 1888	North-Western (*g*)	2,099	5,05,929	241	2,411	5,28,103	219	39,88,165	205	45,90,897	212	6,02,732	...
9th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,216	338	45	14,115	314	1,61,341	386	1,49,515	369	...	11,826
9th ditto	Bengal Central	125	25,179	202	125	12,199	98	1,21,336	108	1,07,533	96	...	13,803
9th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*h*)	645	1,59,381	247	676	1,63,848	242	12,84,101	221	13,03,214	214	19,113	...
9th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,414	89	27	1,535	56	16,125	66	15,981	65	...	144
9th ditto	Tirhoot	249	31,463	126	259	34,244	132	3,05,685	136	3,44,197	148	38,512	...
2nd ditto	Burma	333	62,488	188	392	59,858	153	6,12,891	205	5,91,358	180	...	21,533
9th ditto	Jorhát	31	1,026	33	31	1,336	44	8,097	29	8,730	32	633	...
2nd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	35	5	7	80	11	490	8	614	9	124	...
	TOTAL	3,561	8,03,131	226	3,973	8,15,318	205	64,98,231	197	71,12,039	200	6,13,808	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
9th June, 1888	Madras	831	1,65,497	199	842	1,76,287	209	15,49,238	201	14,22,504	188	...	1,26,734
9th ditto	South Indian	654	1,08,807	166	654	1,19,744	183	9,31,892	153	9,84,723	167	52,831	...
9th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	11,61,442	773	1,504	11,44,412	761	1,06,79,324	765	1,06,99,945	791	20,621	...
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,60,624	782	461	2,85,000	618	33,44,336	781	28,74,150	693	...	4,70,186
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,65,723	242	693	1,52,784	220	14,82,395	240	14,83,448	238	1,053	...
	TOTAL	4,136	19,62,093	474	4,154	18,78,227	452	1,79,87,185	468	1,74,64,770	467	...	5,22,415
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,128	42,61,342	351	12,928	41,87,975	324	3,87,11,583	344	3,86,72,272	332	...	39,311
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,08,868	143	1,66,85,093	143	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,02,715	201	2,19,87,179	189	...	6,15,536
	Assisted Companies.												
9th June, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	42,859	114	376	67,470	179	4,61,119	132	5,21,684	154	60,565	...
16th ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	6,098	274	22	5,102	229	57,888	289	60,633	303	2,745	...
9th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,119	106	67	7,185	107	73,443	122	68,289	113	...	5,154
2nd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,546	110	78	7,348	94	80,390	110	73,829	105	...	6,561
	TOTAL	543	64,622	119	543	87,105	160	6,72,840	134	7,24,435	148	51,595	...
	Native States.												
9th June, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	37,362	180	277	29,643	107	3,12,400	162	2,70,647	109	...	41,753
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	3,226	55	59	2,630	45	41,747	76	32,190	61	...	9,557
9th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	949	45	21	950	45	7,618	39	10,185	54	2,567	...
9th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	25,682	133	193	21,335	111	3,02,579	169	2,41,725	139	...	60,854
9th ditto	Morvi	68	4,355	64	68	4,709	69	41,877	68	48,635	79	6,758	...
9th ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,523	53	124	7,400	60	70,173	61	72,075	65	1,902	...
	TOTAL	673	78,097	116	742	66,667	90	7,76,394	124	6,75,457	101	...	1,00,937

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th May, 1887.
(*d*) Ditto from 1st April to 26th May, 1888.
(*e*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*f*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

SIMLA, *28th June, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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 THÚR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).	FIREWOOD.	SALT.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5 / 11 13	... / ...	15 6 / 16 3	16 5 / 17 2	... / ...	... / ...	29 5 / 26 6	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	194 6 / 194 6	10 5 / 10 5
Vizagapatam	15 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 2 / 10 2	11 5 / 11 5	22 11 / 21 10	22 13 / 23 13	22 3 / 22 3	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	116 10 / 116 10	10 8 / 10 8
Godávari	12 10 / 10 13	... / ...	16 13 / 16 13	18 0 / 18 0	26 14 / 26 14	22 14 / 21 2	29 2 / 30 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	243 0 / 243 0	11 6 / 11 6
Kistna	9 11 / 9 11	... / ...	13 2 / 13 2	14 0 / 14 0	22 2 / 20 8	... / ...	27 10 / 28 5	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	157 14 / 157 14	12 10 / 12 10
Nellore	10 13 / 10 13	... / ...	13 14 / 13 6	16 0 / 15 0	26 14 / 25 14	23 8 / 24 6	30 0 / 30 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	93 5 / 93 5	11 11 / 11 11
Cuddapah	13 3 / 13 3	... / ...	13 10 / 13 10	14 8 / 14 8	26 14 / 27 11	... / ...	33 0 / 39 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	140 0 / 140 0	12 10 / 12 10
Anantapur	11 8 / 11 8	... / ...	13 14 / 13 14	16 3 / 16 3	31 14 / 31 14	27 5 / 27 5	34 0 / 34 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	129 13 / 97 3	11 14 / 11 14
Bellary	13 6 / 13 6	... / ...	13 6 / 12 13	14 0 / 14 0	36 2 / 37 2	24 6 / 24 6	36 14 / 37 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	97 3 / 97 3	11 14 / 11 14
Kurnool	11 6 / 11 6	... / ...	12 13 / 12 13	13 10 / 13 10	28 13 / 28 13	25 0 / 25 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	124 10 / 124 10	11 5 / 11 5
Madras	10 10 / 10 10	... / ...	11 5 / 11 5	13 0 / 13 0	23 0 / 23 0	23 13 / 23 13	28 13 / 28 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	88 11 / 88 11	12 5 / 12 5
Chingleput	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 14 10	16 10 / 16 3	... / ...	... / 21 2	24 11 / 24 11	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	97 3 / 97 3	12 6 / 12 6
North Arcot	9 11 / 9 6	... / ...	13 2 / 13 2	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	34 3 / 35 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	194 6 / 194 6	11 11 / 11 11
South Arcot	8 3 / 9 0	... / ...	14 6 / 14 6	14 14 / 15 5	... / ...	24 5 / 23 14	24 5 / 23 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	201 11 / 201 11	11 11 / 12 10
Tanjore	8 13 / 8 13	... / ...	16 10 / 16 10	... / ...	... / ...	24 11 / 24 11	27 3 / 27 3	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	166 3 / 166 3	12 6 / 12 6
Trichinopoly	8 5 / 8 5	... / ...	13 5 / 13 5	13 13 / 13 13	22 6 / ...	21 10 / 21 10	24 14 / 24 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	143 6 / 143 6	13 0 / 12 10
Madura	8 13 / 9 0	... / ...	13 14 / 14 0	14 6 / 14 8	25 14 / ...	23 8 / 23 8	27 5 / 29 5	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	128 13 / 128 13	12 6 / 12 3
Tinnevelly	9 14 / 9 14	... / ...	11 14 / 12 5	12 13 / 12 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	52 8 / 52 8	13 2 / 13 2
Coimbatore	9 13 / 11 8	... / ...	13 8 / 13 8	14 8 / 14 8	21 11 / 22 10	23 14 / 23 14	26 3 / 26 3	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	133 10 / 145 13	11 11 / 11 11
Nilgiris	7 13 / 8 8	... / ...	8 13 / 9 10	10 6 / 10 6	20 0 / 20 0	16 13 / 15 6	18 11 / 18 11	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	161 13 / 161 13	8 5 / 9 3
Salem	10 3 / 10 3	... / ...	13 2 / 13 2	14 11 / 14 11	27 5 / 27 5	24 10 / 24 10	30 13 / 32 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	186 10 / 186 10	13 8 / 13 8
South Canara	8 2 / 8 2	... / ...	13 10 / 13 10	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	21 13 / 21 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	128 13 / 128 13	12 11 / 12 5
Malabar	8 10 / 8 10	... / ...	13 6 / 13 6	13 13 / 13 13	... / ...	... / ...	23 6 / 23 6	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	140 14 / 141 0	11 11 / 11 11
BOMBAY.													
Bombay	9 15 / 9 12	16 12 / 14 9	7 2 / 6 15	11 2 / 12 5	16 12 / 16 3	14 1 / 13 9	17 5 / 15 14	16 14 / 13 3	16 4 / 16 8	19 8 / 20 10	9 1 / 8 9	67 1 / 70 13	11 3 / 11 3
Daskrohi	11 0 / 10 8	17 0 / 17 8	7 8 / 7 8	11 0 / 11 0	18 0 / 18 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	17 0 / 17 0	14 8 / 15 0	... / ...	17 0 / 17 0	80 0 / 80 0	13 0 / 13 0
Kaira	13 14 / 13 14	20 0 / 21 5	8 14 / 10 0	12 5 / 13 5	16 0 / 16 8	13 1 / 13 2	16 9 / 17 4	... / ...	16 0 / 16 8	... / ...	11 3 / 11 13	90 0 / 80 0	13 5 / 12 0
Surat	13 0 / 13 0	14 0 / 14 0	7 0 / 9 0	9 0 / 9 0	14 0 / 14 0	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	85 0 / 85 0	12 0 / 12 0
Broach	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	11 0 / 11 0	16 0 / 16 0	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	120 0 / 120 0	12 6 / 12 6
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4 / 9 4	... / ...	8 3 / 8 3	10 0 / 10 0	14 0 / 14 0	12 13 / 12 13	... / ...	... / ...	12 5 / 12 5	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	71 2 / 71 2	12 4 / 12 4
Colába (Alibág)	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	7 0 / 7 0	90 0 / 90 0	... / ...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½ / 15 7½	... / ...	7 8 / 7 8	9 6 / 9 6	17 3 / 18 0	14 4 / 14 4	... / ...	12 11 / 12 11	16 14 / 17 7½	... / ...	10 8 / 11 6	106 0 / 106 0	10 8 / 11 6
Násik	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	15 2 / 15 2	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	19 4 / 19 4	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	106 8 / 106 8	12 8 / 12 8
Ahmednagar	13 4 / 13 6	... / ...	8 2 / 8 7	9 3 / 9 9	21 4 / 21 7	16 3 / 17 3	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 19 8	... / ...	15 10 / 16 12	80 0 / 91 4	11 6 / 11 6
Poona (City)	11 8 / 11 8	17 4 / 17 4	8 9 / 8 9	9 13 / 9 13	16 5 / 16 5	13 13 / 13 13	16 6 / 16 6	... / ...	17 4 / 17 4	... / ...	12 6 / 13 8	60 13 / 60 13	11 2 / 11 2
Sholápur	14 8 / 14 8	18 2 / 18 2	9 8 / 9 8	11 5 / 11 5	20 11 / 20 11	21 2 / 21 2	... / ...	... / ...	20 1 / 20 15	... / ...	17 12 / 17 12	30 0 / 88 0	12 0 / 12 0
Bijápur	16 2 / 16 2	13 2 / 13 2	7 15 / 7 15	11 7 / 11 7	20 13 / 21 7	19 3 / 19 13	... / ...	... / ...	20 8 / 20 2	... / ...	13 8 / 15 0	80 0 / 80 0	9 11 / 9 0
Satara	11 3 / 13 0	15 1 / 17 15	8 14 / 9 3	10 0 / 10 5	15 10 / 14 15	12 15 / 15 2	18 11 / 19 13	19 6 / 21 13	18 3 / 18 13	19 2 / 20 6	11 5 / 13 12	116 8 / 116 8	12 6 / 12 6
Belgaum	14 0 / 15 0	... / ...	10 8 / 11 0	11 0 / 20 0	21 0 / 22 0	28 0 / 28 0	18 8 / 18 0	... / ...	17 0 / 18 0	... / ...	13 0 / 15 0	58 0 / 61 0	10 8 / 12 0
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	11 0 / 11 0	27 0 / 27 0	26 0 / 26 0	38 0 / 38 0	... / ...	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	80 0 / 80 0	9 0 / 9 0
Ratnágiri	9 4 / 9 3	... / ...	11 6 / 9 4	12 11 / 12 11	15 10 / 16 8	12 4 / 13 6	16 7 / 18 13	... / ...	14 11 / 15 6	... / ...	10 14 / 10 14	135 0 / 127 8	11 10 / 11 10
Karwar	10 3 / 10 2½	... / ...	7 0 / 7 0	13 0 / 13 5½	17 0 / 19 0	16 0 / 18 0	21 0 / 24 0	13 0 / 13 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	11 0 / 11 8	213 5 / 213 5½	10 0 / 11 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9 3 / 9 3	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	11 4 / 11 4	... / ...	12 4½ / 11 3½	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	16 0 / 16 0	10 5 / 10 5	160 0 / 160 0	12 3 / 12 3
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9 / 8 9	13 11 / 13 11	6 15 / 6 15	8 0 / 8 0	13 11 / 13 11	11 3½ / 11 3½	13 11 / 14 4½	... / ...	13 2½ / 13 2½	... / ...	11 3½ / 11 3½	80 0 / 80 0	11 3½ / 11 3½
Deesa Cantonment	14 9 / 14 9	... / 18 14	7 8 / 7 8	9 8 / 9 8	16 0 / 16 2	14 8 / 15 8	... / ...	... / ...	14 8 / 14 8	... / ...	10 8 / 10 10	150 0 / 150 0	12 4 / 12 4
Rájkot Station	11 8 / 11 8	... / ...	6 8 / 6 8	9 0 / 9 0	13 8 / 13 8	10 8 / 10 8	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	120 0 / 120 0	40 0 / 40 0
SIND.													
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 16 0	9 8 / 9 8	14 0 / 14 0	25 0 / 25 0	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	12 5 / 12 5	160 0 / 160 0	11 0* / 11 0*
Karáchi	12 4 / 12 0	18 0 / 18 0	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 14 0	19 0 / 20 0	15 0 / 15 0	† / †	† / †	15 0 / 15 0	17 0 / 16 0	8 0 / 8 0	90 0 / 90 0	14 0 / 13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8 / 12 0	19 8 / 17 8	8 8 / 8 8	13 8 / 13 8	19 8 / 20 8	17 8 / 17 8	... / ...	... / ...	12 8 / 12 0	... / ...	... / ...	140 0 / 140 0	11 8 / 11 8
Shikárpur	12 8 / 12 8	15 0 / 16 0	9 12 / 9 12	12 0 / 12 0	20 8 / 20 8	22 0 / 24 0	... / ...	... / ...	10 8 / 14 8	... / ...	10 0 / 9 0	140 0 / 140 0	11 8 / 11 8
Sukkur	16 0 / 16 0	19 0 / 19 8	10 0 / 10 0	12 0 / 14 0	24 0 / 24 0	... / 24 0	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	120 0 / 120 0	12 8 / 12 8
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	15 0 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	17 0 / 10 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	160 0 / 160 0	12 0 / 12 0
BENGAL.													
Western Districts.													
Burdwan	14 8 / 16 0	40 0 / §	17 4 / 18 0	22 8 / 23 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	23 0 / 23 0	... / §	23 0 / 23 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 8a / 10 7½
Bankoora	13 8 / 15 0	20 0 / 20 0	18 8 / 19 0	20 4 / 20 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	27 0 / 27 0	21 0 / 21 8	280 0 / 320 0	10 8 / 10 4
Beerbhoom	15 12 / 15 12	... / ...	16 8 / 16 8	21 0 / 21 12	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 8 / 22 8	... / ...	15 0 / 15 4	160 0 / 160 0	10 ob / 10 o
Midnapore	13 5 / 16 0	40 0 / 40 0	18 8 / 18 8	25 0 / 25 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 18 0	... / ...	14 0 / 14 8	120 0 / 120 0	10 8c / 10 6
Hooghly	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	120 0 / 120 0	9 od / 9 o
Howrah	‡ / ‡	... / ...	13 12 / 14 0	18 12 / 18 12	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	100 0 / 100 0	9 o / 9 o
Central Districts.													
Calcutta	13 6 / 13 10	22 8 / 23 0	11 11 / 11 13	17 4 / 17 4	21 1 / 19 12	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	17 12 / 15 14	19 14 / 20 15	20 0 / 20 0	17 13 / 17 14	95 0 / 99 6	10 9 / 10 8
24-Pergunnahs	14 0 / 16 0	24 0 / 22 8	8 0 / 8 0	19 0 / 19 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 13 0	22 8 / 22 8	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	110 0 / 110 0	10 8d1 / 10 8
Nuddea	16 6 / 16 6	26 10½ / 26 10½	14 8 / 14 8	17 12 / 17 6	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	25 9 / 26 10½	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	9 13e / 9 2
Khoolna	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	160 0 / 120 0	8 of / 8 o
Jessore	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	15 0 / 16 0	21 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 4 / 26 8	... / ...	22 0 / 21 0	100 0 / 100 0	10 10g / 9 0
Moorshedabad	15 0 / 16 0	... / ...	16 0 / 22 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	24 0 / 24 12	... / ...	20 0 / 23 0	200 0 / 200 0	10 8h / 11 8
Dinagepore	15 4 / 16 0	42 11 / ...	19 4 / 21 0	22 4 / 23 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 8 / 16 4	... / ...	11 0 / 10 8	160 0 / 160 0	10 oi / 9 8
Rajshahye	18 0 / 18 0	45 0 / 45 0	18 0 / 18 0	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	25 8 / 26 4	... / ...	15 13 / 16 4	240 0 / 240 0	9 0j / 9 0
Rungpore	20 0 / 17 8	... / ...	13 4 / 13 4	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 16 0	... / ...	10 10 / 10 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 ok / 10 12
Bogra	15 12 / 15 0	... / ...	15 12 / 15 12	26 4 / 26 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 4 / 16 8	... / ...	... / ...	90 0 / 90 0	7 14 / 7 10½
Pubna	18 12 / 18 12	... / ...	8 4 / 8 4	22 8 / 22 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 4 / 26 4	... / ...	26 4 / 26 4	200 0 / 200 0	10 ol / 10 o
Darjeeling	10 0 / 10 0	10 0 / 10 0	5 0 / 5 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	20 0 / 20 0	8 0 / 8 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 o / 8 o
Jalpáiguri	13 0 / 13 0	20 0 / 20 0	14 0 / 13 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	18 0 / 20 0	20 0 / 20 0	12 0 / 12 0	128 0 / 128 0	9 om / 9 o
Eastern Districts.													
Dacca	19 0 / 19 0	38 0 / 38 0	18 0 / 18 0	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 8 / 17 8	... / ...	17 0 / 17 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 8n / 8 8
Furreedpore	24 0 / 24 0	40 0 / 40 0	15 0 / 15 0	24 0 / 24 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	120 0 / 120 0	9 o / 9 o
Backergunge	... / ...	... / ...	15 8 / 15 8	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	11 10 / 11 10	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 oo / 10 o
Mymensingh	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	15 0 / 14 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	12 0 / 11 8	... / ...	8 8p / 8 8
Chittagong	11 8 / 11 8	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	20 0 / 18 12	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	110 0 / 110 0	9 oq / 9 o
Noakholly	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	8 or / 8 o

* In common use.

† Not procurable.

‡ Not available.

§ No sale.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 10½ sers, Cutwa 10-11 sers, and Raneegunge 10-4 sers.

b At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 sers per rupee.

c In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 11 sers, Tumlook 8 sers, and Contai 10 sers.

d In sub divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 10½ sers and Jehanabad 10-5 sers.

d1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset, Bassirhat, and Diamond Harbour (Kulpihat) 9 sers; Barrackpore 9-2 sers, and Dum-Dum 10 sers.

e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea and Ranaghat 10 sers, and Meherpore and Chooadanga 10-8 sers.

f In Satkhira sub-division retail price of salt 9 sers 2½ chittacks per rupee.

g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Magura 9 sers, Narail 7½ sers, and Bongong 10 sers.

h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 10 sers and Jungipore 10-8 sers.

i In Thakurgaon sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 9-12 sers and Nowgong 9-9 sers.

k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 8 sers, Gaibanda 7-8 sers, and Nilphamari 10 sers.

l In Serajgunge sub-division retail price of salt 10-4 sers per rupee.

m At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 9 sers, Munshigunge 8-14 sers, and Narainguage 9 sers.

o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 8 sers, Perozepore 9 sers, and Bhola 10-8 sers.

p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge and Jamalpore 8 sers, Attea 10 sers, and Netrokona 9 sers.

q In Cox's Bazar sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

r At Panchgachia in the Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1888—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	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.*													
Eastern Districts—*continued.*													
Tipperah	12 8 / 12 8	... / ...	17 8 / 17 8	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 4 / 14 4	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	... / ...	... / ...	13 14 / 13 5	15 4 / 15 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	320 0 / 320 0	8 0 / ...
Hill Tipperah	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0
Behar.													
Patna	19 0 / 19 0	28 0 / 28 0	11 8 / 11 8	20 0 / 20 0	... / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	24 0 / 22 0	28 0 / 29 0	... / 28 8	28 0 / 29 0	110 0 / 120 0	9 8 / 9 12
Gya	17 0 / 17 0	24 0 / 25 0	11 0 / 10 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 19 0	23 8 / 25 0	... / ...	15 0 / 14 0	180 0 / 160 0	9 8 / 9 8
Shahabad	17 0 / 17 0	25 0 / 25 8	10 0 / 9 0	16 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	25 4 / 26 8	... / ...	15 0 / 14 0	150 0 / 140 0	10 0s / 10 0
Durbhunga	16 8 / 16 8	30 0 / 31 0	13 0 / 13 8	19 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 30 8	... / ...	23 0 / 23 4	30 0 / 31 0	24 0 / 25 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0t / 10 0
Mozufferpore	16 0 / 16 0	25 0 / 25 0	12 0 / 12 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 30 0	... / ...	24 0 / 25 0	23 0 / 24 0	27 0 / 27 8	160 0 / 160 0	10 0u / 10 0
Sarun	17 2 / 17 2	24 8 / 25 8	9 8 / 9 8	19 4 / 19 12	... / ...	... / ...	... / 28 0	16 8 / 15 8	24 8 / 22 4	23 8 / 23 8	27 0 / 27 4	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0
Chumparun	17 0 / 17 0	30 0 / 30 0	8 0 / 9 0	17 0 / 16 8	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 32 8	... / ...	21 0 / 21 8	24 0 / 25 0	28 0 / 29 8	160 0 / 160 0	9 8v / 9 0 0
Monghyr	17 12 / 18 9	27 15 / 33 9	13 10 / 13 14	15 12 / 16 12	15 12 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 9 / ...	26 4 / 29 7	21 0 / 21 0	24 2 / 23 1	126 0 / 126 0	10 0w / 10 0 0
Bhágalpur	18 4 / 18 4	25 4 / 26 8	15 2 / 15 2	17 10 / 17 10	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	25 4 / 27 12	25 4 / 25 4	24 0 / 25 4	151 8 / 151 8	10 1 / 10 1
Purneah	20 0 / 18 0	29 0 / ...	19 0 / 19 0	20 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	35 0 / 31 0	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 30 0	... / ...	21 0 / 14 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 8x / 8 8
Maldah	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	20 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	27 0 / 28 0	... / ...	... / ...	120 6 / 120 0	9 8 / 9 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 8 / 13 0	... / ...	16 8 / 16 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / 22 0	24 0 / 28 0	24 0 / 24 0	200 0 / 200 0	10 0 / 9 0
Orissa.													
Cuttack	10 8 / 10 8	... / ...	11 13 / 11 13	19 11 / 18 6	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	18 6 / 19 11	... / ...	15 12 / 15 12	80 0 / 80 0	9 0 / 10 0
Pooree	13 2 / 14 7	... / ...	11 13 / 13 2	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	18 6 / 18 6	... / ...	15 12 / 15 12	80 0 / 80 0	10 8y / 10 8
Balasore	15 0 / 15 0	13 0 / 13 0	13 0 / 14 0	26 0 / 27 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	13 0 / 11 8	200 0 / 200 0	9 8z / 9 8
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-Western Frontier Agency.													
Hazáribágh	13 0 / 15 0	17 0 / 19 *	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 15 0	† / †	† / †	25 0 / 25 0	† / †	18 0 / 19 0	18 0 / 19 0	18 0 / 18 0	280 0 / 320 0	8 0 / 8 0
Lohardugga	12 0 / 13 0	... / ‡	15 0 / 15 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ‡	... / ...	18 0 / 18 0	... / 18 0	22 0 / 22 0	140 0 / 140 0	8 0z / 8 0
Singbhoom	12 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 16 0	12 0 / 16 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	240 0 / 240 0	6 8 / 6 0
Manbhoom	13 5 / 13 0	... / 24 0	14 0 / 14 0	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 17 8	28 0 / 24 0	22 0 / 22 8	200 0 / 240 0	8 0z2 / 8 0
ASSAM.													
Sylhet	13 4 / 13 4	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	22 5 / 21 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 20 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 4	108 0 / 108 0	9 0 / 9 4
Cachar	10 0 / 9 12	... / ...	12 0 / 12 5	20 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 13 14	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0	80 0 / 80 0	9 2 / 9 6
Goálpára	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0	80 0 / 80 0	9 0 / 9 0
Gáro Hills	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	6 0 / 6 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0 / 8 0
Kámrúp	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	20 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	160 0 / 160 0	9 0 / 9 0
Darrang	7 0 / 7 0	... / ...	12 8 / 13 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	150 0 / 150 0	8 8 / 8 8
Nowgong	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	120 0 / 120 0	7 0 / 8 0
Sibságar	... / ...	... / ...	6 8 / 6 8	18 0 / 14 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 10 0	... / ...	9 8 / 8 0	140 0 / 140 0	8 0 / 8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	8 0 / 7 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	8 0 / 8 0	9 0 / 9 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0 / 7 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	... / ...	... / ...	7 8 / 8 0	10 0 / 10 12	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	16 0 / 16 0	8 0 / 8 0	100 0 / 100 0	7 0 / 7 0
Nágá Hills	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 0 / 9 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 / 3 0	... / ...	4 0 / 4 0	80 0 / 80 0	4 0 / 4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.													
Dehra Dún	15 8 / 15 4	22 0 / 23 0	6 8 / 6 8	10 8 / 11 8	14 0 / 16 0	16 0 / 16 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	18 8 / 19 0	17 0 / 17 0	16 0 / 16 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0
Saháranpur	17 12 / 17 3	22 9 / 21 8	8 9½ / 8 9½	12 14½ / 11 13	17 3 / 17 3	12 14½ / 14 0	26 13 / 21 8	26 13 / 21 8	22 9 / 21 8	23 10½ / 23 10½	21 8 / 18 4½	129 0 / 129 0	10 12 / 10 12
Muzaffarnagar	18 1 / 18 1	28 9 / 27 0	6 9 / 6 9	12 2 / 12 2	16 8 / 17 10	17 10 / 17 10	17 10 / 17 10	17 10 / 16 8	24 4 / 23 11	19 12 / 19 12	14 4 / 13 4	132 0 / 132 0	10 8 / 11 0
Meerut	17 8 / 17 4	24 8 / 24 8	6 0 / 13 0	14 0 / 14 0	14 8 / 16 0	16 8 / 16 8	... / 14 0	... / 14 0	23 8 / 23 8	19 0 / 20 0	26 0 / 26 0	100 0 / 100 0	11 4 / 11 8
Bulandshahr	18 8 / 18 8	25 8 / 26 0	7 0 / 7 0	11 0 / 11 0	18 0 / 16 0	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 26 4	23 0 / 24 0	19 0 / 20 0	130 0 / 130 0	11 0 / 11 0
Aligarh	17 4 / 17 8	26 8 / 25 0	5 4 / 5 8	10 8 / 11 8	21 0 / 20 0	18 0 / 15 8	... / ...	15 8 / 14 8	26 8 / 25 0	29 0 / 31 0	30 0 / 30 0	140 0 / 140 0	12 0 / 12 0
Kumaun	14 8 / 14 0	15 0 / 15 0	12 0 / 10 0	13 0 / 11 8	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 22 0	24 0 / 24 0	13 0 / 13 0	20 0 / 20 0	10 0 / 10 0	200 0 / 200 0	8 0 / 7 0
Garhwál	No return received.												
Bijnor	16 14 / 16 14	25 0 / 25 14	7 14 / 7 14	11 4 / 11 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 6 / 20 13	... / ...	... / ...	135 0 / 135 0	10 6 / 9 14
Moradabad	17 8 / 18 2	25 4 / 25 4	10 8 / 10 8	12 4 / 12 4	16 8 / 25 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	21 14 / 21 8	25 0 / 26 0	26 0 / 26 0	165 0 / 165 0	11 12 / 11 12
Budaun	17 2 / 17 12	22 8 / 23 12	6 0 / 6 0	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 8 / 22 12	... / ...	26 0 / 26 0	192 0 / 192 0	11 4 / 11 4
Bareilly	15 15 / 16 4	21 14 / 23 2	6 4 / 6 4	11 14 / 11 14	13 2 / 15 0	13 12 / 15 0	... / ...	11 4 / 15 0	20 0 / 19 6	21 14 / 20 10	23 2 / 23 2	150 0 / 137 8	10 10 / 10 10
Sháhjahánpur	18 12 / 19 0	26 8 / 27 0	8 8 / 8 8	13 0 / 13 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 10 / 22 8	... / ...	26 8 / 26 8	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0
Tarái Pergunnahs	18 12 / 18 12	31 4 / 30 0	8 12 / 8 12	12 0 / 12 8	25 0 / 25 0	17 8 / 18 12	... / ...	22 8 / 22 8	19 6 / 20 0	20 0 / 24 0	25 0 / 23 12	100 0 / 100 0	10 0 / 10 0
Muttra	16 0 / 16 8	24 0 / 24 0	8 0 / 8 0	12 0 / 12 0	14 0 / 16 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 0 / 12 0	26 0 / 26 8	24 0 / 24 0	25 0 / 25 0	140 0 / 120 0	11 8 / 11 8
Agra	15 8 / 16 4	23 0 / 23 0	5 0 / 4 0	10 0 / 10 8	15 8 / 16 0	13 8 / 14 8	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	23 0 / 23 8	24 0 / 24 0	16 0 / 16 0	120 0 / 120 0	11 8 / 11 8
Farukhabad	16 0 / 16 8	21 0 / 21 0	7 0 / 7 8	12 0 / 10 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 8 / 20 0	... / ...	25 0 / 25 8	160 0 / 160 0	10 8 / 10 8
Mainpuri	17 12 / 17 8	21 0 / 23 0	4 8 / 6 0	9 8 / 11 8	... / 18 0	... / 17 0	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	22 12 / 22 10	... / ...	27 0 / 26 4	160 0 / 160 0	10 12 / 10 12
Etáwah	17 12 / 17 8	25 4 / 23 0	6 0 / 6 0	10 0 / 11 0	17 8 / 18 0	16 8 / 17 0	10 0 / 10 0	10 0 / 10 0	24 0 / 23 0	25 0 / 25 0	28 0 / 28 0	120 0 / 120 0	11 4 / 11 0
Etah	18 4 / 18 4	23 12 / 23 4	8 8 / 8 8	18 4 / 11 5	... / 13 0	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	30 0 / 32 0	... / ...	18 4 / 17 4	120 0 / 120 0	11 4 / 11 4
Jalaun	18 0 / 18 8	22 0 / 22 0	9 0 / 9 0	10 0 / 11 0	17 0 / 17 0	15 0 / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	25 0 / 25 0	18 0 / 18 0	26 0 / 26 0	140 0 / 140 0	11 0 / 11 0
Jhánsi	16 6½ / 17 0	25 0 / 25 0	8 4 / 8 4	12 8 / 12 12	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 1½ / 20 6	... / ...	... / ...	200 0 / 200 0	10 8 / 10 8
Lalitpur	16 0 / 16 0	22 0 / 21 0	9 0 / 10 0	10 8 / 10 8	19 0 / 19 8	15 0 / 15 0	22 0 / 22 0	15 0 / 15 0	19 0 / 19 0	20 0 / 19 0	12 0 / 11 0	160 0 / 160 0	9 0 / 10 0
Cawnpore	17 12 / 18 8	24 0 / 24 8	10 0 / 10 0	13 0 / 13 0	§ / §	16 0 / 16 8	§ / §	18 0 / 18 0	22 12 / 23 4	25 0 / 25 0	25 0 / 26 8	160 0 / 160 0	12 8 / 12 8
Fatehpur	16 8 / 17 8	20 8 / 21 8	12 12 / 12 12	13 8 / 13 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 8 / 22 8	... / ...	24 8 / 24 8	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0
Bánda	19 0 / 19 12	22 12 / 23 8	8 0 / 8 0	15 8 / 16 0	... / 19 0	... / ...	... / 17 8	... / ...	24 8 / 24 0	19 0 / 24 0	14 8 / 16 0	160 0 / 160 0	9 8 / 9 8
Allahabad	15 8 / 14 12	21 0 / 21 0	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 14 0	18 0 / 18 0	16 0 / 17 0	... / ...	19 0 / 20 0	22 0 / 22 8	20 0 / 20 0	19 0 / 20 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 0 / 10 0
Hamírpur	20 0 / 20 8	24 2 / 24 2	8 0 / 8 0	11 8 / 12 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	24 6 / 25 5	... / ...	24 2 / 26 7	140 0 / 140 0	10 4 / 10 8
Jaunpur	15 0 / 16 0	18 8 / 20 0	7 0 / 7 0	12 0 / 11 0	... / 18 0	... / ...	... / 11 0	... / ...	22 0 / 23 0	... / ...	23 0 / 23 0	130 0 / 140 0	9 0 / 9 0
Gorakhpur	17 1½ / 17 8½	25 3 / 26 1½	10 13 / 10 13	15 5 / 16 9½	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 13 / 18 0	19 13 / 26 1½	26 9½ / 23 6½	23 6½ / 26 8	27 14½ / 140 0	9 9 / 10 0 0
Basti	19 8 / 19 8	28 0 / 28 0	10 0 / 10 0	15 0 / 14 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 8 / 26 0	... / ...	28 0 / 27 0	80 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0
Azamgarh	16 4 / 15 8	21 4 / 20 10	10 4 / 10 5	15 0 / 15 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 12 / 19 3	... / ...	18 8 / 14 12	177 8 / 177 8	9 12 / 9 13
Mirzapur	15 0 / 15 0	21 0 / 22 0	8 0 / 8 0	15 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 16 0	16 8 / 17 0	18 0 / 18 0	16 0 / 16 0	22 0 / 22 0	18 0 / 18 0	23 0 / 25 0	100 0 / 100 0	10 0 / 10 0
Benares	17 1 / 17 9½	21 2 / 22 8	10 5 / 10 5	16 4 / 17 1	14 6 / 18 7	13 9 / 13 9	... / ...	11 8 / 12 11½	22 4 / 23 5	17 14 / 20 10	22 4 / 22 12	120 0 / 120 0	10 6½ / 10 6½
Ghazipur	18 0 / 18 0	23 13 / 24 7	7 12 / 7 12	16 12 / 16 12	12 14 / 14 2½	15 7 / 16 1½	25 12 / 20 9½	12 14 / 12 14	26 6½ / ...	... / 20 9½	23 3 / 23 3	154 8 / 154 8	10 5 / 7 10½
Ballia	18 0 / 18 0	26 4 / 26 4	10 6 / 10 6	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	28 8 / 28 8	... / ...	25 4 / 25 4	100 0 / 100 0	10 8 / 10 8
Pilibhit	16 4 / 16 4	27 0 / 25 0	11 4 / 10 0	13 0 / 13 0	11 4 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / 18 12	... / ...	24 0 / ...	160 0 / 140 0	12 0 / 10 0
OUDH.													
Sultánpur	19 0 / 19 0	29 0 / 29 0	9 0 / 9 0	14 0 / 14 0	13 0 / 13 0	16 0 / 16 0	40 0 / 40 0	20 0 / 20 0	28 0 / 28 0	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 26 0	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0
Partabgarh	17 3 / 18 5	19 5 / 24 2	12 5 / 12 10	13 10 / 14 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	24 0 / 24 10	... / ...	17 0 / 18 10	170 0 / 193 0	9 5 / 9 8
Fyzabad	16 13 / 16 15	24 8 / 24 8	10 0 / 10 0	15 8 / 15 8	16 0 / 16 8	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	24 0 / 24 0	21 8 / 21 8	28 12 / 26 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 0 / 10 0
Kheri	19 6 / 19 12	27 6 / 26 0	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 14 0	19 0 / 19 0	18 0 / 18 0	36 0 / 36 0	18 0 / 18 0	23 4 / 24 4	24 0 / 24 0	19 0 / 18 8	140 0 / 140 0	10 0 / 10 0
Lucknow	17 1 / 17 8	23 6 / 24 0	6 0 / 6 0	13 0 / 13 0	16 0 / 18 0	14 4 / 13 0	... / ...	14 0 / 16 0	21 5½ / 22 0	20 0 / 20 0	26 8 / 26 0	120 0 / 130 0	10 4 / 10 4
Bara Banki	16 0 / 16 0	23 0 / 24 0	5 0 / 5 0	12 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 16 0	14 0 / 15 0	12 0 / 20 0	16 0 / 16 0	23 0 / 24 0	20 0 / 20 0	26 0 / 26 0	120 0 / 120 0	9 0 / 10 8
Bahraich	18 0 / 18 0	29 0 / 30 0	13 0 / 13 0	16 0 / 17 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	27 0 / 30 0	25 0 / 25 0	30 0 / 30 0	140 0 / 140 0	10 0 / 11 0
Rae Bareli	17 0 / 17 0	22 0 / 21 0	7 0 / 7 0	14 8 / 14 8	16 0 / 16 0	12 0 / 16 0	... / ...	16 0 / 15 0	25 0 / 24 0	... / ...	27 8 / 27 8	180 0 / 180 0	10 8 / 10 8
Sitapur	19 4 / 19 8	27 8 / 28 0	8 0 / 8 0	14 8 / 14 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 0 / 26 0	... / ...	28 8 / 28 4	160 0 / 160 0	10 8 / 10 8
Gonda	18 12 / 19 12	27 0 / 27 0	13 12 / 13 4	14 8 / 15 12	16 8 / 18 8	16 8 / 16 8	28 0 / 24 0	16 0 / 15 8	26 4 / 26 12	23 8 / 23 8	29 0 / 29 0	200 0 / 200 0	10 0 / 10 0
Unao	18 0 / 17 0	23 8 / 24 0	10 0 / 11 0	13 8 / 14 0	16 0 / 16 0	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	25 0 / 25 0	20 0 / 20 0	18 0 / 18 0	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0
Hardoi	18 14 / 19 6	26 4 / 27 2	7 0 / 7 0	13 0 / 13 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 0 / 26 0	... / ...	30 0 / 31 10	120 0 / 120 0	10 2 / 10 8

* Return not received. † Not procurable. ‡ Not available. § No sales in market.

s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 10 sers, Bhabuah 7 sers, and Sasseram 9 sers.
t In Madhubani and Tajpore sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
u At Hajipore retail price of salt 9-8 sers per rupee.
v At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Khaderai 9 sers and Jamui 9-4 sers
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 9 sers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 8-12 sers.
y In Khoordah sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
z At Bhudruck retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
z1 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 8·13 sers per rupee.
z2 At Govindpore retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissar	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	100 0	10 8	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurgaon	19 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	22 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Umballa	18 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Simla	14 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	65 0	65 0	8 8	8 8
Kángra	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Ludhiána	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	13 0
Ferozepur	19 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	13 8
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0
Lahore	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	18 0	19 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	...	16 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	160 0	15 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	14 0
Gujránwála	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	17 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	160 0	150 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	16 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	112 0	112 0	41 0	42 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	160 0	120 0	55 0	55 0
Bannu	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	37 0	37 0
D. G. Khán	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	23 12	23 12
Muzaffargarh	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Saugor	18 0	18 0			7 15	9 15	8 10	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	170 0	8 8	9 0
Damoh	21 13	22 14			10 0	10 0	11 7	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 2
Jubbulpore	17 0	16 8			8 8	8 0	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 4	...	...	11 8	11 12	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	27 8	27 8			12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	37 8	...	...	11 0	13 0	256 0	256 0	8 8	9 0
Seoni	20 6	20 6			10 10	10 11	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12
Narsinghpur	16 14	16 14			9 3	9 3	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	...	...	16 13	16 3	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	15 0	16 0			7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Nimár	14 4	14 4			7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	14 9	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	15 8			9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 6	18 0	...	...	11 6	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Betúl	17 8	17 8			8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	22 0	21 0			10 0	8 14	11 7	12 5	24 0	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 1	12 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	8 0
Wardha	16 0	16 0			7 4	8 0	12 0	11 7	17 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	16 0	...	...	12 0	13 5	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Nágpur	17 8	17 8			8 7	8 7	13 12	12 3	18 12	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	12 3	11 9	109 0	109 0	9 13	9 12
Chánda	15 7	15 7					14 7	15 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	14 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	615 0	615 0	10 0	10 0
Bhandára	20 0	20 0					15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	10 0	11 4	180 0	200 0	9 2	9 14
Bálághát	21 0	21 0			13 2	13 2	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	24 0	24 0			12 5	12 5	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Bilaspur	26 10	26 10			14 11	14 10	16 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	16 8	15 12	64 0	64 0	7 15	8 0
Sambalpur	21 0	21 14			12 4	12 4	15 12	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	11 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	6 9	7 14
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyu	...	...			12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	22 0	25 0
Sandoway	...	...			13 8	14 4	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	*	...	...	225 0	225 0	60 0	42 0
					15 6	15 7	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	22 13
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2			12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	*	*	...	...	250 0	250 0	19 7	19 7
Pegu	...	...			9 8	9 7	13 0	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	28 8	20 8	...	...	154 4	154 4	20 0	20 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...			10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Prome	9 2	9 2			9 9	9 9	12 7	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 6	33 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	167 9	167 9	18 10	14 0
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...			12 0	11 15	14 6	14 2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 11	...	...	...	...	237 9	236 9	18 7	18 7
Henzada	...	...			10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...			9 10	...	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	150 0	106 0	22 4	21 1
Thayetmyo	8 2	8 6			10 2	10 0	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 3	11 3
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0			10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	30 3	30 3
Tavoy	...	...			12 6	12 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...			14 9	14 9	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Toungoo	...	...			8 0	8 0	8 11	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	16 1
Shwaygyin	...	...			9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	9 10	9 13			9 4	9 4	11 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 13	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	22 0	22 12
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad	12 7	12 11			6 13	6 13	10 14	10 8	20 1	19 7	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 3	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 10	8 12
Boláram	13 8	14 1			7 6	7 6	9 10	10 0	23 2	21 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	116 0	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghát	12 0	12 0			7 8	7 8	11 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4
BERAR.																										
Amráoti																										
Akola																										
Ellichpur																										
Buldána	No return received.																									
Wún																										
Básim																										
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore																										
Kolar																										
Túmkúr																										
Mysore	No return received.																									
Hassan																										
Shimoga																										
Kadur																										
Chitaldroog																										
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 8	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 8	...	...	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0

* None in market.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1888—*concluded.*

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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 THÓR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
RAJPUTANA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jeypore	15 8	15 4	22 8	22 4	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	18-0 to 22 0	19-0 to 22 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	23 8	125 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kishengurh	14 0	13 12	18 12	19 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	17 0	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 8	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Kerowlee	17 8	16 6	23 2	23 12	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	12 8	23 12	23 12	...	...	37 8	31 4	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Ulwur	18 10	18 14	24 10	24 12	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	21 8	17 13	18 0	...	...	14 11	15 0	26 1	26 3	17 8	17 8	31 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4
Bhurtpore (City)	16 9	17 9	25 11	26 1	7 8	7 10	8 14	8 14	19 8	19 8	15 10	15 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 11	26 1	17 14	18 0	18 0	18 4	260 0	260 0	11 8	11 8
Ajmere	12 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	16 5	16 0	22 9	22 2	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	13 2	13 2	20 2	20 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sirohee	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 4	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 0
Abu	11 6	11 8	16 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	15 4	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Anádra	12 6	12 0	18 0	18 0	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	17 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Bálmere	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	16 4	18 3	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	11 0	11 8
Jeysulmere	11 4	11 0	...	...	8 6	8 4	16 10	10 8	13 0	14 4	11 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	*	‡	11 0	11 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	13 4½	17 9½	17 3	9 6	9 6	9 12¼	9 12¼	12 8	10 2½	11 11½	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	16 6½	16 0¼	16 15¾	17 3	10 2½	10 2½	200 0	200 0	9 15½	9 15¼
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	20 0	25 0	8 12	7 8	13 2	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 12	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 10
Partábgarh ( )	14 6	15 0	18 12	20 0	7 8	8 2	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	...	19 6	20 0	16 4	16 4	...	21 14	...	...	17 2	17 11
Marwar (Jodhpore)	12 3	12 3	16 0	17 3	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 14	17 3	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8
Bickaneer	10 8	10 10½	...	...	2 14	2 14½	6 12	6 12½	...	...	12 2	11 10	...	...	...	...	11 10	13 9	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 4
Boondee	17 0	18 4	23 0	24 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 12	11 4
Kotah	14 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	17 8	16 8	16 8	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Tonk	16 4	15 6	22 4	23 1	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	20 12	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 4	25 12	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 10
Jhallawar	13 6	13 6	15 11	15 15	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	15 4	15 6	10 10½	11 5	...	...	...	8 14	15 11½	15 11½	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	10 0	10 4½
Shahpoora	16 0	16 0	19 9	19 12	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	18 4	18 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	19 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	17 7	17 1	25 7	26 0	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	17 14	18 0	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	18 0	24 12	24 5	...	...	13 12	30 0	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 4	14 2¾	18 12	18 10¾	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 11	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 14	19 10	18 0	18 5	12 12	12 10¾	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 6½
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	17 0	17 13	11 0	17 0	16 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 15	12 11	17 14	18 2	7 4	7 4	9 1	9 1	13 14	14 6	12 3	12 0	†	†	9 1	7 4	17 8	17 3	13 14	14 4	20 7	19 15	135 15	135 15	10 0	10 0
Goona	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	†	†	20 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 4	21 0	28 0	27 14	8 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	25 12	26 8	†	†	24 8	28 12	180 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	12 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	16 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	11 8	12 0
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10 6	10 8	13 8	13 2	5 0	5 0	7 8	11 0	17 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* *Nine pies per bundle.* † *Not sold.* ‡ *Seven and a half pies per bundle.*

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 618 / 81—2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 26th June 1888.

Read—

The General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India Department for the year 1886-87.

RESOLUTION.

The administration of the Department remained in the hands of Colonel H. R. Thuillier, R.E., who was confirmed in the appointment of Surveyor-General on the death of Colonel G. C. DePree in February 1887. The Revenue and Trigonometrical Branches continued to be under the superintendence, respectively, of Colonel J. Sconce, S.C., and Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E.

Personnel.

2. The various operations were carried on by 25 different parties.

Number of parties.

3. One party continued the secondary triangulation on the Coromandel Coast, carrying the chain of triangles from Madras to a distance of 170 miles, a little beyond Nellore. Owing to bad weather and sickness, the party did not succeed in continuing the triangulation northwards so as to unite with the operations of the previous year. A gap of 80 miles was thus left over for the following season.

Secondary coast triangulation.

4. The number of topographical survey parties was reduced from ten in 1885-86 to eight in the year under report, the Cutch and Deccan parties having been transferred to the Central Provinces to take up the traverse surveys of districts coming under revision of settlement. Two out of the eight parties were employed partly on topographical and partly on Forest surveys in Bombay. A topographical section was, however, added to the cadastral party in Burma with the view of completing the topography of hill ranges in the Akyab district; and the Punjab traverse party also made some original surveys of portions of Native States. The two parties in Bombay, one party in Baluchistan, one in the Mirzapur district, North-Western Provinces, and one in the Himalayas, were employed in continuation of the operations of the preceding year. A second party was sent (from Rajputana) to Baluchistan to aid in the general survey of that country and for special survey work on the frontier required by the Military authorities. Another party was transferred to Madras from Mysore, and it took up the survey of the Madura and Tinnevelly districts. The area remaining to be topographically surveyed in that Presidency was, on the suggestion of the Government of India, made over to the Imperial Survey Department, with the view of accelerating the completion of revenue surveys in Madras by the local Survey Department. The eighth topographical party made a survey of the Nicobar Islands, mainly with the object of meeting the requirements of navigation. A portion of the coast of the Little Andaman Island was also surveyed at the request of the Chief Commissioner of Port Blair.

Topographical surveys.

The aggregate area topographically surveyed on various scales by all the parties amounted to 17,510 square miles, as compared with an outturn of 19,162 square miles surveyed in 1885-86 by ten parties.

Native soldiers were attached to the two Baluchistan, the Mirzapur, and the Himalaya parties for training in survey work.

It may be explained that the reduction in the number of topographical survey parties to meet demands for revenue surveys is due to the fact that the latter class of work cannot be postponed without entailing loss of State revenues, whereas topographical surveys, however useful, may be postponed without serious detriment to the administration.

Forest surveys.

5. The Forest surveys in Bombay were, as already mentioned, carried on by sections of two topographical survey parties. The areas surveyed lie partly in the Belgaum District, Southern Circle, and partly in the Thánâ district, Northern Circle. In the Southern Circle the work comprises the preparation of a skeleton map showing the survey of Forest boundaries, any details that are considered necessary being filled in afterwards by the Forest Department, whereas in the Northern Circle the Forest reserves have to be surveyed in full detail.

Two small forests in the Gorakhpur district, North-Western Provinces, were surveyed by the cadastral survey party employed there.

The Forest survey party in Burma was unable to continue its work in the Prome district on account of the unsettled state of that part of the country. Two European surveyors and a few sub-surveyors were sent to Upper Burma, and the remainder of the party was transferred to the Zamayi Forests, Pegu district, where preliminary triangulation and traversing constituted the chief work. The outturn of final survey was very small.

Cadastral surveys.

6. Five out of six cadastral survey parties continued with little change the operations of previous years. They were employed in (1) the Bilaspur and Raipur districts, Central Provinces; (2) in the Basti, and (3) the Gorakhpur and Tarai, districts of the North-Western Provinces; (4) in the Darrang and Nowgong districts, Assam; and (5) in the Akyab, Bassein, and Thongwa districts, Burma. The sixth party was divided into three sections, two of which were engaged in Bengal, on the cadastral survey respectively, of the Sankarpur Wards' State, Dinagepore district, and the Government Estate of Angul, Orissa district. The third section took up the survey of the town of Calcutta, which comprises the survey of boundaries of separate properties paying revenue to Government, in addition to the ordinary particulars concerning streets and houses, and the collection of information regarding owners of properties required for the Calcutta Collectorate.

There was a slight interruption in the progress of cadastral survey operations in the Bilaspur district, owing to the partial scarcity caused by the failure of autumn crops in 1886. Two detachments from Bilaspur party were therefore sent to Raipur. The total outturn of survey work was, notwithstanding, 259 square miles more, and the average cost Rs. 36-13 per square mile less, as compared with the previous year. The average cost of operations in the Basti district increased during the year under report by Rs. 40-8-10 per square mile. This is accounted for by the unprecedented and extremely minute subdivision of property met with, the average size of fields being 0·27 of an acre. With the view of effecting a speedy completion of the cadastral survey of Gorakhpur, the party employed therein was enlarged, resulting in a larger outturn of work and a diminution of the cost per square mile. The experiment of employing Patwaris as surveyors in place of amins was tried during the year for the first time in the Tarai district. The Patwaris showed dissatisfaction at first, and it was difficult to train the men; but the plan proved successful in the end, and it is reported that some excellent work was turned out.

Traverse surveys.

7. Traverse surveys were continued by one party in the Gurdaspur, Gujranwala, and Shahpur districts of the Punjab, and by five parties in the Raipur, Jubbulpore-Damoh, Seoni-Chhindwara, Saugor-Narsinghpur, and Sambalpur districts of the Central Provinces. The total areas traversed are 6,085 square miles in the Punjab and 10,576 square miles in the Central Provinces. Some outlying portions of Sikh States were surveyed by the Punjab party with the view of completing the topographical maps of that part of the country. A special survey was also made in the Gurdaspur district bordering on Kashmir territory, for the purpose of settling a dispute between British and Kashmir cultivators

as regards the rights to water from irrigation channels. It is satisfactory to notice that the cost of traverse surveys in the Raipur district, Central Provinces, was reduced so low as Rs. 19-7 per square mile.

Geodetic.

8. As only one officer was available for the superintendence of Astronomical work, the telegraphic longitude operations were suspended. The latitude observations were extended to the south of Jubbulpore, and observations completed at five stations.

Tidal and levelling operations.

9. Observations for registration of Tides were taken at 17 ports in India, Burma, the Andamans, Ceylon, and Aden. A new Tidal Observatory was established at Akyab, while that at Dublat, near the mouth of the Hooghly, was swept away by a cyclone in September 1886. The spirit-levelling operations consisted of six sections:—(1) from Tuticorin to Madura; (2) from Madura to Trichinopoly and Tanjore; (3) from Trichinopoly to Erode; (4) from Shoranur to Cochin Tidal Station; (5) from Kárwár Tidal Station to Marmagao; and (6) from Agoada Fort Jetty to Agoada. The heights of 418 permanent bench marks and of 6 stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were finally determined.

Geographical surveys in Upper Burma.

10. Two detachments, one of which was supplemented by a section of the Forest survey party on the suspension of work in the Prome district, were employed on geographical surveys in Upper Burma. One of these detachments under Major Hobday completed the reconnaissance surveys of an aggregate area of 11,000 square miles lying partly in the Shan States and the Ruby Mines district, partly in the Yaw country, and partly in the Yemethin, Mehtilla, Mandalay, and Kyaukse districts. The survey of the town of Mandalay was also continued. The second detachment, under Colonel Woodthorpe, accompanied the Military expedition that proceeded from Manipur to the Chindwin district. Colonel Woodthorpe, with his assistant Mr. Ogle, succeeded in carrying the triangulation connected with the main series of India from Manipur to the Chindwin district.

Trans-Himalayan Explorations.

11. An account of the explorations in Nepal and Thibet by explorer M. H. has been separately published, illustrated by a map of the routes; and appended to the report under review are Notes by Colonel H. C. Tanner, with sketch maps of explorations in Bhutan and on the Sangpo river, made respectively by explorers R. N. and K. P. The latter went into Thibet in the year 1880, in company with a Chinese láma. Explorer K. P. was sold as a slave in the Pemakoi country, and managing to escape has returned with information, which, combined with an account given by a Mongolian láma, has enabled Colonel Tanner to construct an amended chart of the Sangpo river.

Head-Quarters Offices, Calcutta.

12. The progress of work in the Head-Quarters Offices at Calcutta was satisfactory. The number of maps published amounted to 4,158, of which 3,843 were cadastral maps. 178,398 maps, valued at Rs. 1,36,344, were issued; and the income from map sales amounted to Rs. 9,254. Owing to the contraction of cadastral and topographical surveys, and the employment of a larger number of field parties on traverse surveys, the number of original maps received for reproduction by photography was much below the average.

The work of the Drawing Office has greatly increased in connection with the mapping of surveys and reconnaissances of the Afghan Boundary Commission and by urgent demands for maps of Burma and Baluchistan. A new edition of the map of India on the large scale of 32 miles to the inch has been taken in hand, and it is also proposed to prepare an outline map on the same scale, which will be useful for representing lines of railway, canals, &c.

Experiments were continued with the view of introducing the aid of photography for reproducing the Indian Atlas sheets in lieu of hand-engraving. Reproduction by photozincography has proved a failure, but the experiment of first photographing the map from a manuscript drawing and then transferring it to

copper by the photo-electrotype process, shows that this method is well adapted to take the place of hand-engraving for maps required for temporary use and which are likely to be superseded by later editions.

The heliogravure processes have been utilized largely for the reproduction of drawings for the Archæological Survey and for a technical art series. In the Appendix are specimens of collotype printing.

36,969 mathematical instruments, valued at Rs. 1,91,183, were added to the serviceable stock, and 37,391 serviceable instruments, valued at Rs. 1,83,519, were issued on indent.

Dehra Office.

13. The work of the computing branch of the office at Dehra made satisfactory progress, and several publications containing results of the final reduction of operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were made.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, to the Surveyor-General of India, and to the Foreign and Military Departments, for information. Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Burma.
N. W. P. and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JUNE, 1888.

The month under review is meteorologically one of the most important throughout the year.

It usually sees the commencement of the rains over almost the whole of India, and the relative distribution and copiousness of the total monsoon rainfall can not infrequently be gauged from the rainfall of this month. The setting in of the rains is normally a very different phenomenon on the Bengal side to what it is on the western side of India.

In the former region the change to the wet season takes place on the whole gradually. The southerly winds which blow in from the Bay and pass as east and south-east winds along the face of the mountain belt become steadily damper and cooler, and finally a rush of saturated air coming from the far south spreads over the greater part of Northern India and the change to the rains is completed.

In Lower Bengal the rains usually set in about the second week in June, in the North-Western Povinces sometime during the latter half of the month, and in the Punjab hardly before July. On the West Coast the setting in of the rainy season is usually more sudden and more striking. A slight but important change in the wind direction takes place in the shape of a shift from about west-north-west to west-south-west, and a strong, cool and saturated current suddenly replaces the moderate and warm wind which has previously prevailed. The admixture of the two currents usually results in great electrical disturbance, and as the monsoon travels up the West Coast its appearance is accompanied by severe thunderstorms. The rains ordinarily commence in Ceylon in the middle of May and reach Bombay about the 5th of June. On the present occasion the setting in of the rains has been accompanied by several abnormal features, which apparently have been principally attributable to unusual conditions over the Bay of Bengal. The distributions of pressure and of temperature and the prevailing direction of the winds in the months preceding that in which the rains ordinarily appear had all been such as to promise an early and good monsoon, and the weather experienced over India during the first ten days of the month went far to fulfil this promise. During these ten days rain in fairly large amounts fell all along the West Coast and around the shores of the Gulf of Martaban, and showers in the Central Provinces and in Upper Burmah, while in Bengal and Assam there was general though slight rain and in Upper India frequent falls and all the appearance of the monsoon. These favourable conditions did not, however, last beyond the first ten days. On the 11th there was hardly any indraught of monsoon winds into Northern India. A moderate south-westerly and westerly wind blew on the West Coast, and passed over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, giving light showers to those regions; but over the Bay the wind's direction was also westerly and south-westerly without any tendency to draw into south and south-east at the head of the Bay as is normally the case, and in consequence all the rain due to this current fell in Burmah and Arakan. Such conditions are not only unfavourable to rainfall in Bengal and Upper India, but exert a detrimental effect on the West Coast current also, so that the succeeding days showed a decrease in the extent and amount of the rainfall derived from the Bombay branch of the monsoon, though there was at no time such an entire failure of the rains in Western as occurred in Northern India.

On the disappearance of the damp south-easterly winds which blew up the Gangetic plain between the 1st and the 10th or 11th of the month, a period of calms and variable airs commenced over Northern India. These lasted until the 13th, after which the north-westerly winds which are characteristic of the hot season set in, and lasted with some temporary interruptions until the 26th. During this period the only rain which fell over North-Western and

Northern India occurred during dust or thunderstorms, and was in no way connected with the monsoon. During the same period the air motion was generally feeble and irregular on the West Coast, and though the current from the Bombay side penetrated into the Central Provinces, and gave some fain there, the amounts were generally abnormally small and insignificant. In fact the only region in which rain fell to any extent was Burmah, where some rairly large amounts were recorded.

Owing to the cessation of the rains in Northern India and the appearance there of the north-westerly winds above alluded to, very high temperatures were experienced over that part of India. The thermometer began to rise quickly directly the rain ceased, and by the 13th or 14th excessive temperatures were reported from Bengal. At this time the temperature in Bengal was higher than it had been for many years past, and the heat all over Orissa and Lower and West Bengal was most exceptional. This area of excessively high temperature apparently travelled slowly up the Gangetic plain and Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, and finally Peshawar experienced one after the other excessive heat.

The following table which gives the highest maxima, and the date of their occurrence for several stations in Northern India shows the progress northwestward of this wave of heat:

Stations.	Highest maximum recorded.	Mean temperature of same day.	Relative humidity of same day.	Date.
	°			
Calcutta ...	106·8	95·7	61	14th
Burdwan ...	108·7	96·6	55	14th
Benares	114·3	101·8	30	23rd
Allahabad ...	114·2	103·1	35	23rd
Delhi ...	114·0	103·6	37	25th
Ludhiana ...	112·8	100·0	32	25th
Peshawar ...	118·0	99·9	44	27th

This table shows very clearly the intense heat which prevailed at this time. The highest maximum reported was 118° at Peshawar, but relatively cool nights were experienced at this station, and the mean temperature for the 24 hours was lower than at the stations in the North-Western Provinces and the south-east of the Punjab, where the actual maxima were lower. The highest mean temperatures were at Allahabad and Delhi. In Bengal both the maxima and the daily means were lower than at stations further to the north-westward, but the heat appears to have been more trying in Bengal than elsewhere, partly probably on account of its unusualness and partly on account of the relatively high state of humidity in the atmosphere.

As mentioned above, the north-westerly winds and dry weather lasted roughly until the 26th. On that day a change which had been slowly developing began to affect the weather. This change came from the western side of India. The force of the monsoon began to steadily increase from Ceylon northward as far as Sind, and the current gradually extended into the Central and North-West Provinces. It occasioned rain over these regions, and by the 28th was blowing along the face of the North-West Himalayas as a south-east wind and brought up rain as far as the east of the Punjab. On the West Coast this increase in the strength and depth of the monsoon current was accompanied by heavy falls of rain, and the general appearance of the weather at the close of the month was more promising than it had been at any time since the withdrawal of the monsoon in the early days of the month.

The concluding table shows very clearly the general feebleness of the monsoon during the past month. Only in the districts of Assam, the Berars, the Konkan, Malabar, Burmah, and Ceylon was the monthly average rainfall exceeded; in all other districts it was in defect. The greatest deficiency was in Northern India and more especially in Bengal and Orissa. In Northern Bengal the total rainfall was only 4 inches instead of the normal 18 inches; in Lower Bengal it

was 4 inches instead of the normal 12 inches, and in Orissa 2½ inches instead of 7 inches. In many other districts the defect was nearly as large, and in Sind there was no rain whatever.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of June, 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in June.	Difference from the average in June, 1888.
Punjab, West ...	7	1·49	—0·82
„ East ...	4	3·96	—1·09
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ...	9	6·16	—3·44
„ „ Cis-Gangetic ...	3	3·83	—2·42
Behar ...	2	6·64	—4·18
Northern Bengal ...	2	17·99	—14·06
Assam—Cachar ...	3	19·89	+7·97
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur ...	7	12·36	—8·07
Orissa—Northern Circars ...	6	6·99	—4·52
Central Provinces, South ...	7	8·80	—3·97
Berar—Khandeish ...	2	6·06	+1·29
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda ...	8	4·85	—2·41
Sind—Cutch ...	3	0·22	—0·22
Guzerat ...	3	5·68	—1·60
Konkan ...	4	22·19	+1·71
Deccan—Hyderabad ...	5	5·28	—0·71
Malabar ...	4	32·23	+10·93
Mysore—Bellary ...	4	2·94	—1·01
Carnatic ...	6	1·79	—0·64
Lower Burmah ...	7	25·46	+5·65
Ceylon ...	2	8·17	+2·43

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *5th July, 1888.* for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, July 2nd, 1888.

In last week's summary of the weather it was mentioned that the rainfall in Assam and Burmah and more particularly at Cherrapunji had increased very considerably, and this was taken as an indication that the monsoon current was increasing in volume and strength. The observations of the present week show that this increase has taken place, and the conditions now existing over India are more promising and more satisfactory than any that have prevailed since quite the commencement of June. This change to more favourable conditions has been brought about by two causes. In the first place, quite at the commencement of the week under review, the monsoon current along the whole length of the West Coast from Ceylon to Sind increased in force and backed slightly towards south-west. With this higher force the current penetrated first into the Central Provinces and then into the North-Western Provinces, occasioning a considerable rise of humidity and cloud and some rain in those two regions. As rain commenced to fall in Upper India the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon rose in force and spread out over Bengal, and by the 28th monsoon conditions of high humidity, overcast skies, and rain were established over the whole of India, except the Carnatic and the Punjab. As rain continued to fall—heavily on the West Coast and moderately elsewhere—the monsoon conditions extended and intensified, and by the close of the week rainfall had extended to all parts of India, except the Carnatic, Sind, Rajputana, and the south of the Punjab. One very important feature in the meteorology of the past week is the fact that the abnormal conditions which have existed for so long over the head of the Bay have disappeared, at least for the time being, and steady south-westerly winds have prevailed over the Bay and on the Arakan Coast. From an account kindly telegraphed to this Department by the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Bombay, it would appear that normal monsoon weather prevailed over the Arabian Sea during the past week. The account says: "A moderate monsoon was experienced from Aden to the east of Socotra, with very sultry weather, but no thunder or lightning. Thence moderate winds and an unusually high sea, but no rain or thunder till 300 miles from Bombay, when frequent rain squalls passed over the vessel. The wind was south-west during the first part of the voyage, then veered to west-south-west, and finally at the close was from west."

On the 25th the Chart showed a considerable increase in the force of the winds in Ceylon, and a slight increase on the West Coast, but at the head of the Bay and in South Bengal the winds were weaker, and the north-westerly winds in Upper India were stronger and steadier. The barometer had fallen rapidly in the Punjab, but the general distribution was hardly more favourable than it had been for some days to any considerable advance of monsoon winds. The rainfall was slightly heavier in Southern and Central India, and rain in small amounts was falling over the head of the Bay. Temperature had risen in Upper India, and was very high all over the Upper Provinces. Taking all the changes into consideration, however, conditions appeared

slightly more promising than they had been for several days previously, the most favourable feature being the considerable increase in the Ceylon winds. On the 26th there occurred a slight but still distinct advance to more seasonable conditions. The monsoon current had, without exception, increased on the West Coast, and very strong winds were reported from Colombo. Rain in larger amounts had fallen on the West Coast, and showers had occurred over Guzerat and the Central Provinces. This strong current had advanced right across the Central Provinces on this day, and had begun to appear in the North-Western Provinces, so that there had occurred a considerable increase of humidity over Upper India. Temperature had consequently fallen, except in the Punjab, where very high maximum temperatures still prevailed. The Chart of the next morning (the 27th) showed a still further extension of the Bombay current into Upper India, and an increase in the amount of cloud and of humidity in that region. At several places along the foot of the hills the wind was south-easterly. Very heavy rain had fallen in the West Coast districts, and at several places in Eastern India the rainfall had considerably increased. Strong monsoons were blowing on either side of India, and appearances were altogether favourable to a general burst of rainfall. On the 28th rain was reported from all parts of India, except the extreme north-west and the Carnatic. On the West Coast the amounts continued large, and at several places in Eastern India considerable falls were also reported. Humidity and cloud had increased over the greater part of the country, and, except in the northern and western districts of the Punjab, where very high maximum readings were still reported, the temperature has generally fallen. On the morning of the 29th pressure was decreasing generally, and steep gradients prevailed. Moderately strong monsoon currents prevailed, and rain had fallen in the same districts as on the previous day. In Malabar and the Konkan the amounts continued large. The thermometer in the Western Punjab still recorded high maximum temperatures, but on the whole there was a general tendency towards decreasing temperature. The Chart of the 30th showed that the monsoon current at the head of the Bay had fallen lighter, while that on the West Coast had increased. Rain had fallen generally, though the amounts on the West Coast were not so heavy as on the previous day. Rain was falling in parts of the Punjab, and temperature had consequently decreased in that Province. On the 1st favourable monsoon conditions were shown over nearly the whole country. Rain had fallen generally and moderately heavily, and temperature had decreased over nearly the whole of India.

The table of rainfall at the close of this report exhibits much more favourable returns than those of the past two weeks. The change to normal monsoon conditions did not, as is shown above, occur till after the middle of the week under review, so that there are still large tracts of country where the rainfall has again been much below the normal; but the number of districts reporting an excess is very much larger this week than last, and in those divisions where excess is common to both weeks the excess has become very much greater. Last week the only divisions reporting an excessive fall were South-Western India, Lower and Central Burmah, and Assam. In the present week an excessive rainfall is reported from the whole of Burmah, the whole of Assam, and the greater part of Bengal, from Oudh, from the whole of the West Coast districts, from the Berars, and from Hyderabad. The largest excess has been in Assam (Surma), where it amounts to 17½ inches. Very heavy and steady rain has been experienced in this division. At Cherrapunji the

average daily fall has exceeded 9 inches, the total for the week being 64·6 inches. Heavy falls were also recorded at several places in Burmah, the largest reported being 17 inches at Kyaukpyu. In Bengal rain began to fall heavily on the 28th, but the weekly totals are not generally large, though at one station in the Jalpaiguri division over 20 inches was recorded. In Chota Nagpur and Behar the rainfall, though very much heavier than it was last week, was nowhere excessive, and the normal average was only slightly exceeded. In Oudh there occurred some heavy falls, and the totals for some places in Sultanpur, Unoa, Lucknow, Bahraich, and Gonda were large. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the rainfall was not heavy, and the normal average was not reached. In the Southern Punjab, indeed, no rain at all fell. In Malabar all the districts report heavy rain, and the normal average was largely exceeded; the same is true of the Konkan, in both of which districts several places record weekly amounts exceeding 20 inches. The central parts of South Madras, the Bombay Deccan, the Berars, Guzerat, and Hyderabad (South) all had more than their normal amount, and several places within those divisions reported heavy falls. One station in the Surat district had over 18 inches, and several stations had between 5 and 10 inches within the week.

In all other parts of India, except those mentioned above, the rainfall has been deficient, but the amounts are generally not large. In Sind, Rajputana, and the west and south of the Punjab there has been either no rain or only a few drops.

The final column of the table, which gives the excess or defect of the division, expressed as a percentage, though showing that the seasonal rainfall is still largely deficient over a great part of the country, yet shows a much more satisfactory set of conditions than was the case last week. In several districts the defect which previously existed has been changed to an excess, and in other places, except in North-Western India, the percentage of defect has been largely decreased.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending July 2nd.			Rainfall data from May 14th to July 2nd.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to July 2nd.	Excess or defect of seasonal rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	%
Burmah ...	Tenasserim ...	10·38	9·00	+1·38	68·56	32·42	+111
	Lower Burmah ...	7·75	4·17	+3·58	27·92	27·13	+3
	Central do. ...	8·59	3·39	+5·20	24·92	21·81	+14
	Upper do. ...	3·13	?	?	13·74	?	?
	Arakan ...	22·17	13·69	+8·48	46·46	62·75	−26
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	6·30	3·88	+2·42	17·47	26·06	−33
	Assam (Surma) ...	21·23	3·69	+17·54	55·61	38·80	+43
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	6·37	4·49	+1·88	21·43	24·75	−13
	Deltaic Bengal ...	3·47	2·26	+1·21	8·98	14·25	−37
	Central do. ...	3·19	2·34	+0·85	8·91	13·38	−33
	North do. ...	8·28	5·11	+3·17	23·08	32·12	−28
	Orissa ...	1·14	3·44	−2·30	5·47	11·29	−52
	Chota Nagpur ...	3·35	2·60	+0·75	5·47	10·41	−47
	Behar (South) ...	1·41	2·50	−1·09	3·20	7·56	−58
	Do. (North) ...	3·37	2·67	+0·70	8·83	10·37	−15
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	North-West Provinces (East)	1·27	1·94	−0·67	2·51	5·23	−52
	Oudh (South) ...	2·17	2·10	+0·07	3·12	5·42	−42
	Do. (North) ...	3·25	2·35	+0·90	4·82	6·76	−29
	North-West Provinces (Central).	0·95	1·29	−0·34	1·74	3·79	−54
	North-West Provinces (West).	0·71	1·36	−0·65	1·49	4·10	−64
	North-West Provinces (submontane).	1·71	2·66	−0·95	3·64	6·26	−42
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0·03	0·82	−0·79	0·64	2·45	−74
	Do. (Central) ...	0·24	1·60	−1·36	1·48	4·04	−63
	Do. (submontane) ...	0·75	2·02	−1·27	2·06	4·19	−51
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	1·33	?	?	4·10	?	?
	Do. (North-West) ...	0·14	0·88	−0·74	0·53	2·58	−79
	Do. (West) ...	0·02	0·34	−0·32	0·39	1·34	−71
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	15·77	7·34	+7·43	63·71	45·97	+39
	Madras (S. Central) ...	1·72	0·32	+1·40	8·41	4·88	+72
	Coorg ...	7·12	8·34	−1·22	29·10	34·06	−15
	Mysore ...	0·32	0·54	−0·22	?	6·80	?
	Konkan ...	16·96	7·21	+9·75	41·34	31·30	+32
	Bombay, Deccan ...	1·71	1·35	+0·36	6·12	7·97	−23
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	0·85	1·41	−0·56	4·69	6·64	−29
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	2·48	2·41	+0·07	6·92	7·79	−11
	Central Provinces (West) ...	1·82	2·69	−0·87	6·10	8·84	−31
	Do. do. (Central)...	4·07	3·38	+0·69	5·42	10·00	−45
	Do. do. (East) ...	3·28	3·31	−0·03	4·95	10·65	−53
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	3·89	2·70	+1·19	4·87	6·77	−28
	Kattiawar ...	0·90	1·33	−0·43	2·29	2·18	+5
	Sind ...	0	0·04	−0·04	0·01	0·04	−75
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	0·78	1·96	−1·18	1·74	3·85	−55
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·12	1·00	−0·88	0·59	3·14	−81
	Rajputana (West) ...	0	0·50	−0·50	0	1·90	−100
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	0·71	1·56	−0·85	3·47	7·41	−53
	Hyderabad (South) ...	1·56	1·40	+0·16	8·71	5·18	+68
	Madras (Central) ...	0·04	0·22	−0·18	2·03	4·15	−51
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·58	0·99	−0·41	5·20	4·30	+21
	Do. (South) ...	0·13	0·41	−0·28	2·96	3·43	−14
	Madras (South) ...	0·07	0·14	−0·07	1·83	2·14	−14

SIMLA, *2nd July, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th June, 1888.*—Heavy rains on the West Coast, and slight in other districts. More rain is wanted in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Crops generally good; affected by want of rain in Vizagapatam and Madura. Pasture scanty in Bellary, North Arcot, Madura, and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices generally rising where not stationary. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th July, 1888.*—River low in Sind, and field operations consequently delayed in Karachi and Shikarpur. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar; good elsewhere. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but retarded in parts, where rain is insufficient. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Nasik, Poona, Kathiawar, and Baroda.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd July, 1888.*—Monsoon has at last set in, and temperature has fallen considerably. Rainfall has been general over the whole Province and rather heavy in most districts, but still deficient in Orissa. Agricultural prospects have considerably improved in consequence. Cultivation has been resumed and standing crops, though somewhat injured by the drought, are now safe. Indigo manufacture in progress. Cattle suffering from want of pasture in parts of Chota Nagpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th July, 1888.*—Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces, and except in a few districts in good quantities. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* have commenced. Markets are well supplied. Prices are on the whole steady, though with a tendency to rise in places. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th July, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in several districts. Prices are stationary, except at Delhi, where they are slightly rising. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress. Rain urgently wanted at Hissar and Delhi. *Kharif* crops are in good condition. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in three districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th July, 1888.*—Good rain has fallen in Raipur and Bilaspur. Rice sowings are progressing favourably. Sugarcane doing well. Rain scanty in other districts, and more is required for autumn sowings which are beginning. Cattle in fair condition. No report from Sambalpur.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th June, 1888.*—Ploughing for wet weather crops is progressing; sowing has generally commenced in Lower Burma; the rainfall was ample, but in Upper Burma it was very light, and more rain is urgently required in parts of Yeu and in Minbu districts. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon and in the Upper Chindwin district; it has fallen in Prome, Thayetmyo, Kyaukse, Myingyan districts and elsewhere. General prices are stationary. Paddy is said to be somewhat scarce in Upper Chindwin. Supplies are reaching Yamethin, where stocks were said to be very low.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th July, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall general and heavy. Early rice being reaped; late rice being sown. Prospects of crops good, except that early rice has been injured by excessive rainfall in Darrang and Sylhet. Prospects of tea favourable, except in Cachar, where it is still backward owing to wet.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th July, 1888.*—Rainfall scanty throughout the State. Crops are suffering from want of water in the districts on the plains, and in parts of the Shimoga district. Dry crops are reported to be damaged by insects. Outturn of harvest fair.

Heavy rain in Coorg during the week. Sowing of rice in progress. Rains favourable.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th July, 1888.*—Weather warm and cloudy. Good rainfall during the week. Cotton sowing nearly completed. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Scarcity of fodder is being reduced in Amraoti and Wun districts, and also in Pusad taluk of the Basim district. No marked change in prices of foodgrains.

Some rain during the week in Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th July, 1888.*—Fairly good rain throughout the Agency, but not sufficient in some parts, as Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Western Malwa. Agricultural operations have been started in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Western Malwa, and in progress in Bhopal and Bhopawar. No change in condition of agricultural stock. Scarcity of fodder in Bhopawar apprehended last week abating. Prices of foodgrains in Gwalior and Neemuch rising.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th July, 1888.*—Rainfall still partial and scanty. Agricultural operations commenced. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady, slightly rising at some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th June, 1888.*—Some rain. Weather cooler, owing to fall of rain. The land is being prepared for cold weather rice. Indian corn crop spoilt; prospects are still not good, though rain has fallen.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. X. OF 1888-89.

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 11th June, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th June, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th June, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th June, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
June, 1888	East Indian	1,519	9,14,184	602	1,514	8,73,396	577	1,02,34,652	674	96,77,023	639	...	5,57,629
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	3,70,080	222	1,664	3,72,000	224	39,08,271	228	40,42,661	243	1,34,390	...
ditto	Sindia	75	8,011	107	75	8,757	117	94,891	127	79,113	106	...	15,778
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,753	153	57	7,382	129	90,597	169	92,005	161	...	4,592
ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	33,683	181	186	29,477	158	4,65,212	243	4,22,433	227	...	42,779
ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	952	79	12	950	79	12,694	106	11,715	98	...	979
ditto	Mysore	140	10,297	74	140	10,154	73	98,525	69	1,07,218	77	8,693	...
ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	672	71,279	106	850	98,373	116	6,44,200	101	8,11,950	96	1,67,750	...
ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*) 39,105	100	(*f*)1,46,663	120	1,07,558	...
ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,071	49	...	...	40,979	49	40,979	...
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,910	53	36	1,467	41	21,628	60	18,059	50	...	3,569
	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	4,895	58	105	5,867	56	45,315	57	58,098	55	12,783	...
	TOTAL	4,446	14,24,044	320	4,722	14,11,894	299	1,56,61,090	344	1,55,07,917	319	...	1,53,173
	State Lines worked by Government.												
June, 1888	North-Western (*g*)	2,094	4,91,237	235	2,411	4,66,054	193	44,79,402	208	50,56,951	210	5,77,549	...
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,020	312	45	13,997	311	1,75,361	329	1,64,136	365	...	11,225
ditto	Bengal Central	125	13,785	110	125	11,169	89	1,33,971	108	1,18,702	95	...	16,369
ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*h*)	645	1,33,966	208	672	1,38,743	206	14,18,067	220	14,41,957	213	23,890	...
ditto	Nalhátí	27	1,698	62	27	2,047	75	17,823	65	18,028	66	205	...
ditto	Tirhoot	249	36,418	146	259	31,948	123	3,42,103	137	3,77,374	146	35,271	...
ditto	Burma	333	55,232	166	302	55,510	142	6,68,123	201	6,48,977	176	...	19,146
ditto	Jorhát	26	1,019	39	31	1,718	56	9,110	30	10,148	34	1,332	...
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	3	...	7	111	15	493	7	725	10	232	...
	TOTAL	3,551	7,47,328	210	3,969	7,21,297	182	72,45,559	198	78,37,298	198	5,01,739	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
June, 1888	Madras	831	1,52,257	183	842	1,56,268	186	17,01,495	199	16,11,601	191	...	89,894
ditto	South Indian	654	1,07,500	164	654	1,09,842	168	10,39,452	155	10,96,208	168	56,756	...
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,70,695	712	1,504	9,85,048	655	1,17,50,019	700	1,16,86,408	777	...	63,611
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,10,932	674	461	2,36,000	512	36,55,268	771	31,15,534	676	...	5,39,734
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,19,841	175	693	1,29,798	187	16,02,237	234	16,18,260	234	16,023	...
	TOTAL	4,136	17,61,285	426	4,154	16,16,956	389	1,97,48,471	464	1,91,28,011	460	...	6,20,460
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,133	39,32,657	324	12,845	37,50,147	292	4,26,55,120	342	4,24,73,226	328	...	1,81,894
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,81,69,580	145	1,85,22,665	143	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,85,540	197	2,39,50,561	185	...	5,34,979
	Assisted Companies.												
June, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	50,553	134	376	57,440	153	5,11,672	132	5,79,295	154	67,623	...
ditto	Tárakeshvar	22	5,230	235	22	5,078	228	63,118	284	65,711	295	2,593	...
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,686	85	67	7,151	107	79,129	118	77,020	115	...	2,109
ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,420	108	78	9,975	128	88,809	110	83,803	107	...	5,006
	TOTAL	543	69,889	129	543	79,644	147	7,43,728	133	8,05,829	148	63,101	...
	Native States.												
June, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	31,438	151	277	26,363	95	3,43,838	161	3,03,133	109	...	40,703
ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,798	47	59	3,070	52	44,545	73	35,557	60	...	8,988
ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána Vadnagar	21	866	41	21	900	43	8,484	39	11,333	54	2,849	...
ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	18,603	96	193	19,573	101	3,21,182	162	2,61,653	136	...	59,529
ditto	Morvi	68	3,176	47	68	2,511	37	45,053	66	50,945	75	5,892	...
ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,174	58	124	7,500	60	77,347	61	79,033	64	1,686	...
	TOTAL	673	64,055	95	742	59,917	81	8,40,449	121	7,41,656	100	...	98,793

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th June, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June, 1888.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila and Assam-Behar State Railways.

SIMLA, *5th July, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL AND 1st HALF OF JUNE 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 26th May and 7th July 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
2nd half of April 1888.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Debra Dún	15 0	14 8	23 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Saháranpur	17 3	15 1½	22" 9	22 9	8 9½	8 9½	11 13	11 13	17 3	17 3	14 0	13 15½	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	22 9	22 9	23 10½	23 10½	17 3	17 3	129 0	129 0	10 12	11 4½
Muzaffarnagar	18 8	17 2	26 6	24 4	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	19 12	21 0	17 10	16 8	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	19 12	19 12	13 4	13 2	132 0	132 0	11 10	11 10
Meerut	17 12	16 8	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	23 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 8	22 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	18 0	17 0	25 8	26 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 8	25 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	16 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	26 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Kumaun	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 13
Bijnor	16 5	16 14	24 12	26 7	7 14	7 14	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 13	...	...	...	23 10	135 0	135 0	10 9	10 13
Moradabad	18 4	18 12	26 4	27 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 8	21 8	24 4	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 8	21 14	26 0	26 0	26 8	23 0	125 0	125 0	11 12	11 8
Budaun	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 12	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Bareilly	16 4	16 4	21 4	23 2	6 4	6 4	11 14	12 6	15 0	14 6	15 0	14 6	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 6	20 0	18 12	19 6	24 6	26 4	137 8	137 8	10 10	11 4
Sháhjahánpur	19 8	19 12	27 0	27 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	...	...	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Tarái Pergunnahs	19 6	19 6	31 4	33 12	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	27 8	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 12	25 0	20 0	22 8	28 12	27 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Muttra	17 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	10 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Agra	16 8	15 0	23 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 8	15 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Farukhabad	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	7 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	23 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	150 0	160 0	10 8	10 12
Mainpuri	17 12	16 12	22 12	23 4	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 12	...	...	28 8	28 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Etáwah	18 0	17 12	24 4	24 12	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	24 8	28 0	28 0	29 0	28 12	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Etah	18 12	16 8	24 4	24 12	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	11 2	11 4
Jalaun	18 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	12 0
Jhánsi	No return received.																									
Lalitpur	18 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	19 8	15 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Cawnpore	18 8	18 8	24 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	24 4	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	155 0	155 0	13 0	13 0
Fatehpur	17 0	14 4	20 12	20 0	12 0	11 4	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	27 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Banda	20 0	20 8	23 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	25 0	26 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 8	24 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	20 13	20 10	25 4	25 4	8 0	8 0	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	26 6	...	...	30 4	29 14	140 0	140 0	9 6	10 12
Jaunpur	16 0	14 0	19 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	...	...	24 8	19 12	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Gorakhpur	18 0	18 0	27 14½	28 13	10 6	10 6½	15 12	16 3	...	...	...	...	21 9½	21 9½	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	23 6½	21 9½	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	9 9½	9 9½
Basti	21 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Azamgarh	15 2	14 12	18 1	17 11	10 5	10 5	14 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	17 11	...	...	14 12	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Mirzapur	16 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	17 12	16 13	22 12	22 4	10 5	10 15	17 1	14 1½	19 8	19 8	18 11	18 11	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 9	14 6	22 12	22 12	23 9	23 14	120 0	110 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	18 0	18 0	24 7	23 13½	7 12	7 12	16 12	16 12	...	...	14 13	14 13	23 3	23 3	12 14	12 14	26 6½	25 12	...	...	23 13½	22 8½	154 8	154 8	9 10½	9 10½
Ballia	17 4	17 0	26 4	26 4	10 6	19 6	18 0	18 0	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 5	...	27 0	24 8	24 8	100 0	100 0	10 6	10 6
Fyzábád	17 8	17 8	26 8	26 8	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	22 8	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0½
OUDH.																										
Sultánpur	19 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Partabgarh	17 13	17 6	23 10	22 0	12 11	12 5	13 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 12	...	...	17 5	20 8	193 0	190 0	9 10	9 8
Fyzabad	17 8	17 4	25 13	25 8	15 0	10 0	15 8	15 4	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	28 5	25 4	21 8	21 4	26 14	26 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	20 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	18 8	18 3	24 12	22 12	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 10	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 14	...	...	17 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Bara Banki	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	19 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	29 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Rae Bareli	15 12	16 4	21 8	21 8	8 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	28 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 8	...	24 0	27 8	26 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Sitapur	20 4	20 8	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	31 4	33 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	20 8	20 8	29 0	28 8	14 4	14 0	15 12	15 12	18 8	19 8	16 8	16 8	28 0	26 12	15 8	16 0	27 8	27 10	23 10	23 8	30 4	31 8	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Unao	18 0	17 8	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hardui	19 8	19 11	27 8	29 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	32 0	23 13	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
1st half of June 1888.																										
BERAR.																										
Amrioti	15 12	15 14	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	18 0	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 2	14 14	...	...	11 0	11 13			10 0	10 0
Akola	15 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	...			10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	†	†	9 4	9 4
Buldána	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	10 0			10 0	10 0
Wún	15 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			10 0	10 0
Basim	16 11	18 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 3	10 0	18 10	19 10	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 4	...	...	13 11	13 4			9 12	9 15
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 4	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 8	16 0	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 4	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	144 0	156 0	9 0	9 12
Tumkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 8
Mysore	10 4	10 4	10 8	10 8	11 4	11 8	14 0	13 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	84 0	84 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 9	12 10	14 11	16 13	42 0	44 2	...	...	51 7	53 9	...	...	15 12	16 13	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	9 7
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	9 0
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	12 8	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	60 0	65 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0

* No sales in market.

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

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE GENERAL REPORT ON THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BRITISH INDIA, BY SIR ALFRED CROFT, K.C.I.E., M.A.

No. 199.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 18th June 1888.

Read—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 43, dated the 23rd April 1885, directing the preparation of a general annual Education Report.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 64, dated the 15th March 1887.

Letter to the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, No. 124, dated 18th May 1887.

Read also—

Letter from the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, No. 2, dated 1st April 1888, submitting the General Report in question.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution No. $\frac{10}{309}$, dated 23rd October 1884, recorded in the Home Department, the Governor-General in Council reviewed the Report of the Education Commission, and laid down for the future guidance of Local Governments and Administrations the broad lines of the Educational policy which the Government of India desired to pursue. That Resolution met with the general concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who, in expressing his approval communicated the following instructions to the Government of India. "In order to stimulate the efforts of the various authorities in the promotion of education on the lines now laid down, it would, I think, be well if Your Excellency in Council would direct the preparation of a general annual report, embracing the important features of the several provincial reports (including Madras and Bombay), and transmit copies of the same to the Secretary of State, with a Resolution by the Government of India reviewing such general report."

2. For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter here, it was found desirable to postpone the preparation of the first General Report required by the Secretary of State until last year, when the work was entrusted to Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. It was at first anticipated that the Report would be completed in three months; but after entering on the undertaking, Sir Alfred Croft found it necessary to collect from Local Governments information of various kinds which was not supplied in the departmental reports, but without which the special report called for would lose much of its value. Considerable time elapsed before all the information was collected; and it was not until last April that the report was submitted to Government. In his letter of the 1st April 1888, cited in the preamble, Sir Alfred Croft explains the cause of the delay; and the Governor-General in Council, while regretting the delay, very readily believes that it was not due to any want of industry or attention on the part of the writer of the report. The report as now submitted is an able and full exposition of the educational condition of British India; and the Governor-General in Council desires to thank Sir Alfred Croft for the careful manner in which he has carried out his instructions.

3. These instructions were devised to secure a report which should be a compendium of the information supplied by the different Local Governments, as regards the condition of education in each province, the methods and organization by which it is imparted, and the extent to which effect is being given to the recommendations of the Education Commission. Sir Alfred Croft has carried these instructions into effect by writing an introductory chapter, giving

an outline of the history of education from 1881 (the year for which statistics were supplied to the Education Commission) to 1885; and by then presenting a comprehensive view of the state of education in each province from the statistical, financial, and administrative points of view.

The Governor-General in Council does not think it necessary to make any examination of the merely introductory portion of the Report; and the following remarks are, therefore, directed to presenting a general view of the present state of education in India, with such references to the earlier statistics as may be necessary to illustrate the progress made. As the statistics for 1886-87 are now in the possession of the Government of India, they will be quoted with a view to supplement the information furnished in the Report, and to bring that information up to date.

4. Education in British India is conveyed through the medium of two classes of Institutions: Public Institutions and Private Institutions. A Public Institution is defined to be "a School or College in which the course of study conforms to the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction, or by the University, and which either is inspected by the Department or regularly presents pupils at the Public Examinations held by the Department or the University." A School or College not coming within the above definition is called a Private Institution.

As may be inferred from the preceding definition, the information available regarding Private Institutions is neither exhaustive nor reliable. Such information as exists is set forth in chapter VIII of the Report; and shows that the instruction imparted in Private Schools is, as a rule, less systematic and efficient than that imparted in similar schools controlled by the Department. It is not intended in this Resolution to dwell at any length on the character or progress of the education conveyed in these private schools; but in order to present a general view of the condition of education in India, it is desirable for the moment to ignore the difference between the two classes of Institutions, and to combine the statistics of attendance at both.

5. Proceeding on this plan, it will be seen that in 1881-82, the earliest date touched by the Report, there were in British India 94,989 Institutions of all grades attended by 2,451,989 pupils. Between 1882 and 1885 there were considerable fluctuations, both in the number of Institutions and of students attending them; the most marked fluctuation being exhibited in the Province of Bengal, where over 14,000 rudimentary schools, attended by more than 120,000 pupils, were excluded from the public class without apparently being enumerated in the private class of schools. But, notwithstanding this, the total of Institutions stood in 1885-86 at 122,367, and the attendance at 3,325,080. The following year the institutions numbered 127,116, and the pupils 3,343,544. The broad fact which emerges from a comparison of these statistics is that in the five years ending with 1886-87 the number of educational Institutions of all sorts in British India increased by one-third, while the number of pupils increased by a still larger proportion.

6. The progress of education within the last five years, which the preceding figures evidence, has been marked; but, viewed with reference to the population as yet untouched by our educational agencies, the progress made still leaves a great deal to be desired. In Western countries it is commonly assumed that children of a school-going age form 15 per cent. of the population. In paragraph 94 of the Report, Sir Alfred Croft seems inclined to hold that for India that proportion is somewhat less than the reality. Assuming, however, that the conventional 15 per cent. is correct for India, it appears from a consideration of the census statistics that only one child out of every ten of a school-going age is actually under instruction. This low percentage is due to the extreme backwardness of female education. The case in regard to males is not nearly so bad; for while of females of a school-going age, not one in fifty (less than two per cent.) is at school, there are 19 males out of every hundred, or nearly one-fifth of the male population of a school-going age, under instruction of some form or other. In the opinion of the Government of India, the proportion of the male population under

instruction cannot, having regard to the circumstances of the country, be considered otherwise than satisfactory.

7. Passing from the consideration of the educational statistics in their widest aspects, to the question of the general character of the instruction imparted, it is at once apparent that to the enormous mass of children the instruction conveyed is of the most elementary kind. Broadly speaking, the system of education administered in British India operates through three grades of institutions: Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Colleges. The Primary School aims at teaching the elements of reading and writing, and such simple rules of arithmetic and land measurement as will enable the peasant in a purely agricultural country to look after his own interests. This is not a very ambitious programme; but, at the present time, it meets the wants of 94·5 per cent. of the entire school-going population. The Secondary Schools, in which an advanced instruction in the vernacular and a substantial knowlege of English are conveyed, claim an attendance of 5·1 per cent. of that population, while the remainder (about ½ per cent.) supplies students to all the colleges which impart the highest English education, or teach the various professions of Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

8. The preceding remarks, made with a view to indicating the relative extent of rudimentary and advanced education in India, will be more significant and intelligible if supplemented by a citation of the statistics of actual attendance at the various classes of schools. Beginning with the lowest or Primary class, it appears from the Report that in 1881-82 there were 86,269 Public Primary schools attended by 2,156,242 children (2,070,963 boys and 85,279 girls). There were also Private schools of this class, the precise number of which is not apparent; but it probably did not exceed 4,000 attended by some 50,000 children. The grand total of Primary schools, public and private, five years ago, may therefore be taken at 90,000 in round numbers, attended by 2,200,000 children. In 1885-86, the number of schools had increased to 111,117, and the attendance to 2,811,934. The returns for 1886-87 show that there were in that year 114,308 schools, and 2,806,472 pupils, the decrease in attendance being chiefly due to a temporary cause, the operation of which has now diminished, namely, the disturbed condition of Lower Burma. These totals show that on the whole there is an increasing appreciation of that form of education which is most useful and essential for the great mass of the people.

9. Incidental reference has been made to the number of girls attending Primary schools in 1881-82; and, before passing on to the statistics of secondary and collegiate education, it may be well to indicate here the progress which, during the last five years, has been made in this the elementary stage of female education. So far as can be gathered from the Report, there were in 1881-82, excluding private elementary institutions for which separate statistics are not available, 2,678 elementary schools for girls which were attended by 85,279 pupils. In 1885-86, the number of schools for girls had increased to 5,210 (including 873 private schools), and the attendance to 134,749 (12,251 pupils in private schools). In 1886-87, the number of girls' schools had reached 6,281 (including 1,767 private schools), and the attendance 149,922 (including 17,205 pupils at private institutions). It is interesting to note that for every Mahomedan girl at school there are from three to four Hindu girls, which is in accordance with the proportion which the two great creeds bear to each other both in the general and in the school population. These figures are, indeed, insignificant when compared with the total female population of a school-going age; but they seem to the Governor-General in Council to be satisfactory as indicating the fact that steady, if slow, progress is being made. It must be remembered that it is difficult to overrate the obstacles to be overcome in promoting female education in India.

10. Secondary education is the connecting link between Primary or Elementary, and Collegiate or University education. It is imparted in two classes of school, the middle and the high school; the instruction conveyed in the latter being of a more advanced character than that imparted in the former. While the middle school has always a vernacular basis thereby touching the Primary system, the high school concerns itself mainly with education through the medium of English alone, and reaches the Collegiate course.

In 1881-82, there were 3,932 secondary schools for boys attended by 215,731 pupils (149,265 attending the English and 66,466 the vernacular side). In 1885-86, the schools numbered 4,083 and the pupils 394,508 (264,918 receiving a purely English education); while in 1886-87, there were 4,160 schools and 404,189 students, of whom 271,654 were in the exclusively English division. It thus appears that during the last five years the number of male pupils receiving a purely English education introductory to a University course has increased by about 80 per cent.; while the number of boys receiving a superior mixed English and vernacular education has doubled. It should also be added that there were, in 1886-87, 7,678 advanced private schools, attended by 77,379 students learning Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, or some other Oriental classic. It may, the Governor-General in Council considers, be confidently stated that the progress of secondary education in India during the last five years has been very satisfactory, and that it is now established on a sound and prosperous footing.

Among females, the progress of the higher or secondary education is, of course, much less marked than among males. The secondary schools for girls, which in 1881-82 numbered only 190, attended by 6,366 pupils, had in 1885-86 increased to 349, attended by 23,904 pupils, and in 1886-87 to 357 schools, attended by 24,904 pupils. These figures are only satisfactory because of the promise, slight though it be, which they afford of better things.

11. The third and highest division of the Indian educational system is the Collegiate Section comprising Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering and teaching. By Collegiate education is to be understood the education of those students who, having successfully passed through the secondary course, are studying in a College, affiliated to the University, one or other of the courses prescribed by the University for its higher examinations. In 1881-82, the number of Colleges in India was 85; and the attendance consisted of 7,582 students. In 1885-86, the number of colleges had increased to 110, and the attendance to 10,538. In the following year, the latest for which statistics are available, there were 114 colleges, attended by 11,501 students. In 1881-82 there were 67 Arts Colleges (English and Oriental) attended by 6,037 students; in 1885-86, 86 Colleges attended by 8,127 students; and in 1886-87, 89 Colleges attended by 8,764 students. Law Colleges numbered in 1881-82, 12 with 739 students; in 1885-86, 16 with 1,371 students; and in 1886-87, the same number of Colleges with 1,602 students. In 1881-82 there were 3 Medical Colleges with 476 students; in 1885-86, also 3 Colleges with 584 students; and in 1886-87 the number of Colleges had risen to 4, and the number of students to 654. Engineering Colleges which in 1881-82 numbered 3 with 330 students rose in 1885-86 to 4 with 447 students; and in 1886-87 while the number of Colleges remained the same as in the previous year, the number of students increased to 474. There was also a College for professional teaching in the Madras Presidency in 1885-86 and 1886-87; the number of students was 9 in the former year and 7 in the latter. The history is thus, from a statistical point of view, one of progressive development.

12. The advance made in the number of schools for special instruction other than training schools has been satisfactory. Medical schools, the course of study in which is not so advanced or thorough as in Medical Colleges, were eleven in number in 1881-82, and were attended by 830 pupils. The number rose in 1885-86 to 16, with 1,227 pupils, and in 1886-87 to 18, with 1,388 pupils. Law Schools had not been established in 1881-82; but four years later there were four such schools attended by 45 pupils. In 1886-87 the schools fell to two, but the students rose to 90. There were only 9 Engineering and Surveying schools in 1881-82, with 310 pupils; but in 1885-86 there were 15, with 558 pupils, and 14 in 1886-87, attended by 616 pupils. Reference will be made in a later portion of this review to the subject of technical education.

13. The foregoing remarks have reference to education generally; but there are two classes in India for whose education it has been at different times suggested that special measures are required. These classes are the children of Europeans and Eurasians, and Muhammadan children. The subject of the education of the children of the domiciled European and Eurasian communities

was excluded from the deliberations of the Education Commission, because it had already received the serious consideration of the Government of India. The conclusion arrived at was that contributions from private sources towards the maintenance of European Schools should be supplemented by grants-in-aid from Government, regulated by the educational progress made by each school, and without reference to denominational distinctions. A School Code embodying these principles was prepared under the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 247-250 of the report of Sir A. Croft. This Code has been extended to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, while portions of it have been introduced into the Code in force in Madras.

14. The records of attendance of European and Eurasian children show that the working of this grant-in-aid system has been productive of satisfactory results. In 1881-82 the number of pupils at school excluding those at private institutions was 18,750; in 1885-86 it had risen to 22,634, and in 1886-87 to 23,031. As the Bengal Code at present stands, the grants are dependent on the results of the annual examination of individuals. The Governor-General in Council does not regard this plan with unalloyed satisfaction, inasmuch as in his opinion experience tends to show that the system under which grants-in-aid are made to depend on examination of each individual student in the school results in pupils being "crammed" for examinations instead of being properly grounded in their studies. Such a system, especially when applied to pupils whose studies have not yet taken any particular direction—in other words, have not been specialized—must, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, produce a very undesirable effect on the education imparted in this class of schools. The Bombay Code appears to recognise this; and as a remedy it provides for the concession of fixed grants for periods of years. The remedy may not be all that the case requires; in the present condition of education in India, it is impossible to establish a system in which pecuniary considerations shall not influence the teaching or the examination of the pupils; but it is undoubtedly a step in the right direction; and its adoption in other provinces has, therefore, been recommended by the Government of India.

15. Special recommendations for the education of Muhammadans were made by the Education Commission; and the Governor-General in Council, in Home Department Resolution No. 7—215-25 of July 15th, 1885, reviewed the suggestions which had been made for the special treatment of this class. The Commission proposed a differential treatment of the Muhammadan community in respect to education which the Government of India found itself unable to approve. In its Resolution just referred to, the Government of India pointed out that if the Muhammadans desired to succeed in the competition of life with their Hindu fellow subjects, the way lay in taking advantage, in the same manner as other classes do, of the high education provided by the Government. The Governor-General in Council is glad to think that the Muhammadans have themselves adopted this view of the subject. In 1881-82, there were 447,703 Muhammadan pupils; in 1885-86 they numbered 748,663, and in 1886-87, 752,441. The great increase in the first mentioned period must not, however, be taken as shewing that children not previously at school were brought under instruction. The increase is chiefly due to the extension of the State system of education, so as to include schools which were previously outside it. The percentage of Muhammadans to total pupils, which in 1881-82 was only [illegible] stood in 1886-87 at 22·5—practically a ratio identical with the proportion which the Muhammadan population (45 millions) bears to the total population (199 millions) of British India according to the census of 1881. But if this steady and marked advance of the Muhammadan community in regard to education be a gratifying feature of the educational statistics for the past five years, a closer examination of the figures shews much room for improvement. Although the total number of Muhammadans under instruction compares favourably with the total number of Hindus, the number of the former receiving education of an advanced type is very small relatively to the number of Hindus under similar instruction. Out of a total of 2,303,812 Hindus attending all classes of schools private and public, in 1886-87 216,493 were in the secondary stage, while 9,634 were attending College. On the other hand, out of

a total of 752,441 Muhammadans under instruction during the same year, only 58,222 were attending secondary schools, and only 587 attending College. Thus while one out of every seven Hindu students was receiving the higher education, only one out of thirteen Muhammadan students had passed beyond the primary stage. To this condition of things, especially regarding collegiate education, His Excellency in Council would earnestly invite the attention of the Muhammadan community, and would impress on them the necessity of their taking advantage more largely of the educational facilities within their reach. The fact that the attendance of Muhammadan students at secondary schools has since 1881-82 risen from 20,000 to over 58,000 shews, indeed, that progress is being made; but the progress might be more rapid.

16. Passing from the statistics of attendance at the various classes of Indian Schools and Colleges to the expenditure on education, we find that in 1881-82 the total expenditure on public instruction in India was, in round numbers, 186 lakhs of rupees. Four years later (in 1885-86) the total had risen to 240 lakhs; and last year it stood at a little over 252 lakhs. At the beginning of the five years, the Government bore 73 lakhs of this expenditure, while Local and Municipal funds contributed 32 lakhs; the balance of 81 lakhs, consisting of fees, subscriptions, endowments, &c., falling on the public. In the year 1885-86, the share of the Government is shewn at 80 lakhs; that of Local and Municipal bodies at 48; and that of the public at 112 lakhs. The share assigned to Local bodies, however, is not entirely the proceeds of local taxation, but includes an item of 4½ lakhs contributed by Government; so that in effect the share of Government at this period stood at about 84½ lakhs. Next year the shares are shown at 85½ lakhs for Government, 49 lakhs for Local and Municipal Boards, and 117½ lakhs for the Public. But of the 49 lakhs expended by Local bodies, 6½ were contributed by Government; so that there has been a progressive increase in the Government expenditure. The Governor-General in Council considers that the growth of the share borne by Local bodies should for the future exhibit a more marked increase than it has done since 1885; and that there should be a tendency to decrease rather than to increase in the share which now is defrayed from the public treasury.

17. The Government of India recognizes its responsibility to provide, so far as its finances permit, facilities for the education of the people. But in educational, as in all other matters, it is the policy of the Government of India to avoid entering into competition with private enterprise: it pioneers the way; but, having shown the way, it recognizes no responsibility to do for the people what the people can and ought to do for themselves. When, therefore, local effort or private enterprise shows itself able and willing to supply the educational wants of the people in any locality, it is the policy of Government to retire from the field of direct instruction and to help by reasonable subventions of money the operations of independent institutions. Under this policy, it is the aim of the Government also, wherever there is vitality of private effort, to restrict official action to the maintenance of a few schools, in which the system of instruction and discipline shall afford a standard for the emulation of private or aided institutions in the neighbourhood. In pursuance of this policy, the expenditure from Provincial revenues on Government educational institutions should not ordinarily increase in proportion to the total expenditure, but should, rather, be a constantly diminishing quantity, provided that there is the assurance that the ground abandoned by the Government is occupied by local effort.

The gradual substitution of aided for Government schools should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be accompanied by a contraction in the number of pupils educated in the institutions still maintained by Government, more especially the High Schools and Colleges. If the Government High Schools and Colleges are to afford a standard for the emulation of other institutions, it is essential that the number of pupils attending them shall be so limited as to secure to each individual that share of personal attention which is the first requisite of a sound system of education. In giving effect to these views, it is not the wish of the Government of India that the existing accommodation in Government High Schools and Colleges should not be utilized to

the fullest extent; but it is from this point of view desirable that further expenditure in expanding or increasing the number of such institutions should be incurred by Government only under exceptional circumstances.

18. Passing from the progress of education in its general aspects, the next subject which claims notice is the machinery maintained by Government for imparting instruction in colleges, and for testing the results of the teaching that is given in the schools. At present there is no distinction or line of demarcation between the European Professorial Staff and that engaged on inspection: the same officer may be engaged at one period of his service in the College lecture hall, teaching philosophy or the higher mathematics; at another period in the camp, inspecting Primary village schools. Gradually, however, it has come to be recognized that the qualities required for the one set of duties are not those required for the other, and that the usefulness of the metaphysician, or the expert in physical science, is impaired, not improved, by testing the knowledge of peasants' children in the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. The Government was gradually coming to the opinion that changes in the form of the Educational Department were demanded by circumstances; and accordingly the subject formed one of the questions which were referred to the Public Service Commission.

Their opinion, briefly stated, is that the time has come when the system of a close Educational Service, the members of which would be content to enter as young men on small pay, and be ready to take up any duties the Department may assign to them, should be largely modified or entirely discontinued. They have given expression to the view that a close Educational Service in its present form is no longer called for; and while they recommend the maintenance in each Presidency and large Province of a College, with a staff of Professors capable of teaching up to the highest European literary standards under a European Principal, they consider that the recruitment of Inspectors from Europe should be considerably reduced, and their place taken by local agency. Upon these points, the Government of India has now asked for the advice of Local Governments and Administrations. Without desiring to prejudge the question, the Governor-General in Council is disposed to concur in the necessity for keeping the inspecting agency separate from the teaching staff. Experience seems to show that the work of inspecting, at all events, primary and middle schools can be very thoroughly and satisfactorily performed by local agency; and as material becomes available in India for this purpose, the reduction of the more expensive graded lists of the superior branch of the Education Department as at present maintained, must of necessity be gradually carried out. Of late years native agency has been utilised to a considerable extent for purposes of inspection; and proposals to further substitute it for officers recruited in England for the graded list of the Department are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

19. In regard to the question of substituting local agency for European Professors, and Principals of Central Colleges, a different set of considerations arises; and the Governor-General in Council does not feel assured that the possibility of dispensing with European Professors and Principals of such Colleges of the different Presidencies and Provinces is at present a question for practical discussion. On the question of the recruitment of such Professors for short terms of years, instead of recruiting them as at present for a long period of pensionable service, His Excellency in Council will await the further views of Local Governments; but, so far as he can at present see, he is inclined to the view that it will be advisable to recommend to the Secretary of State that this system of temporary appointment should be, at all events, tried to a moderate extent. It is very possible that obstacles may be found to exist in the way of the recruitment of specialists of high position for temporary employment in India without securing to them the benefits of leave and absentee allowances. It must also be admitted that a temporary residence in India of even 5 years effects a wrench from English connections and associations, and may affect the prospects of a specialist's ultimate employment in England. There is, on the other hand, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, no room for doubt that a Professor permanently settled in India has never the opportunity, nor sometimes the

inclination, to keep himself abreast of the times; and that as education advances in India, the necessity for the employment of Professors who are recognised as specialists in the subjects which they are employed to teach will become more and more necessary. Whether the Government will be able to induce specialists of a high class to accept temporary employment in India or not can only be tested by experiment.

20. Passing from the Professorial and Inspecting Staff to the class of school teachers, it is to be observed that the importance of maintaining properly conducted training schools in order to provide teachers of unquestionable character was insisted on in Home Department circular No. $\frac{10}{382\text{-}391}$, dated 31st December 1887. The statistics of attendance at these schools deserve notice. In 1881-82 there were in British India only 97 schools for training masters attended by 3,563 pupils, and 16 institutions for training mistresses, attended by 519 pupils. In 1885-86 the numbers were 108 training schools for masters, attended by 4,333 pupils, and 27 for mistresses, attended by 616 pupils. It is true that some advance was maintained in 1886-87 when there were 112 training schools for masters, with 4,444 pupils, and 28 for mistresses attended by 672 pupils; but it is obvious that the progress made has not been great. In a later portion of this Resolution allusion will be made to the orders which have been issued by the Government of India on this important part of the Educational question, and here all that need be said is that the Governor-General in Council trusts that all Local Governments and Administrations will continue to give their special and sustained attention to the subject. At the present time, when there is reason to insist on the maintenance of a stricter system of discipline than has been in force in most Indian schools of recent years, it is more than ever necessary that the men entrusted with the education of the youth of the country should be of unquestionable character trained to habits of teaching and capable of maintaining by their personal influence and other means a high standard of discipline and morality in the schools over which they preside.

21. Paragraphs 104 to 125 of the Report under notice deal with the question of the transfer to Local and Municipal Boards of the administrative control over Primary and Secondary Education. It is to be understood that this administrative control is always exercised in accordance with rules prescribed by Government and subject to the general supervision of the Department of Public Instruction. In some Provinces this transfer has been of a fuller character than in others. For instance, in the Madras Presidency, the Government has, according to Sir Alfred Croft's inquiries, almost retired from the direct management of Primary and Secondary Schools; while in Bombay almost all Primary and about two-thirds of the Secondary Schools have been subordinated to these Boards. In the Punjab also the transfer has extended, practically, to all Primary and Secondary Schools previously managed by the Department. In Bengal, on the other hand, while the transfer of rural schools is as full as in the Provinces mentioned, the case seems different in regard to schools situated in Municipalities. The information furnished in the report as to the extent to which transfers have been made in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is not precise; but it is understood that the policy adopted there is not different from that followed elsewhere, though as full effect may not have yet been given to it. This qualified transfer of control over education from Government to Local Boards has been accompanied, as shown in paragraphs 16 and 17 above, by no decrease of the Government contributions towards education. The charges on Provincial revenues were not immediately diminished, though it is to be hoped that, gradually, local taxation for the support of Schools will, to a large extent, relieve the general tax-payer. The effect of this establishment of local control should manifest itself not only in such relief to the public finances, but also in the more efficient discharge of those duties of inspection and general supervision which Members of Local Boards will now share with the officers of the Department.

22. In paragraph 12 above reference was made to industrial schools. Upon this subject the Government of India in 1886 circulated a memorandum to all Local Governments and Administrations, in which the

position of industrial schools was set forth, and it was shown that hitherto little progress of a substantial character had been made in promoting technical education. Since then the subject has received much attention both from the public and the various Local Governments. Technical education has been brought into prominence by the pressure of two sets of considerations, which, though cognate, are not identical. In the first place, it had been observed that the object of the Education Despatch of 1854, that "useful and practical knowledge suited to every station in life" should be "conveyed to the great mass of the people" of India, was not being attained by a State education too purely literary, and leading too exclusively to literary culture. It was accordingly recommended by the Education Commission, and accepted by the Government of India as a reform to be desired, that a secondary school course should be introduced, which should fit boys for industrial or commercial careers. This recommendation however, though in the right direction, was wanting in the precision necessary in a working rule; and to give it the requisite definiteness, it was suggested in the memorandum of the Home Department, referred to above, that drawing and the rudiments of the sciences should be taught in all but the most elementary schools; and that generally throughout the educational system the study of natural science and the cultivation of the faculty of observing and reasoning from observation and experiment should be encouraged. In other words, it was suggested that studies which may incline to the application of natural science and to scientific research should not be neglected in favour of literature.

23. The second class of considerations which have forced this question into prominence is concerned with the need of industrial occupation for a population rapidly outgrowing the means of support supplied by a too conservative system of agriculture. It is also concerned with the need for scientific methods to develop the material resources of India and to improve its agriculture, its products and manufactures; so that they may better hold their place in the markets of the world, where competition is carried on with an intensity of purpose, which has been compared to the conditions of warfare. But technical education in this latter sense—that is in the sense of industrial education—is a matter not so easily dealt with as the technical education of the general preliminary character referred to in the preceding paragraph; and it therefore seems desirable that if the present impulse in its favour is to be successfully directed, the conditions of the question should be clearly understood.

24. Technical education proper is the preparation of a man to take part in producing efficiently some special article of commercial demand. It is the cultivation of the intelligence, ingenuity, taste, observation, and manipulative skill of those employed in industrial production, so that they may produce more efficiently. And thus technical education of the special, as contradistinguished from the preparatory, kind is an auxiliary of manufacture and industrial capital. In India at the present time the application of capital to industry has not been developed to the extent which in European countries has rendered the establishment of technical schools on a large scale an essential requisite of success. But the extension of railways, the introduction of mills and factories, the exploration of mineral and other products, the expansion of external trade, and the enlarged intercourse with foreign markets, ought in time to lead to the same results in India as in other countries, and create a demand for skilled labour and for educated foremen, supervisors, and managers. It may be conceded that the effect of these various influences on an Asiatic people is very gradual, and that it would be premature to establish technical schools on such a scale as in European countries, and thereby aggravate the present difficulties, by adding to the educated unemployed a new class of professional men for whom there is no commercial demand. Still a large field is open for the action of Government and public liberality in the direction of promoting special technical education suitable to the immediate requirements of the country and capable of expansion with its growing necessities.

25. The practical conclusion, then, which the Government of India draws from the foregoing premises is, that it should support technical education as an extension of general education in the sense indicated above; and, furthermore,

that it should promote and countenance such technical education of a special character as may be applied to the service of existing industries, which will profit by the aid of scientific research, scientific method, and higher manipulative skill.

The field of operation being thus defined, it would seem necessary to begin with industries which are in some degree centralized, which are growing into importance with the new growth of trade and manufactures, and which are capable of improvement by the application of scientific principles to materials and processes. At the centre of such industries a technical school will be useful. To the great railway workshops and factories may with undoubtedly great advantage be attached schools of drawing and design, and of practical instruction in the scientific principles of the handicrafts there carried on. And probably in large stations and municipal towns there will be a demand which will repay those who acquire in local industrial schools superior skill. If caution at the beginning secures success; if capital is tempted by degrees to launch itself in commercial enterprises and the development of the material resources of the country; if a larger demand for the products of skilled labour springs up—then larger developments of special technical education may be fostered in complete harmony with the sound principle that supply should follow demand.

The subject is of such extreme importance, and the insignificance of what has been attempted in India is so conspicuous, that the Governor-General in Council is deeply impressed with the necessity for action in whatever way may be practicable and sound. Some Local Governments have indeed recently taken practical measures to promote technical education, and these measures have been viewed with much satisfaction by the Government of India. But as it is desirable that the steps best calculated to promote technical education should form the subject of continuous enquiry and discussion, the Governor-General in Council suggests that Local Governments and Administrations should on a convenient but early opportunity take action in two ways. Impressed with the existing want of information at hand as to the extent, character, and circumstances of important local industries in every province of India, His Excellency in Council would, in the first place suggest that in each province an Industrial survey should be completed. In the second place, he would recommend that, with a view to turning the knowledge acquired by such a survey to the best account in the light of the abundant information contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, each Government and Administration should form a committee of educational experts and professional men, who should make suggestions from time to time for the auxiliary supply of appropriate means of technical education; for such modifications of the State system of public instruction as may aid and encourage industries and industrial employment up to the full measure of such requirement at each provincial centre as may be found to exist; and when the circumstances are opportune, for the establishment of a Technological Institute, for the enlargement of the provincial schools of Art and Design, and for the larger co-operation of the University in the promotion of the object in view.

In furtherance of these suggestions, much valuable aid can be rendered by the various Provincial Departments of Land Records and Agriculture upon which the Resolution $\frac{6}{340-50}$ of 8th December 1881 laid the duty of promoting new industries, and of leading the people to a fuller knowledge of agricultural Science.

26. The subject of discipline and moral training in schools and colleges is regarded by the Governor-General in Council as one of the most important questions connected with education in India at the present day. The provisional views of the Government of India on the subject are expressed in the letter No. $\frac{11}{382-391}$ from the Home Department, dated the 31st December 1887, a copy of which has been submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the Home Department letter of the 31st December last have not yet been received; and it is therefore premature to make any forecast of what the final orders of the Government of India will be. But the points on which the existing system needs improvement and change may be inferred from the suggestions which His Excellency in Council made for the consideration of Local Governments. These suggestions were—

(1) The provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers and the employment as teachers only of those who have given satisfaction during a course of training:

(2) the extension of a system of teaching having a direct bearing upon personal conduct:

(3) the repression of breaches of discipline in accordance with certain well-defined rules:

(4) the introduction of conduct registers:

(5) the extension of the hostel or boarding-house system to the fullest extent that the public finances or private liberality will permit:

(6) the introduction of a system of monitors to be made responsible for the conduct of the scholars while in, and as far as possible while out of, school:

(7) the exclusion from school of boys who have not reached a certain class by a certain age:

(8) the introduction of inter-school rules defining the conditions under which students should be allowed to pass from one school to another:

(9) the opening of playgrounds and gymnasia.

His Excellency in Council also suggested that while the moral supervision by Principals and Professors over students in colleges could best be rendered more effective by the example and personal qualities of the Principal and Professors, it might be possible to supplement this influence by the adoption of rules in support of authority, and the direction which the rules might take was indicated to Local Governments and Administrations. The Governor-General in Council now awaits the replies to these suggestions.

27. It is true, as has been observed in the letter under notice, that, in the case of colleges even more than in the case of schools, doubts have been expressed as to the possibility of introducing distinct moral teaching where there is no religious instruction; and in their Report the Education Commission point, as a means of meeting the difficulty, to the establishment of aided colleges in which religious teaching can be fully recognized. It is clearly stated in the circular letter from the Home Department that the Governor-General in Council entirely approves of the views of the Education Commission on this point, and would gladly see an increase in the number of aided colleges and schools, in which religious instruction may be freely given. But His Excellency in Council also observed that, though there is greater difficulty in introducing moral teaching into State than into aided colleges, the difficulty does not seem to have been hitherto seriously faced by Education Departments generally; and until failure follows an earnest effort at imparting moral instruction in colleges, he is unwilling to admit that success may not be secured.

In pursuance of this opinion attention has again been called to the proposal made by the Education Commission that an attempt should be made to prepare a moral textbook, based upon the fundamental principles of natural religion, such as may be taught in all Government and non-Government Colleges. The Government of India and the Secretary of State entertained doubts as to the wisdom of this recommendation at the time when the proposals of the Commission were under consideration; but circumstances have since occurred which have suggested to both authorities the desirability of making the attempt.

Communications have therefore been recently made to Local Governments with the object of ascertaining the best method by which a moral textbook can be prepared, and the Governor-General in Council has received suggestions on the subject from independent persons interested in the progress of education in India. The subject is still under consideration, and it is unnecessary to allude further to it here.

No. $\frac{7}{245-255}$.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, for information.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT,
EDUCATION;
Simla, 13th July 1888.

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, July 9th, 1888.

The more favourable rainfall conditions which appeared about the middle of last week and were noticed in the summary last issued, have continued during the week under review. The area of rainfall has not extended much during the past seven days, a large portion of the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind being still practically rainless; but over other parts of the country the monsoon currents from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal have prevailed steadily, and though the rainfall accompanying them has in no district been very heavy, the fall has been steady and continuous, and hence probably more beneficial. Past monsoon seasons have shown that the heavy bursts of rain which occasionally occur during the rains are never associated with a regular monsoon current, but almost invariably accompany the development or passage of those cyclonic storms which at times pass from the Bay of Bengal. Hence the heaviest rainfall always occurs during a considerable deflection of the regular monsoon current. In the present week, between the 2nd and 5th of July, a small cyclonic storm travelled from Lower Bengal as far north-west as Lucknow, and during its existence comparatively heavy rain was experienced, the normal monsoon current being deflected towards, and raised within, the storm area. With the disappearance of this storm the wind assumed its normal monsoon directions, and as a consequence the weather of the past week was generally characterised by light rain, much cloud, and a high humidity.

The small storm noticed above was formed over Central Bengal and advanced slowly in a west-north-west direction as far as Lucknow where it filled up. When in the neighbourhood of Allahabad on the 4th and 5th, the depression appeared inclined to intensify, and it at this time looked as though the centre would advance into the Punjab and draw the monsoon current with it well up into North-Western India; but the Chart of the 5th showed that the disturbance had suddenly broken up, and no rain fell in the Punjab except at Simla.

The weather has been very hot and oppressive in the Punjab—more particularly in the Western districts where, as well as in Sind, some very high maximum temperatures were registered during the week.

The most important feature in the weather on the morning of the 2nd was the appearance of a small but distinctly marked depression and cyclonic circulation over Central Bengal. Except in the neighbourhood of this depression very uniform pressures existed over Northern India, but between Sind and Ceylon gradients were very steep. A strong and stoady monsoon current blew across the Bombay Coast and penetrated into the Peninsula and Central and part of Upper India. A strong monsoon also prevailed in the Bay, largely due to the indraught towards the depression over Central Bengal. Rain had fallen in most parts of India, except Madras. The largest amounts were reported from the West Coast, but Bengal and Assam also received a good deal of rain, and heavy showers were reported from other parts of the country. Temperature had fallen generally, but maxima of between 106° and 112° were reported from the Indus Valley. By the morning of the 3rd the depression had advanced westward into Central and South Behar. The barometer had consequently risen in Central Bengal and fallen in Behar. Elsewhere the barometric changes were irregular and the distribution practically unchanged, very steep gradients continuing over the Peninsula and central parts of the country. Strong monsoon currents prevailed on both sides of India, and a fairly distinct cyclonic circulation of the wind around the depression. Burma and Eastern India received favourable rains from the Bengal current, and Bombay and Northern India from the Bombay current. The heaviest falls were $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Hazaribagh; $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Khandwa, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Jhansi and Benares. Temperature had on the whole fallen, and the maximum in the Punjab was 102° at Peshawar. The Chart of the 4th showed that the depression had advanced to Allahabad, and

had become deeper, but there was little other change. Both monsoons (though weaker than on the two preceding days) were blowing fairly strongly, and a very distinct cyclonic circulation existed around the depression. Rain continued to fall except in North-Western India and the Carnatic, the heaviest falls being in connection with the depression. Sutna, Benares, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore all had about 2 inches. Temperature had risen in the Punjab. On the following day, the 5th, the Chart showed that the depression had drifted slowly west-north-westward without any alteration in its intensity, and lay near Lucknow. There was comparatively little change in the general wind movement. Rain had fallen heavily on the West Coast, moderately heavily in Burma and in the neighbourhood of the depression. The largest falls were $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Karwar; $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Goa; and 2 inches at Ratnagiri. Diamond Island, Chittagong, and Akyab had over 2 inches; and Mussoorie and Lucknow between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. On the 6th the depression had disappeared, and the general distribution of pressure approximated closely to the average. Winds were fairly normal, and ordinary monsoon conditions prevailed over the greater part of the country. Little or no rain fell in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Central India, or the Carnatic. Elsewhere rain was general and moderately heavy. On the 7th there was very little change to record in pressure, winds, or weather. A moderate monsoon blew on both sides of India, and ordinary, monsoon conditions prevailed generally. In the Punjab, however, there was still no rain, and temperature there had again become excessive. The average of the maximum readings was 107°, and the highest maximum was 111·5° at Dera Ismail Khan. The rainfall, though general, was nowhere heavy. A brisk fall of pressure was reported over Northern India on the 8th, and accompanying this fall were stronger monsoon winds on both coasts of India. The rain had been fairly general, except in North-Western India where the weather remained fair, and very high temperatures were reported. In the north and west of the Punjab the average of the maximum readings was 110°. The heaviest falls of rain were 5 inches at Mercara; $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Hoshangabad; $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at Mussoorie, and over 2 inches at Pachmarhi and Seoni.

The concluding table gives the rainfall of the past week. The results are very much more satisfactory than for several weeks past, more than half of the districts showing an excess. In most districts the excess is comparatively small, but in the North-West Provinces, which was the region most affected by the storm noticed above, there are some divisions with more than twice their normal amount. The regions of excessive rain are very well defined: the first includes the greater part of Burma, of Bengal, and of Assam, and extends up the Gangetic plain as far west as the borders of the Punjab; the second includes the West Coast, and extends inland over Khandeish, the Central Provinces, and part of Central India. In all other divisions there has been a deficiency, though, except in the Punjab, this deficiency is not large.

At Kyaukpyu, in Upper Burma, the rainfall of the week amounted to 30 inches, but in other parts of Burma the rain, though fairly steady and continuous, has not been heavy. The same is true of Bengal and Assam, where, as a rule, the total falls during the week vary between 4 and 6 inches. At Cherrapunji the total fall was only 26 inches. In Orissa there is rather a large deficiency. In Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, several heavy amounts are reported, the totals varying between 4 and 10 inches. In the Punjab the rainfall has been comparatively light, and the average has not been reached, except in the west, but the Province has by no means been without rain, and in some divisions, more particularly the submontane and north-west districts, there have been several heavy falls. In Western India rain has fallen continuously, and in some places heavily. At one station in the Kolhapur district 28 inches of rain were recorded, and several stations had between 10 and 20 inches. In the Berars the rainfall was light, and in the Central Provinces, though the rainfall was continuous and exceeded the average, there were no heavy bursts. In Sind there was no rain, and in Rajputana very little. The Madras Presidency had either no rain or only scattered showers.

The final column of the table shows that there is still very general deficiency in the seasonal rainfall, except in the west, but the amount of the deficiency is steadily decreasing, and, except in North-Western India, is nowhere very large.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 9th July.			Rainfall data from 14th May to 9th July.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th May to 9th July.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	%
Burmah	Tenasserim	10·74	9·11	+1·63	67·70	41·52	+ 63
	Lower Burma	4·55	5·08	—0·53	32·89	32·21	+ 2
	Central do.	4·55	3·89	+0·66	23·23	25·70	— 10
	Upper do.	1·60	?	?	9·57	?	?
	Arakan	15·58	9·53	+6·05	62·04	72·28	— 14
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·53	4·48	—0·95	21·00	30·53	— 31
	Assam (Surma)	6·18	5·44	+0·74	61·79	44·22	+ 40
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·26	4·84	—0·58	25·70	29·60	— 13
	Deltaic Bengal	3·99	2·81	+1·18	12·96	17·06	— 24
	Central do.	3·67	3·16	+0·51	13·73	16·54	— 17
	North do.	6·91	6·35	+0·56	29·99	38·47	— 22
	Orissa	0·86	2·33	—1·47	6·33	13·62	— 53
	Chota Nagpur	3·71	2·60	+1·11	9·18	13·01	— 29
	Behar (South)	3·66	2·62	+1·04	6·86	10·18	— 33
	Do. (North)	3·96	3·77	+0·19	12·82	14·15	— 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	4·26	2·25	+2·01	5·64	7·48	— 25
	Oudh (South)	5·28	2·25	+3·03	7·37	7·40	0
	Do. (North)	3·75	3·37	+0·38	9·40	10·09	— 7
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	5·73	1·75	+3·98	7·47	5·55	+ 35
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·33	2·31	—0·98	2·81	6·55	— 51
	North-Western Provinces (submontane).	3·63	3·34	+0·29	6·72	9·35	— 21
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·72	1·05	—0·33	1·35	3·50	— 61
	Do. (Central)	0·81	2·13	—1·32	2·29	6·21	— 63
	Do. (submontane)	0·73	2·33	—1·60	2·79	6·22	— 55
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·49	4·71	—3·22	5·58	4·71	+ 18
	Do. (North-West)	0·42	1·11	—0·69	0·95	3·66	— 74
	Do. (West)	0·44	0·40	+0·04	0·83	1·74	— 52
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	9·98	8·47	+1·51	73·69	54·44	+ 35
	Madras (S. Central)	1·81	0·49	+1·32	10·22	5·37	+ 90
	Coorg	13·09	11·06	+2·03	42·19	45·12	— 6
	Mysore	0·11	1·04	—0·93	2·35	7·84	— 70
	Konkan	10·97	7·54	+3·43	49·29	38·84	+ 27
	Bombay, Deccan	3·68	1·58	+2·10	9·80	9·55	+ 3
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·91	1·07	+0·84	6·60	7·71	— 14
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars	1·70	2·10	—0·40	9·68	9·88	— 2
	Central Provinces (West)	3·15	2·58	+0·57	8·63	11·42	— 25
	Do. do. (Central)	4·17	3·64	+0·53	9·55	13·64	— 30
	Do. do. (East)	3·06	2·35	+0·71	8·01	13·00	— 38
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·38	3·42	—2·04	6·35	10·19	— 38
	Kattiawar	0·03	1·70	—1·69	2·31	3·87	— 40
	Sind	0	0·14	—0·14	0·01	0·19	— 95
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	3·45	2·32	+1·13	5·31	5·31	0
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·32	1·66	—1·34	0·85	4·68	— 82
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·53	—0·53	0	2·43	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·99	1·16	—0·17	3·35	8·57	— 61
	Hyderabad (South)	0·73	1·12	—0·39	9·44	6·30	+ 50
	Madras (Central)	0·20	0·68	—0·48	2·24	4·82	— 54
	East Coast (Central)	0·41	0·79	—0·38	3·39	5·29	— 36
	Do. (South)	0·28	0·53	—0·25	2·85	3·86	— 26
	Madras (South)	0·07	0·34	—0·27	1·90	2·48	— 23

SIMLA, *9th July, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th July, 1888.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, none in Cuddapah and Madras, and slight elsewhere. More rain is wanted in several districts. Crops generally fair, but withering from want of rain in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, South Arcot, Madura, and Nilgiris. Pasture scanty in Bellary, North Arcot, and Madura. Agricultural operations generally progressing. Prices generally rising except in Godavari, Kistna, and North Arcot. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th July, 1888.*—River still low in Sind and preparations for early crops consequently delayed in Shikarpur. Rainfall generally sufficient in Konkan, Khandesh, and parts of the Deccan, but much wanted in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Baroda; also more wanted in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Sowing of early crops is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda; but retarded in parts where rainfall is insufficient. Rice transplantation progressing in Konkan, Surat, Nasik, and Poona. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Surat, Panch Mahals, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Locusts have appeared in four talukas of Hyderabad, slightly damaging indigo in one taluka.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th July, 1888.*—Ordinary monsoon weather prevails throughout the Province and ample rain has fallen in all parts except Orissa. General prospects have improved and are now satisfactory, but in Orissa more rain is still required. Early rice, jute, indigo, and sugarcane are coming on well. Late rice and *bhadoi* sowings are in progress and transplanting has begun. Price of rice has somewhat risen, particularly in West Bengal, Orissa, and the Chota Nagpur districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th July, 1888.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the Provinces, except in Meerut and Saharanpur, where the weather for the past week has been cloudy and sultry, and more rain is needed. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* are in progress. Supplies are sufficient and except in a few districts prices are steady. Condition of agricultural stock is generally satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th July, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in several districts. Prices are generally stationary, except at Shahpur and Peshawar, where they are falling. Ploughings and sowings are in progress except in Umballa, where they have stopped for want of rain. Rain urgently wanted at Hissar and Delhi. *Kharif* crops in good condition. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder sufficient except in two districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th July, 1888.*—Sufficient rain reported in all districts except Saugor. Autumn sowings progressing favourably. Sugarcane thriving. Condition of cattle fair.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th July, 1888.*—Ploughing and sowing continue. Transplanting has commenced. The rainfall in Lower Burma was generally copious. In Upper Burma it was insufficient and rain is much wanted. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Amherst, Tavoy, and has fallen in Thayetmyo and Toungoo. In Upper Burma the prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th July, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Early rice being harvested. Cold weather rice sown or transplanted. Prospects good. Some damage done by floods in Nowgong and in parts of Sylhet and Cachar. Tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th July, 1888.*—Good rain in Shimoga district, and slight in other parts of the State. Crops generally good, but more rain is much needed for them in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur, and Chitaldroog districts. Fodder diminishing in parts of the Hassan and Chitaldroog districts. Prices slightly risen.

Heavy rain has fallen in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th July, 1888.*—Sky generally cloudy. Good rain during the week. Sowing of cotton nearly completed and sowing of *jowari* commenced. Insufficiency of fodder is being reduced. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. No marked change in prices of food-grains.

Some rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th July, 1888.*—Good rainfall throughout the Agency, but not sufficient in Gwalior. Agricultural operations in progress. No other change since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th July, 1888.*—Rain still holding off and partial. Agricultural operations commenced, but rain wanted. Agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder scarce in some places. Prices tending to rise.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th July, 1888.*—Tolerable rain has fallen lately, but not yet sufficient for the crops. Prospects are indifferent. Transplanting of rice commenced in the valley.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XI. OF 1888-89.

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 18th June, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th June, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th June, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th June, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
30th June, 1888	East Indian	1,519	8,96,841	590	1,514	8,36,383	553	1,11,31,493	666	1,05,13,406	631	...	6,18,087
30th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	3,56,225	214	1,664	3,82,000	230	42,64,496	227	44,22,975	242	1,58,479	...
30th ditto	Sindia	75	8,191	110	75	8,983	120	1,03,082	125	88,096	107	...	14,986
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,373	146	57	6,871	120	1,64,970	167	98,876	157	...	6,094
23rd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	19,754	106	186	23,788	128	4,84,966	231	4,45,780	218	...	39,186
30th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	688	57	12	922	77	13,382	101	12,037	96	...	745
23rd ditto	Mysore	140	10,324	74	140	10,560	76	1,09,127	69	1,17,778	77	8,651	...
30th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	675	70,934	105	850	70,060	82	7,11,039	101	8,82,010	94	1,70,371	...
16th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,326	55	136	20,107	148	44,880	95	1,88,589	126	1,43,709	...
23rd ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,626	44	...	...	44,629	49	44,629	...
23rd ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	2,047	57	36	1,215	34	23,675	60	19,344	49	...	4,331
23rd ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	4,224	50	105	5,325	51	49,540	56	63,479	55	13,939	...
	TOTAL	4,491	13,79,927	307	4,858	13,69,840	282	1,70,41,250	340	1,68,97,599	316	...	1,43,651
	State Lines worked by Government.												
30th June, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	4,83,589	231	2,411	4,69,384	195	49,62,991	210	55,26,335	208	5,63,344	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,995	265	45	12,780	284	1,87,266	369	1,77,912	359	...	9,354
23rd ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,467	92	125	10,805	87	1,46,538	107	1,27,237	93	...	19,301
23rd ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,42,069	220	672	1,39,209	207	15,60,136	220	15,77,613	212	17,477	...
23rd ditto	Nalhátí	27	1,611	59	27	2,083	76	19,434	65	20,028	67	594	...
23rd ditto	Tirhoot	249	40,340	162	259	31,296	121	3,82,443	140	4,08,670	143	26,227	...
23rd ditto	Burma	333	51,475	155	392	59,499	152	7,19,598	196	7,12,994	175	...	6,604
23rd ditto	Jorhát	26	1,181	45	25	985	39	10,297	31	11,433	34	1,136	...
16th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	21	3	7	109	23	514	7	894	11	380	...
	TOTAL	3,551	7,43,658	209	3,963	7,26,210	183	79,89,217	200	85,63,116	197	5,73,899	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
23rd June, 1888	Madras	831	1,55,916	188	842	1,64,568	195	18,57,411	198	17,80,210	192	...	77,201
23rd ditto	South Indian	654	1,03,143	158	654	1,06,457	163	11,42,595	155	12,04,907	167	62,312	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	8,46,239	565	1,497	7,43,859	497	1,25,96,258	743	1,24,35,665	752	...	1,60,593
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,48,471	539	461	2,33,000	505	39,03,739	750	33,51,788	661	...	5,51,951
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,14,492	167	693	1,27,962	185	17,16,728	228	17,56,762	230	40,034	...
	TOTAL	4,129	14,68,261	356	4,147	13,75,846	332	2,12,16,731	455	2,05,29,332	450	...	6,87,399
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,171	35,91,846	295	12,968	34,71,896	268	4,62,47,198	338	4,59,90,047	322	...	2,57,151
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,51,707	147	2,02,23,894	141	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,61,95,491	191	2,57,66,153	181	...	4,29,338
	Assisted Companies.												
23rd June, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	50,686	135	376	57,290	152	5,62,358	133	6,36,585	154	74,227	...
30th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	4,473	201	22	4,907	221	67,591	276	70,618	289	3,027	...
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,185	77	67	6,584	98	84,314	114	84,460	115	146	...
30th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	...	(*g*) 88,809	110	(*h*) 83,803	107	...	5,0[illegible]
	TOTAL	465	60,344	130	465	68,781	148	8,03,072	131	8,75,466	146	72,394	...
	Native States.												
23rd June, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	23,691	114	277	30,139	109	3,67,529	157	3,33,274	109	...	34,255
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,520	43	59	2,720	46	47,065	71	38,778	60	...	8,287
30th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	732	35	21	900	43	9,216	39	12,474	54	3,258	...
23rd ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	15,247	79	193	16,955	88	3,36,429	154	2,79,409	132	...	57,020
23rd ditto	Morvi	68	1,942	29	68	3,285	48	46,995	63	54,517	73	7,522	...
30th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,214	58	124	8,200	66	84,561	60	87,637	64	3,076	...
	TOTAL	673	51,346	76	742	62,199	84	8,91,795	118	8,06,089	99	...	85,706

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*f*) Return not received.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th June, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th June, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, 12th July, 1888.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 29.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

ERRATUM TO THE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1886-87, PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA ON THE 17th DECEMBER, 1887.

Page 1624.—Kurnool Canal. For figures under "Areas Irrigated" substitute the following:—

Works.	Items.	Areas Irrigated. Sown from April to November 1886, *i. e.*, 1st Crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1885-86. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1886 to March 1887, *i. e.*, 2nd Crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1885-86. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year, 1886-87. Total acres.	In comparison with 1885-86. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1886-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kurnool canal	*Kurnool.*										
	Government land	10,926	686	...	2,384	...	1,032	13,310	...	346	2·53
	Inam land	5,884	370	...	1,577	...	1,217	7,461	...	847	10·19
	TOTAL	16,810	1,056	...	3,961	...	2,249	20,771	...	1,193	5·43
Total of Kurnool canal and all other works.	Government land	39,013	2,943	...	15,642	619	...	54,655	3,562	...	6·97
	Inam land	25,361	713	...	6,414	...	1,562	31,775	...	849	2·60
	TOTAL	64,374	3,656	...	22,056	...	943	86,430	2,713	...	3·24
Total anicut	Government land	1,390,406	26,054	...	144,477	...	12,154	1,534,883	13,900	...	0·91
	Inam land	355,128	13,900	...	27,217	...	7,139	382,345	6,761	...	1·80
	TOTAL	1,935,979	46,286	...	184,311	...	13,981	2,120,290	32,305	...	1·55
Grand Total including anicuts and other works.	Government land	3,285,177	245,145	...	835,858	...	97,978	4,121,035	147,167	...	3·70
	Inam land	700,485	55,800	...	148,336	...	22,491	848,821	33,309	...	4·08
	TOTAL	4,205,013	310,560	...	1,010,055	...	121,962	5,215,068	188,598	...	3·75

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1887.

No. I.—Kharif Statement.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON 1887-88 (JULY TO OCTOBER).

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1886-87.	Area irrigated. Kharif, 1887-88.	1887-88 as compared with 1886-87. Increase.	1887-88 as compared with 1886-87. Decrease.	Rainfall for four months, July to October. July. 1886.	July. 1887.	August. 1886.	August. 1887.	September. 1886.	September. 1887.	October. 1886.	October. 1887.	Total. 1886.	Total. 1887.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Cuttack	Information not available.	Information not available.	68,779	89,167	20,388	...	10·53	11·70	7·92	10·56	12·95	7·14	10·74	0·98	42·14	30·38	
Balasore			6,490	9,710	3,220	—	8·60	10·85	6·29	12·00	17·33	4·54	5·07	1·78	37·29	29·17	Rainfall at Bhuddruck station.
Midnapore			68,914*	64,885	...	4,029	7·96	16·30	10·47	11·13	9·21	5·04	4·45	3·19	32·09	35·66	
Hooghly			848	547	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No rain-gauge stations on the Tidal Reaches of the Midnapore Canal.
Gya	3,015,680	2,356,000	26,293	29,348	3,055	...	20·66	10·34	14·09	10·89	16·86	9·27	5·81	0·73	57·42	31·23	
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	14,872	25,409	10,537	...	22·09	8 64	18·27	5·25	12·11	3·51	5·84	3·20	58·31	20·60	
Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	181,678	202,773	21,095	...	17·23	7·29	15·28	5·93	14·78	5·96	11·46	5·89	58·75	25·07	Rainfall at Arrah station.
Sarun	1,680,000	1,312,500	566	5,050	4,484	...	25·62	11·40	11·89	6·95	9·08	2·88	12·23	4·95	58·32	26·18	Rainfall at Chupra station.
Total	...	...	368,440	426,889	62,779	4,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Includes 256 acres surreptitiously irrigated.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th June 1888.

A. D. MCARTHUR, *Major, R. E.,*
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D.

No. II.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1887-88.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.		Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	Total.
Garden and orchards		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugarcane		79	92	...	...	3,083	1,584	15,931	...	20,769
Cereals	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice	*89,088	*9,618	64,885	547	*26,052	*23,635	*171,241	5,050	390,116
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	189	190	1,712	...	2,091
Pulse	Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder crops	Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes	Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turmeric, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot-weather		...	...	...	...	24	...	13,889	...	13,913
Total Kharif, 1887-88		89,167	9,710	64,885	547	29,348	25,409	202,773	5,050	426,889
Total Kharif, 1886-87		68,779	6,490	68,914	848	26,293	14,872	181,678	566	368,440

* Chiefly rice; but as mostly all is under five-year leases, measurements are not made, and details cannot therefore be given.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th June 1888.

A. D. MCARTHUR, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D.

No. III.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1887-88.

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

Nature of crops.	Taldunda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Midnapore Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Sarun Canal.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mahanuddy.	Brahminee-Byturnee.		Acquapadda-Jajepore.		Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and orchards	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugarcane	60	19		92		...	4,667	13,610	2,321	...	20,769	
Cereals — Wheat	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cereals — Barley	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cereals — Rice	*26,628	*60,944		*11,134		65,432	*49,687	*97,124	*74,117	5,050	390,116	
Cereals — Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	379	127	1,585	...	2,091	
Pulse — Gram, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulse — Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fibres — Cotton	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyes — Indigo	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs — Opium	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds — Castor	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hot-weather	...	...		...		...	24	9,840	4,049	...	13,913	
Total kharif, 1887-88	26,688	60,963		11,226		65,432	54,757	120,701	82,072	5,050	426,889	
Total kharif, 1886-87	18,566	49,839		6,854		69,762	41,165	121,680	59,998	566	368,440	

* Chiefly rice; but as mostly all is under five-year leases, measurements are not made, and details cannot therefore be given.

Calcutta,
The 14th June 1888.

A. D. McARTHUR, *Major, R. E.*
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, July 16th, 1888.

The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Bombay, telegraphed on Monday that the mail steamer *Sutlej* experienced light southerly winds between Aden and Socotra, with a heavy south-easterly swell. Thence to Bombay a fresh to strong monsoon with wind from south-west to west-south-west, with fine weather and occasional light showers. On reaching soundings heavy rain fell at times, and off Bombay continuous heavy rain and thick weather were experienced. This account shows that for the week under review a favourable monsoon was blowing over the Arabian Sea. As is usual under these conditions, strongly marked monsoon weather prevailed over India, more particularly over that part of India directly influenced by the Bombay monsoon current. Within that region strong westerly to south-westerly winds were reported. Not only was this the case on the West Coast, but over the Deccan, Central India, Kathiawar, and at several places in the south of the Peninsula monsoon winds strong to a gale in force were reported on several days. Accompanying these strong winds was general rain, which, though on the whole not very heavy, was fairly continuous and steady. In the earlier part of the week the heaviest falls occurred over the Central parts of the country, but during the 14th, 15th, and 16th heavy falls were recorded all along the West Coast.

In the Bay conditions have been less simple. Early in the week the winds began to fall off at the head of the Bay, and the rainfall brought up by the Bay branch of the monsoon was light. On the 11th the Chart showed a tendency towards the formation of an area of low pressure in the north-west of the Bay. This disturbance slowly developed, and on the 13th a well defined depression was shown off the Ganjam Coast. Very steep gradients prevailed to the south-east of the disturbance, and it is probable that very rough weather was experienced over the centre of the Bay. Early on the morning of the 14th the depression crossed the coast on a north-west course, but the rainfall around the centre was, so far as is known, much lighter than is ordinarily the case under these conditions. On the 15th the depression had reached Nowgong (Central India), and almost filled up.

In Upper India the weather has undergone a considerable change. At first the absence of rain occasioned excessive temperatures in the Punjab and Sind, but about the 11th and 12th there occurred a rush of rain bearing winds into the Punjab, and a rapid reduction of temperature.

On the morning of the 9th the barometer was falling, except on the West Coast. The change was considerable in the Indus Valley and over the north of the Bay, while it was slight in the extreme south of the Indian region. In consequence gradients had become very steep, and a strong monsoon was blowing very generally, but more especially on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces,

the Deccan, and Rajputana. Temperature had on the whole fallen, except in the Punjab and Upper Sind, where it was excessive, the maximum temperatures being generally above 110°, and at Jacobabad and Dera Ismail Khan 118° and 117° respectively. Rain had fallen in most parts of India, except the Indus Valley and the Punjab. The amount of the rainfall was increasing at the central stations and in parts of the North-West Provinces and Behar. The Chart of the 10th showed an increase of pressure, except in the South. In consequence gradients were somewhat less steep than they were on the 9th, but there was little other change. Strong monsoon winds continued to blow over Western and Central India, but at the head of the Bay the force of the wind had decreased. Temperature had fallen, except in the north and west of the Punjab, where it remained excessive. The rainfall on the West Coast and in Western India varied between 1½ and 3 inches, and moderate falls were reported from parts of Burmah and Northern India. In Bengal only moderate showers were recorded. On the 11th the barometer was falling over the Bay and Eastern India,—rising elsewhere. There was a slight tendency towards the formation of a cyclonic storm in the north-west of the Bay. In consequence the winds were feeble and unsteady about the head of the Bay, though they were probably blowing strongly in the Centre and South. On the West Coast and over the Central parts of the country the strong monsoon winds, noticed during the previous two days, held steadily. Some rain was reported from the north of the Punjab, and showers, light or moderate in amount, were received in most parts of the country, except Sind, West Rajputana, and South Punjab. Temperature had fallen almost everywhere. In the Punjab the reduction was considerable, though high maximum temperatures continued to be reported from the Indus Valley stations. The observations of the 12th showed that a slight depression was forming over the north-west of the Bay off the Ganjam Coast. In other respects the barometric changes were generally unimportant. Over Western and Upper India normal monsoon winds, in the former region—of considerable force—prevailed, while over the Bay there existed a well marked cyclonic circulation around the low pressure area forming there. On the Bengal and Orissa coasts the winds were east-north-easterly. Rain had to a large extent ceased in Bengal, but elsewhere moderately heavy and general rain was reported. Rain had extended well into the north-west of the Punjab, and in consequence there had been a further reduction of temperature in that Province. The Chart of the 13th showed that the depression over the Bay had intensified considerably and was approaching the Ganjam Coast, where it was occasioning a brisk barometric fall. Very steep gradients prevailed to the east and south-east of the disturbance, and a well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds was shown around the storm area. The monsoon winds over Western, Central, and Upper India were practically unchanged. General and favourable rain was reported, the largest amount recorded having been 5 inches at Amraoti. Temperature had decreased, except in Bengal and Behar. High maximum temperatures continued to be reported from the Indus Valley. Early on the morning of the 14th the depression crossed the Ganjam Coast, and the wind shifted to south-west at Gopalpore and False Point. The barometer was falling briskly in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the changes were generally slight. A well marked cyclonic circulation existed around the depression, and the south-easterly and easterly current on its northern side extended right up the Gangetic plain into the Punjab. The monsoon on the West Coast was a trifle weaker than during the previous few days, but the rainfall in the

Coast districts continued fairly heavy. Elsewhere rain, though moderate, was very general. Temperature had again decreased. On the 15th the Chart showed that the depression had advanced north-westward, as far as Nowgong (Central India). It had filled up very considerably, but its advance had been attended by a rapid barometric rise in Orissa, Ganjam, and the Circars, and a moderate fall in Bundelkhand. A feeble cyclonic circulation prevailed around the storm area. Very good monsoons were blowing on both coasts. Rain had again fallen very generally, the most important feature of the rainfall being its extension into Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, and parts of Rajputana, and the Punjab, where the amount had hitherto been much short of the average. Temperature changes were slight.

The concluding table shows the rainfall of the past week. In nearly half of the divisions an excess of rain is shown, and in those divisions where a defect is reported the deficiency in most instances is comparatively small and unimportant. The regions of excessive rainfall are roughly Burmah, the west of the North-Western Provinces, the centre and submontane districts of the Punjab, and the greater portion of the Peninsula and of the Central parts of the country. Elsewhere the rainfall has been short of the average, but, except in Bengal and the east of the North-Western Provinces, generally by small amounts.

In Burmah there has been more than the average amount of rain, and falls varying between 18 and 10 inches are reported from several districts. Over Bengal (except North Bengal), Assam, Orissa, Oudh, and the east of the North-Western Provinces there were no heavy falls of rain, and the monsoon current passing over that region seems to have been feeble, as even at Cherrapunji the total fall of the week was only 8 inches. In the central and western parts of the North-Western Provinces the falls were much heavier, varying between 6 and 9 inches, while along the foot of, and on the hills the maximum falls varied between 8 and 15 inches. In the central, submontane, and north-west Punjab rain was general and fairly heavy, but in the south and west there was very little, and in the Derajat, &c., none at all.

In Malabar rain fell daily and at some stations heavily, but on the whole the fall was moderate and about the average. In the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Berars, and a large part of the Central Provinces, the rainfall was much heavier than usual, the maximum falls within those divisions varying between 10 and 20 inches. In Khandesh and Guzerat the total was below the average and there were no heavy falls; but the Kathiawar rainfall was up to the normal, and in Rajputana and Central India the average was exceeded. In Bhopal one station had 8 inches during the week, and at Jeypur over 9 inches was recorded. On the east side of the Peninsula (north of Nellore) rain was general and heavy, but in the extreme south there was some deficiency.

The final column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. More or less deficiency is recorded from the greater part of Northern and a large part of Central India, while in the West and South there has been, so far, more than the normal amount of rain. There has been considerable improvement in Central India and Eastern Rajputana since the previous week. The most serious deficiency is in Orissa and parts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 16th July.			Rainfall data from 14th May to 16th July.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th May to 16th July.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	%
Burmah	Tenasserim ...	16·68	11·50	+5·18	84·38	53·02	+ 59
	Lower Burma ...	6·70	4·92	+1·78	39·59	37·12	+ 7
	Central do. ...	4·20	3·86	+0·34	26·46	29·56	— 10
	Upper do. ...	2·69	?	?	16·38	?	?
	Arakan ...	9·16	11·11	—1·95	71·20	83·39	— 15
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	1·39	3·71	—2·32	22·39	34·24	— 35
	Assam (Surma) ...	3·73	5·06	—1·33	65·52	49·27	+ 33
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	2·61	3·44	—0·83	30·53	33·04	— 8
	Deltaic Bengal ...	1·39	2·40	—1·01	14·35	19·46	— 26
	Central do. ...	1·53	2·52	—0·99	15·20	19·06	— 19
	North do. ...	5·29	4·07	+1·22	35·28	42·53	— 17
	Orissa ...	0·90	3·48	—2·58	7·22	17·11	— 58
	Chota Nagpur ...	1·56	2·88	—1·32	10·74	15·89	— 32
	Behar (South) ...	1·91	2·29	—0·38	9·93	12·47	— 20
	Do. (North) ...	1·64	2·18	—0·54	14·15	16·33	— 13
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	1·49	2·80	—1·31	6·36	10·28	— 38
	Oudh (South) ...	1·20	2·54	—1·34	8·56	9·92	— 14
	Do. (North) ...	0·63	2·70	—2·07	9·63	12·80	— 25
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	3·95	2·14	+1·81	11·42	7·68	+ 49
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·12	1·74	+1·38	5·13	8·29	— 38
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	4·83	2·75	+2·08	11·92	12·02	— 1
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0·97	1·01	—0·04	2·32	4·51	— 49
	Do. (Central) ...	2·04	1·55	+0·49	4·33	7·76	— 44
	Do. (Submontane) ...	3·87	1·88	+1·99	6·66	8·10	— 18
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	4·13	3·78	+0·35	9·70	8·49	+ 14
	Do. (North-West) ...	1·05	1·66	—0·55	1·87	5·29	— 65
	Do. (West) ...	0·36	0·52	—0·16	1·19	2·27	— 48
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	6·70	7·20	—0·44	80·45	61·64	+ 31
	Madras (South Central) ...	0·61	0·54	+0·07	10·82	5·91	+ 83
	Coorg ...	10·17	11·16	—0·99	52·36	57·28	— 7
	Mysore ...	0·30	0·90	—0·60	2·65	8·74	— 61
	Konkan ...	9·90	7·57	+2·33	59·18	46·41	+ 28
	Bombay, Deccan ...	1·74	1·70	+0·04	11·54	11·25	+ 3
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	0·68	1·50	—0·82	7·29	9·22	— 21
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	5·88	2·56	+3·32	16·30	12·44	+ 31
	Central Provinces (West) ...	6·60	2·04	+3·66	15·42	14·31	+ 7
	Do. (Central) ...	4·03	3·82	+0·21	13·39	16·26	— 31
	Do. (East) ...	2·20	2·78	—0·58	10·21	15·78	— 35
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	1·60	3·90	—2·21	8·11	14·00	— 42
	Kathiawar ...	2·28	2·35	—0·07	6·90	6·22	+ 11
	Sind ...	?	0·32	?	?	0·51	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	2·42	2·28	+0·14	7·73	7·50	+ 2
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·89	1·92	+0·97	13·00	6·48	+101
	Rajputana (West) ...	0·39	0·87	—0·48	?	3·36	?
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	2·16	1·21	+0·95	6·63	9·78	— 32
	Hyderabad (South) ...	3·29	1·59	+1·70	12·73	7·89	+ 61
	Madras (Central) ...	1·51	0·81	+0·70	4·00	5·03	— 29
	East Coast (Central) ...	3·04	0·91	+2·13	6·82	6·00	+ 14
	Do. (South) ...	0·28	0·49	—0·21	3·13	3·15	— 1
	Madras (South) ...	0·01	0·16	—0·15	2·06	2·63	— 22

SIMLA, *16th July, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th July, 1888.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, fair in other districts, except Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem, where more rain is wanted. Crops generally good, but withering from want of rain in Madura and Salem, and blighted in parts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Pasture scanty in North Arcot and Madura. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices generally falling where not stationary. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th July, 1888.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind, where river continues low. Rainfall during week good throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Konkan, and in Khandesh, Poona, and Dharwar, but insufficient in Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, and Baroda. Sowing of early crops continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Kathiawar, and Baroda, but retarded in tracts where rainfall is insufficient. Rice transplantation progressing in Ahmedabad, Surat, Nasik, Konkan, and Baroda. Young crops good, except in parts of Kaira and Upper Sind Frontier, where they are damaged by insects. Fodder scarce in parts of Panch Mahals, Nasik, Belgaum, Kathiawar, and Baroda.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th July, 1888.*—Ordinary monsoon weather continues, but the rainfall during the week has been moderate. General agricultural prospects are good, except in Orissa and the Singhbhum district, where there has been scanty rain. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane are looking well. Late rice seedlings are being transplanted, but more rain is required. In Behar *bhadoi* sowings are in full progress. Early rice and jute have begun to be gathered in places in East and North Bengal. Indigo manufacture is going on.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th July, 1888.*—Abundant rain fell during the week in most districts; and only in Rai Bareli, Sitapur, and Aligarh is there any complaint of the supply being insufficient. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* are in progress. Sugarcane and indigo are being weeded. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally are steady. The condition of cattle continues satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th July, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in several districts. Prices are unsettled: shown to be rising in Umballa, falling in Peshawar, fluctuating in Delhi; elsewhere reported to be stationary. Ploughing and sowing for *kharif* crops are in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar and Delhi. *Kharif* crops in fair condition. No damage done to crops. Condition of cattle reported to be generally good. Fodder generally sufficient, except in Jullundur and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th July, 1888.*—Sufficient rain in all districts, except Bilaspur. Autumn sowings progressing favourably. Rice plants healthy. Sugarcane thriving. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th July, 1888.*—Ploughing and sowing continue in Lower Burma. The rainfall is sufficient, except in Thayetmyo and in parts of Tharrawaddy. Ploughing is backward in parts of Bhamo and Yeu, as the rain has been insufficient. In Meikteila and Lower Chindwin the rainfall was also very slight. The price of paddy has risen in Yeu, Kyauksee, and Pagan in Upper Burma, and has fallen in Bassein in Lower Burma. Elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th July, 1888.*—Rainfall general, but light. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continues. Growing crops doing well. More sun wanted for tea in Upper Assam.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th July, 1888.*—Some rain in the civil and military station. Good rain reported in Shimoga, Kadur, and Hassan districts. Standing crops generally in good condition, but want of more rain still felt in affected parts of all districts, except Shimoga and Kadur. In one taluk of the Hassan district crops are reported to be damaged by insects. Outturn of harvests fair.

Moderately heavy rain in Coorg during the week. Cultivation of paddy backward in three taluks.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th July, 1888.*—Weather warm and cloudy. Rainfall during the week good. Sowing of cotton completed, and the plants are some inches above the ground. Sowing of *jowari* continues. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Fodder plenty, except in Amraoti district, where it will be sufficient in a few days. Prices of foodgrains stationary.

Some rain during the week in Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th July, 1888.*—Rain general, but insufficient in Neemuch. Agricultural operations are in progress. Great scarcity of pasturage in Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th July, 1888.*—Rainfall more or less throughout the Province. Agricultural operations commenced. Agricultural stock good generally. Fodder scarce in some places. Prices steady, but rising in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th July, 1888.*—There has been some rain during the week, but more and heavy rain still wanted. Weather hot. Prospects improved. Transplantation of winter rice is in progress.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XII. OF 1888-89.

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 25th June, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd June, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th June, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd June, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
7th July, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,44,366	490	1,514	8,53,463	564	1,18,75,859	652	1,13,66,869	626	...	5,08,990
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	3,04,804	183	1,664	4,01,000	241	45,09,300	224	48,30,751	242	2,61,451	...
7th ditto	Sindia	75	6,370	85	75	9,065	121	1,09,452	122	97,161	108	...	12,291
7th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,278	145	57	8,699	152	1,13,248	165	1,07,575	157	...	5,673
30th June, 1888	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	14,432	78	186	26,000	140	4,99,397	218	4,72,022	211	...	27,375
7th July, 1888	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	711	59	12	781	65	14,093	98	13,418	93	...	675
30th June, 1888	Mysore	140	8,374	60	140	9,294	67	1,18,784	69	1,27,072	76	8,288	...
7th July, 1888	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	675	72,133	107	850	74,756	88	7,71,392	100	9,56,766	94	1,85,374	...
23rd June, 1888	Indian Midland	42	2,820	67	136	20,757	153	47,700	92	2,09,092	128	1,61,392	...
30th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	8,360	101	...	...	53,166	53	53,166	...
30th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,666	46	36	1,421	39	25,341	59	20,682	48	...	4,659
30th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	4,193	49	105	5,244	50	53,732	56	68,606	54	14,874	...
	Total	4,491	11,68,147	260	4,858	14,18,840	291	1,81,98,298	334	1,83,23,180	314	1,24,882	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
7th July, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	3,90,413	186	2,411	4,76,977	198	53,53,404	208	60,03,312	207	6,49,908	...
30th June, 1888	Wardha Coal	45	14,700	328	45	11,309	251	2,02,035	365	1,87,432	347	...	14,603
30th ditto	Bengal Central	125	17,130	137	125	21,322	171	1,03,674	109	1,47,878	99	...	15,796
30th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,67,335	259	672	1,60,145	238	17,27,491	223	17,34,550	214	7,059	...
30th ditto	Nalhúti	27	2,105	79	27	2,871	105	21,599	66	20,828	64	...	771
30th ditto	Tirhoot	249	35,479	142	259	33,097	128	4,17,922	140	4,49,853	145	31,931	...
23rd ditto	Burma	333	45,877	138	392	59,772	152	7,65,475	192	7,73,901	173	8,426	...
30th ditto	Jorhát	26	810	31	25	1,323	52	11,107	31	12,756	36	1,649	...
23rd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	46	7	7	144	19	560	7	1,038	12	478	...
	Total	3,551	6,74,030	190	3,963	7,66,960	194	86,63,267	199	93,31,548	197	6,68,281	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
30th June, 1888	Madras	831	1,50,743	181	842	1,72,705	206	20,08,154	197	19,57,992	194	...	50,162
30th ditto	South Indian	654	95,451	146	654	1,10,563	169	12,38,046	154	13,16,138	168	78,092	...
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	6,73,175	450	1,497	6,30,995	422	1,32,69,433	719	1,30,67,288	725	...	2,02,145
7th July, 1888	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,28,324	495	461	2,27,000	492	41,32,063	730	36,03,748	651	...	5,28,315
30th June, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	99,814	146	693	1,34,934	193	18,16,543	221	18,93,035	228	76,492	...
	Total	4,129	12,47,507	302	4,147	12,75,297	308	2,24,64,239	443	2,18,38,201	439	...	6,26,038
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	12,171	30,89,684	254	12,968	34,61,097	267	4,93,25,804	331	4,94,92,929	318	1,67,125	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,70,701	146	2,19,19,832	141	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,76,55,103	185	2,75,73,097	177	...	82,006
	Assisted Companies.												
30th June, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	67,400	179	376	50,770	135	6,29,758	136	6,87,355	152	57,597	...
7th July, 1888	Tárakeshwar	22	5,530	249	22	8,129	365	73,121	274	78,747	295	5,626	...
30th June, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,342	95	67	7,514	112	90,656	113	91,743	114	1,087	...
23rd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,988	102	78	8,541	110	1,04,771	109	1,00,777	108	...	3,994
	Total	543	87,260	161	543	74,954	138	8,98,306	134	9,58,622	147	60,316	...
	Native States.												
30th June, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	64,852	312	277	30,979	112	4,32,381	160	3,64,253	110	...	68,128
7th July, 1888	The Gaekwar's	59	1,963	33	59	2,520	43	49,028	68	41,621	59	...	7,407
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	747	36	21	1,100	52	9,963	39	13,838	56	3,875	...
30th June, 1888	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	12,947	67	193	15,952	83	3,49,376	147	2,96,862	128	...	52,514
30th ditto	Morvi	68	2,123	31	68	2,615	38	49,118	60	56,846	70	7,728	...
7th July, 1888	Jodhpore	124	7,332	59	124	9,300	75	91,893	60	97,503	66	5,610	...
	Total	673	89,964	134	742	62,466	84	9,81,759	119	8,70,923	98	...	1,10,836

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

SIMLA, *19th July, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 30.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RICE, BEST SORT.	RICE, COMMON.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).	ARHAR OR THÚR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).	FIREWOOD.	SALT.	Able-bodied Agricultural labourer. / Syce or Horse-keeper. / Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	
MADRAS.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	R a. p. / R a. p. / R a. p.
Ganjam	10 5 / 10 5	... / ...	15 6 / 15 6	16 5 / 16 5	... / ...	... / ...	30 13 / 29 5	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	194 6 / 194 6	10 5 / 10 5	... / ... / ...
Vizagapatam	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	10 2 / 10 2	11 5 / 11 5	23 13 / 22 11	22 13 / 22 13	22 3 / 22 3	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	116 10 / 116 10	10 8 / 10 8	... / ... / ...
Godávari	11 11 / 12 10	... / ...	16 13 / 16 13	18 0 / 18 0	26 14 / 26 14	22 14 / 22 14	29 2 / 29 2	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	243 0 / 243 0	11 6 / 11 6	... / ... / ...
Kistna	9 14 / 9 11	... / ...	13 11 / 13 2	14 14 / 14 0	22 2 / 22 2	... / ...	27 5 / 27 10	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	157 14 / 157 14	13 3 / 12 10	... / ... / ...
Nellore	10 13 / 10 13	... / ...	13 14 / 13 14	16 0 / 16 0	25 0 / 26 14	21 13 / 23 8	30 0 / 30 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	93 5 / 93 5	11 11 / 11 11	... / ... / ...
Cuddapah	14 0 / 13 3	... / ...	13 10 / 13 10	15 6 / 14 8	27 11 / 26 14	... / ...	30 0 / 33 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	140 0 / 140 0	12 10 / 12 10	... / ... / ...
Anantapur	13 6 / 13 6	... / ...	13 6 / 13 14	16 3 / 16 3	31 14 / 31 14	27 5 / 27 5	34 0 / 34 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	145 13 / 129 13	11 14 / 11 14	... / ... / ...
Bellary	11 6 / 11 6	... / ...	12 13 / 12 13	13 10 / 13 10	28 2 / 28 13	23 8 / 24 6	38 13 / 36 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	97 3 / 97 3	11 14 / 11 14	... / ... / ...
Kurnool	10 10 / 10 10	... / ...	11 5 / 11 5	13 0 / 13 0	23 0 / 23 0	23 13 / 23 13	28 13 / 28 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	124 10 / 124 10	11 5 / 11 5	... / ... / ...
Madras	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	16 10 / 16 10	... / ...	... / ...	24 11 / 24 11	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	88 11 / 88 11	12 5 / 12 5	... / ... / ...
Chingleput	9 11 / 9 11	... / ...	13 2 / 13 2	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	34 3 / 34 3	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	97 3 / 97 3	12 6 / 12 6	... / ... / ...
North Arcot	8 3 / 8 3	... / ...	13 14 / 14 6	14 14 / 14 14	... / ...	24 10 / 24 5	23 14 / 24 5	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	194 6 / 194 6	11 11 / 11 11	... / ... / ...
South Arcot	8 13 / 8 13	... / ...	15 14 / 16 10	... / ...	... / ...	24 11 / 24 11	27 3 / 27 3	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	209 0 / 201 11	10 13 / 11 11	... / ... / ...
Tanjore	8 14 / 8 5	... / ...	13 2 / 13 5	13 6 / 13 13	... / 22 6	21 10 / 21 10	24 ‡ / 24 14	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	106 3 / 166 3	12 0 / 12 6	... / ... / ...
Trichinopoly	8 13 / 8 13	... / ...	13 14 / 13 14	14 6 / 14 6	25 14 / 25 14	23 8 / 23 8	27 8 / 27 5	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	143 6 / 143 6	12 10 / 13 0	... / ... / ...
Madura	9 14 / 9 14	... / ...	12 5 / 11 14	12 13 / 12 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	131 3 / 128 13	12 14 / 12 6	... / ... / ...
Tinnevelly	9 13 / 9 13	... / ...	13 8 / 13 8	14 8 / 14 8	20 14 / 21 11	22 5 / 23 14	26 3 / 26 3	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	52 8 / 52 8	14 13 / 13 2	... / ... / ...
Coimbatore	8 8 / 7 13	... / ...	10 6 / 8 13	11 10 / 10 6	20 0 / 20 0	15 6 / 16 13	19 6 / 18 11	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	133 10 / 133 10	11 11 / 11 11	... / ... / ...
Nilgiris	10 3 / 10 3	... / ...	13 2 / 13 2	14 11 / 14 11	28 3 / 27 5	23 0 / 24 10	30 13 / 30 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	191 13 / 161 13	9 3 / 8 5	... / ... / ...
Salem	8 2 / 8 2	... / ...	13 10 / 13 10	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	21 13 / 21 13	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	186 10 / 186 10	13 8 / 13 8	... / ... / ...
South Canara	8 10 / 8 10	... / ...	13 6 / 13 6	13 13 / 13 13	... / ...	... / ...	23 6 / 23 6	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	121 8 / 128 13	12 11 / 12 11	... / ... / ...
Malabar												140 14 / 140 14	11 11 / 11 11	... / ... / ...
BOMBAY.														
Bombay	10 0 / 9 15	18 6 / 16 12	7 2 / 7 2	11 0 / 11 2	17 0 / 16 12	13 1 / 14 1	17 13 / 17 5	17 14 / 16 14	15 12 / 16 4	19 12 / 19 8	8 11 / 9 1	67 1 / 67 1	11 3 / 11 3	11 0 8 / 9 8 0 / 32-8 to 45-0
Daskrohi	10 0 / 11 0	20 0 / 17 0	6 8 / 7 8	11 8 / 11 0	... / 18 0	13 0 / 14 0	... / ...	16 0 / 17 0	16 8 / 14 8	... / ...	11 8 / 17 0	80 0 / 80 0	13 0 / 13 0	... / ... / ...
Kaira	13 14 / 13 14	20 0 / 20 0	8 0 / 8 14	12 5 / 12 5	16 0 / 16 0	12 9 / 13 1	16 0 / 16 9	... / ...	15 14 / 16 6	... / ...	14 8 / 11 3	90 0 / 90 0	13 5 / 13 5	7 8 0 / 9 0 0 / 9-6 to 15-0
Surat	13 0 / 13 0	14 0 / 14 0	7 0 / 7 0	9 0 / 9 0	14 0 / 14 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	85 0 / 85 0	12 0 / 12 0	5-0 to 8-0 / 5-0 to 10-0 / 15-0 to 25-0
Broach	9 4 / 9 4	... / ...	8 3 / 8 3	10 0 / 10 0	14 0 / 14 0	12 13 / 12 13	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	120 0 / 120 0	12 6 / 12 6	7 8 0 / 7 8 0 / 15 0 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	... / ...	... / ...	... / 13 0	... / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 5 / 12 5	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	71 2 / 71 2	12 4 / 12 4	7 8 0 / 9 0 0 / 18-12 to 22-8
Nasik	15 7½ / 15 7½	... / ...	7 8 / 7 8	9 6 / 9 6	17 3 / 17 3	14 4 / 14 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	7 0 / 7 0	90 0 / 90 0	... / ...	10 0 0 / 10 0 0 / 15 0 0
Ahmednagar	15 15 / 16 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	10 8 / 12 0	... / ...	17 3 / 15 2	... / 19 9	20 0 / ...	12 11 / 16 14	16 14 / ...	10 8 / 10 8	100 0 / 100 0	10 8 / 10 8	... / ... / ...
Poona (City)	13 4 / 13 4	... / ...	8 0 / 8 2	8 4 / 9 3	21 5 / 21 4	15 15 / 16 3	... / ...	... / ...	20 2 / 19 4	... / ...	13 14 / 15 0	106 8 / 106 8	12 0 / 12 8	8 0 0 / 8 0 0 / 15-0 to 30-0
Sholápur	11 8 / 11 8 / 17 4	17 4 / 18 2	8 9 / 9 13	9 13 / 9 13	16 5 / 16 5	13 13 / 13 13	... / ...	... / ...	15 10 / 19 0	... / ...	15 10 / 15 10	80 0 / 80 0	11 6 / 11 6	7 8 0 / 10 0 0 / 22-8 to 27-0
Bijápur	14 8 / 14 8 / 18 2	18 2 / 9 8	9 8 / 8 11	5 11 / 5 20	15 20 / 11 21	12 21 / 12 21	16 6 / 16 6	... / ...	17 4 / 17 4	... / ...	12 6 / 12 6	69 13 / 69 13	11 2 / 11 2	8 0 0 / 10 0 0 / 15-0 to 22-0
Satara	16 2 / 16 2 / 13 2	13 2 / 7 15	7 15 / 11 7	11 7 / 7 20	9 20 / 13 18	14 19 / 3 ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 11 / 20 1	... / ...	17 12 / 17 12	80 0 / 80 0	12 0 / 12 0	7 0 0 / 9 0 0 / 20-0 to 25-0
Belgaum	11 3 / 11 3 / 15 1	15 1 / 8 14	8 14 / 10 0	10 0 / 15 10	15 10 / 12 15	15 18 / 11 18	19 6 / 19 6	19 6 / 18 3	18 3 / 19 2	19 2 / 11 5	11 5 / 11 5	116 8 / 116 8	12 6 / 12 6	7 0 0 / 9 0 0 / 25-0 to 30-0
Dharwar (Hubli)	14 8 / 14 0 / ...	... / 10 8	10 0 / 11 0	10 8 / 21 0	20 0 / 19 0	21 0 / 27 0	28 0 / 19 0	18 8 / 17 0	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	58 0 / 58 0	10 8 / 10 8	5 10 0 / 7 0 0 / 18-12 to 22-8
	15 0 / 15 0 / ...	... / 10 0	10 0 / 11 0	11 0 / 27 0	27 0 / 26 0	26 0 / 38 0	38 0 / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	80 0 / 80 0	9 0 / 9 0	6 0 0 / 8 0 0 / 17-0 to 19-0
														8 0 0 / 6 0 0 / 15-0 to 20-0
SIND.														
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 16 0	9 8 / 9 8	14 0 / 14 0	25 0 / 25 0	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	12 8 / 12 5	160 0 / 160 0	11 0* / 11 0*	9 6 0 / 11 0 0 / 18-12 to 30-0
Karáchi	12 8 / 12 4	18 0 / 18 0	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 14 0	19 0 / 19 0	15 0 / 15 0	† / †	† / †	15 0 / 15 0	15 0 / 17 0	S 0 / S 0	90 0 / 90 0	14 0 / 14 0	8-0 to 15-0 / 12-0 to 15-0 / 30-0 to 40-0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0 / 12 8	17 8 / 19 8	8 8 / 8 8	12 8 / 13 8	20 8 / 19 8	17 8 / 17 8	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 8	... / ...	... / ...	140 0 / 140 0	11 8 / 11 8	12 0 0 / 8 0 0 / 30 0 0
Shikárpur	12 8 / 12 8	15 0 / 15 0	9 8 / 9 12	12 0 / 12 0	20 8 / 20 8	21 8 / 23 0	... / ...	... / ...	10 8 / 10 8	... / ...	10 8 / 10 0	140 0 / 140 0	11 8 / 11 8	10 0 0 / 8 0 0 / 25-0 to 27-0
Sukkur	16 0 / 16 0	20 0 / 19 0	10 0 / 10 0	12 0 / 12 0	24 0 / 24 0	24 0 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	160 0 / 120 0	12 0 / 12 0	8 0 0 / 9 0 0 / 30 0 0
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	14 0 / 15 0	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 16 0	... / ...	16 0 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	160 0 / 160 0	12 0 / 12 0	... / ... / ...
BENGAL.														
Western Districts.														
Burdwan	14 10 / 14 8	§ / 40 0	16 11 / 17 4	21 0 / 22 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 9 / 23 0	§ / ...	22 14 / 23 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 8a / 10 8	8 0 0 / 6 8 0|| / 10-0 to 15-0
Bankoora	13 8 / 13 8	16 0 / 20 0	18 0 / 18 8	18 1½ / 20 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 20 0	27 0 / 27 0	21 0 / 21 0	280 0 / 280 0	10 0 / 10 8	5-0 to 9-0 / 4-0 to 7-8 / 7-0 to 15-0
Beerbhoom	15 0 / 15 12	... / ...	15 0 / 16 8	19 8 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 8 / 22 8	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0b / 10 0	6 0 0 / 6 0 0 / 7-8 to 10-0
Midnapore	13 5 / 13 5	40 0 / 40 0	18 8 / 18 8	24 0 / 25 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 20 0	... / ...	14 4 / 14 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 8c / 10 8	6 0 0 / 5-0 to 6-0 / 7-8 to 11-4
Hooghly	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	120 0 / 120 0	9 0d / 9 0	9 13 6 / 5 0 0 / 15-0 to 25-0
Howrah	‡ / ‡	... / ...	13 4 / 13 12	17 12 / 18 12	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 8 / 20 0	... / ...	13 8 / 14 0	100 0 / 100 0	9 0 / 9 0	7-8 to 15-0 / 7 0 0 / 12-0 to 25-0
Central Districts.														
Calcutta	13 8 / 13 6	21 3 / 22 8	11 13 / 11 11	16 13 / 17 4	20 13 / 21 1	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	16 5 / 17 12	20 6 / 19 14	20 9 / 20 0	18 0 / 17 13	95 0 / 95 0	10 10 / 10 9	8 8 0 / 7 0 0 / 15-0 to 20-0
24-Pergunnahs	14 4 / 14 0	21 0 / 24 0	8 0 / 8 0	17 8 / 19 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 8 / 12 0	22 0 / 22 8	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	110 0 / 110 0	10 8d / 10 8	10 0 0 / 8-0 to 9-0 / 15-0 to 25-0
Nuddea	15 14 / 16 6	16 0 / 26 10½	14 8 / 14 8	17 13 / 17 12	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 10½ / 25 9	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	9 13e / 9 13	6 0 0 / 6 0 0 / 7-8 to 15-0
Khoolna	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	18 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	140 0 / 160 0	10 0f / 8 0	7-8 to 9-6 / 7-0 to 8-0 / 15-0 to 30-0
Jessore	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 12 / 26 4	... / ...	22 12 / 22 0	100 0 / 100 0	10 11g / 10 10	5-0 to 7-8 / 4-0 to 6-0 / 10-0 to 15-0
Moorshedabad	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	24 0 / 24 0	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	200 0 / 200 0	10 8h / 10 8	5 0 0 / 5 0 0 / 7 8 0
Dinagepore	14 2 / 15 4	... / 42 11	18 0 / 19 4	22 0 / 22 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 8 / 19 8	... / ...	10 0 / 11 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0i / 10 0	7 8 0 / 6-0 to 8-0 / 10-0 to 15-0
Rajshahye	17 4 / 18 0	45 0 / 45 0	16 2 / 18 0	19 3½ / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	24 0 / 25 8	... / ...	15 0 / 15 13	240 0 / 240 0	9 0j / 9 0	5-0 to 6-0 / 5-0 to 6-0 / 8-0 to 14-0
Rungpore	17 12 / 20 0	... / ...	13 4 / 13 4	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 12 / 20 0	... / ...	10 10 / 10 10	120 0 / 120 0	10 0k / 10 0	7 8 0 / 6-0 to 7-0 / 8-0 to 20-0
Bogra	16 8 / 15 12	... / ...	15 12 / 15 12	25 8 / 26 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 8 / 17 4	... / ...	... / ...	90 0 / 90 0	9 12 / 7 14	6-0 to 7-8 / 5-0 to 7-0 / 10-0 to 20-0
Pubna	19 0 / 18 12	... / ...	8 0 / 8 4	22 14 / 22 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	24 0 / 26 4	... / ...	24 6 / 26 4	200 0 / 200 0	10 0l / 10 0	5-0 to 7-0 / 6-0 to 10-0 / 8-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	10 0 / 10 0	10 0 / 10 0	5 0 / 5 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	10 0 / 10 0	20 0 / 20 0	8 0 / 8 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 0 / 8 0	6 0 0 / 7-0 to 9-0 / 12-0 to 22-0
Jalpáiguri	13 0 / 13 0	20 0 / 20 0	13 0 / 14 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 18 0	20 0 / 20 0	12 0 / 12 0	128 0 / 128 0	9 8m / 9 0	7 8 0 / 7 0 0 / 15-0 to 16-0
Eastern Districts.														
Dacca	18 0 / 19 0	32 0 / 38 0	18 0 / 18 0	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 17 8	... / ...	16 8 / 17 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 8n / 8 8	6-0 to 8-0 / 8-0 to 15-0 / 8-0 to 20-0
Furreedpore	24 0 / 24 0	40 0 / 40 0	15 0 / 15 0	24 0 / 24 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	120 0 / 120 0	9 0 / 9 0	7 8 0 / 7 0 0 / 10-0 to 15-0
Backergunge	... / ...	... / ...	16 14 / 15 8	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 5 / 11 10	... / ...	12 5 / 11 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 10o / 10 0	7 8 0 / 6 0 0 / 12-0 to 15-0
Mymensingh	12 8 / 12 0	... / ...	16 4 / 15 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 0* / 16 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	8 8p / 8 8	7-0 to 10-0 / 6-0 to 7-0 / 12-0 to 30-0
Chittagong	12 0 / 11 8	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	110 0 / 110 0‖	9 0q / 9 0	... / ... / ...
Noakholly	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 19 0	19 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	8 0r / 8 0	7-8 to 9-0 / 4-0 to 7-0 / 8-0 to 15-0

* In common use. † Not procurable. ‡ Not available. § No sale. ‖ and lodging and perquisites.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Culna 10-8 sers, Cutwa 10-11 sers, and Raneegunge 10 sers.
b At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 sers per rupee.
c In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 sers, Tumlook 8 sers, and Ghattal 11-4 sers.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 sers and Jehanabad 10-8 sers.
d1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Baraset, Bassirhat, and Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 9 sers; Barrackpore 9-2 sers, and Dum-Dum 10 sers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kooshtea and Ranaghat 10 sers, and Meherpore and Chooadanga 10-8 sers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Satkhira 9 sers 2½ chittacks and Bagirhat 8 sers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenidah and Magura 9 sers, Narail 7½ sers, and Bongong 10 sers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kandi 11 sers and Jungipore 10 sers.
i In the Thakurgaon sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nattore 9-12 sers and Nowgong 9-9 sers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kurigram 9 sers, Nilphamari 10 sers, and Gaibanda 7-8 sers.
l In the Serajgunge sub-division retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
m At Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Manickgunge and Naraingunge 9 sers, and Munshigunge 8-14 sers.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Patuakhali 8 sers, Perozepore 9 sers, and Bhola 10-8 sers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge, Jamalpore and Sherepore 8 sers, Attea 10 sers, and Netrokona 9 sers.
q At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
r At Panchgachia Hat in the Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1888—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.
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.	Agricultural Able-bodied labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.			
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
BENGAL—*continued.*																
Eastern Districts—*continued.*																
Tipperah	12 8 / 12 8	... / ...	17 8 / 17 8	22 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 4 / 14 4	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	... / ...	... / ...	13 5 / 13 14	14 8½ / 15 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	320 0 / 320 0	8 0 / 8 0	9 6 0	...	...
Hill Tipperah	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	20 0 / 22 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Behar.																
Patna	19 0 / 19 0	25 0 / 28 0	11 8 / 11 8	19 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	27 0 / ...	... / 24 0	24 0 / 28 0	... / ...	26 0 / 28 0	120 0 / 110 0	10 0 / 9 8	...	...	...
Gya	17 0 / 17 0	21 0 / 24 0	11 0 / 11 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 17 0	21 4 / 23 8	... / ...	20 0 / 15 0	180 0 / 180 0	10 0 / 9 8s	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	16 12 / 17 0	22 0 / 25 0	9 0 / 10 0	15 8 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / 23 8	25 4 / ...	... / ...	15 8 / 15 0	140 0 / 150 0	10 0t / 10 0	...	...	...
Durbhunga	17 0 / 16 8	28 10 / 30 0	13 0 / 13 0	18 10 / 19 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 12 / 30 0	... / ...	25 0 / 23 0	26 6 / 30 0	26 6 / 24 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0u / 10 0	2-12 to 5-0	3-0 to 5-0	3-12 to 9-8
Mozufferpore	16 0 / 16 0	25 0 / 25 0	12 0 / 12 0	17 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 30 0	... / ...	23 0 / 24 0	24 0 / 23 0	27 0 / 27 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0v / 10 0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0
Sarun	17 0 / 17 2	22 4 / 24 8	9 8 / 9 8	18 4 / 19 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 8	22 12 / 24 8	21 8 / 23 8	24 0 / 27 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0w / 10 0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0
Chumparun	17 0 / 17 0	28 0 / 30 0	7 8 / 8 0	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 30 0	... / ...	21 0 / 21 0	25 0 / 24 0	28 0 / 28 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 4 / 10 0	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	6-9 to 10-0
Monghyr	17 13 / 17 12	24 2 / 27 15	12 1 / 13 10	13 9 / 15 12	14 2 / 15 12	16 12 / ...	21 0 / ...	10 8 / 12 9	25 11 / 26 4	25 0 / 24 0	28 0 / 28 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 ow / 9 8	2-13 to 3-12	4-0 to 6-0	5-10 to 9-0
Bhágalpur	17 10 / 18 4	25 4 / 25 4	13 14 / 15 2	17 0 / 17 10	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / 22 11	25 4 / 25 4	25 4 / 25 4	24 0 / 24 0	151 8 / 151 8	10 1 / 10 1	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 11-4
Purneah	20 0 / 20 0	... / 29 0	18 0 / 19 0	21 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	35 0 / 35 0	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 26 0	... / ...	18 0 / 21 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 8y / 8 8	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
Maldah	17 8 / 18 0	... / ...	13 0 / 14 0	19 8 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 0 / 27 0	... / ...	... / ...	120 0 / 120 0	9 8 / 9 8	7 0 0	5 0 0	7-0 to 12-0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0 / 13 8	... / ...	16 0 / 16 8	18 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 21 0	22 0 / 24 0	23 0 / 24 0	200 0 / 200 0	10 0 / 10 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Orissa.																
Cuttack	11 13 / 10 8	... / ...	10 8 / 11 13	17 1 / 19 11	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	15 12 / 18 6	... / ...	13 2 / 15 12	80 0 / 80 0	9 0 / 9 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Pooree	10 8 / 13 2	... / ...	11 13 / 11 13	21 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 1 / 18 6	... / ...	14 7 / 15 12	80 0 / 80 0	8 8z / 10 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Balasore	15 0 / 15 0	13 0 / 13 0	13 0 / 13 0	25 0 / 26 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 16 0	... / ...	12 8 / 13 0	200 0 / 200 0	9 8z1 / 9 8	5-10 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 10-0
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
South-Western Frontier Agency.																
Hazáribágh	13 0 / 13 0	17 0 / 17 0	7 0 / 8 0	13 8 / 14 0	* / *	* / *	22 0 / 25 0	* / *	16 0 / 18 0	17 0 / 18 0	17 0 / 18 0	320 0 / 280 0	8 0 / 8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Lohardugga	18 0 / 12 0	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	16 8 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / ...	... / ...	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	21 0 / 22 0	140 0 / 140 0	8 32 / 8 0	3-4-6 to 3-12	3-8 to 6-0	4-11 to 14-1
Singbhoom	12 0 / 12 0	16 0 / 16 0	12 0 / 12 0	16 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	18 0 / 18 0	240 0 / 240 0	6 8 / 6 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Manbhoom	13 5 / 13 5	... / ...	13 8 / 14 0	20 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 17 0	28 0 / 20 0	22 0 / 24 0	240 0 / 200 0	9 283 / 8 0	4 3 6	5 0 0	13-2 to 14-1
ASSAM.																
Sylhet	5 0 / 13 4	... / ...	13 2 / 14 0	19 4 / 22 5	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	18 4 / 19 0	... / ...	11 8 / 12 0	108 0 / 108 0	9 8 / 9 0			
Cachar	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	13 4 / 12 0	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 8 / 11 0	80 0 / 80 0	9 4 / 9 2	5 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	11-0 to 30-0
Goálpára	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0	80 0 / 80 0	9 0 / 9 0	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 35-0
Gáro Hills	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	6 0 / 6 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0 / 8 0	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 45-0
Kámrup	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	22 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0 / 8 0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	12-0 to 15-0
Darrang	7 0 / 7 0	... / ...	12 8 / 12 8	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	150 0 / 150 0	8 8 / 8 8	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 30-0
Nowgong	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	... / ...	9 0 / 9 0	120 0 / 120 0	7 0 / 7 0	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	... / ...	... / ...	6 0 / 6 8	16 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 16 0	... / ...	8 0 / 9 0	120 0 / 140 0	8 0 / 8 0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 45-0
Lakhimpur	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	8 0 / 8 0	8 0 / 9 0	160 0 / 160 0	7 0 / 7 0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 35-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	... / ...	... / ...	8 0 / 7 8	9 0 / 10 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 4 / 10 0	16 0 / 16 0	8 8 / 8 0	100 0 / 100 0	7 0 / 7 0	6-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 40-0
Nágá Hills	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	8 0 / 10 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	3 8 / 4 0	... / ...	4 0 / 4 0	80 0 / 80 0	4 0 / 4 0	10-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
N.-W. PROVINCES.																
Dehra Dún	15 8 / 15 8	22 0 / 22 0	6 8 / 6 8	10 8 / 10 8	14 0 / 14 0	16 0 / 16 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	18 8 / 18 8	7 0 / 17 0	16 0 / 16 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0			
Saháranpur	16 10½ / 17 12	22 9 / 22 9	9½ 8 / 9½	10 12 / 12 14½	17 3 / 17 3	12 14½ / 12 14½	26 13 / 26 13	26 13 / 26 13	21 8 / 22 9	23 10½ / 23 10½	21 8 / 21 8	129 0 / 129 0	10 3½ / 10 12	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	18 1 / 18 1	27 8 / 28 9	6 9 / 6 9	12 2 / 12 2	16 8 / 16 8	7 10 / 17 10	17 10 / 17 10	6 8 / 6 8	23 2 / 24 4	19 12 / 19 12	14 4 / 14 4	132 0 / 132 0	10 3 / 10 8	...	...	...
Meerut	17 0 / 17 8	24 8 / 24 8	6 0 / 6 0	13 0 / 13 0	15 0 / 14 8	16 8 / 16 8	14 0 / ...	4 0 / ...	23 8 / 23 8	18 8 / 19 0	26 0 / 26 0	100 0 / 100 0	11 4 / 11 4	...	...	...
Bulandshahr	18 6 / 18 8	25 8 / 27 8	7 0 / 7 0	11 0 / 15 0	18 0 / 14 0	15 0 / ...	16 0 / 16 0	20 0 / 26 0	24 0 / 23 0	20 0 / 19 0	19 0 / 20 0	130 0 / 130 0	11 0 / 11 0	...	...	...
Aligarh	16 12 / 17 4	24 12 / 26 8	5 4 / 5 4	10 8 / 10 8	16 4 / 21 0	16 0 / 18 0	... / ...	15 8 / 15 8	25 8 / 26 8	26 8 / 29 0	29 0 / 30 0	140 0 / 140 0	12 0 / 12 0	...	...	...
Kumaun	14 8 / 14 8	16 0 / 15 0	12 0 / 12 0	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	20 0 / 22 0	13 0 / 13 0	10 0 / 10 0	10 0 / 10 0	200 0 / 200 0	8 0 / 8 0	...	...	...
Garhwál	16 4 / ...	19 0 / ...	7 12 / ...	10 14 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	24 0 / ...	... / ...	10 8 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	180 0 / ...	7 8 / ...	...	...	...
Bijnor	16 5 / 16 14	23 14 / 25 0	7 14 / 7 14	11 4 / 11 4	14 1 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 21 6	... / ...	... / ...	120 0 / 135 0	10 4 / 10 6	...	...	...
Moradabad	17 0 / 17 8	24 8 / 25 4	10 8 / 10 8	12 4 / 12 4	15 4 / 16 8	... / 18 0	20 0 / ...	18 0 / 21 8	21 14 / 25 0	25 0 / 25 0	26 0 / 26 0	165 0 / 165 0	11 12 / 11 12	...	...	...
Budaun	16 8 / 17 2	21 0 / 22 8	6 0 / 6 0	12 0 / 12 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / 22 8	... / ...	24 0 / 26 0	192 0 / 192 0	11 4 / 11 4	...	...	...
Bareilly	14 11 / 15 15	20 10 / 21 14	6 4 / 6 4	11 9 / 11 14	11 14 / 13 2	15 0 / ...	... / 13 12	... / 13 12	19 6 / 20 0	21 4 / 21 14	21 4 / 23 2	127 8 / 150 0	10 10 / 10 10	...	...	...
Sháhjahánpur	18 8 / 18 12	24 0 / 26 8	8 8 / 8 8	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 8 / 22 10	... / ...	26 0 / 26 8	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0	...	...	...
Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8 / 18 12	27 8 / 31 4	8 12 / 11 14	12 0 / 12 8	25 0 / 15 0	17 8 / ...	... / 20 0	22 8 / 18 12	19 6 / 22 8	20 0 / 22 8	25 0 / 25 0	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0	...	...	...
Muttra	16 0 / 16 0	23 0 / 24 0	8 0 / 8 0	12 0 / 12 0	14 0 / 14 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	10 0 / 10 0	24 8 / 26 0	24 0 / 24 0	25 0 / 25 0	140 0 / 140 0	11 8 / 11 8	...	...	...
Agra	15 8 / 15 8	21 8 / 23 0	4 0 / 5 0	10 0 / 10 0	15 0 / 15 8	13 0 / 13 8	... / ...	12 0 / 14 0	22 0 / 23 0	22 0 / 24 0	16 0 / 16 0	120 0 / 120 0	11 12 / 11 8	...	...	...
Farukhabad	16 0 / 16 0	21 0 / 21 0	7 0 / 7 0	10 8 / 12 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 8 / 19 8	... / ...	24 0 / 25 0	140 0 / 160 0	10 10 / 10 8	...	...	...
Mainpuri	16 14 / 17 12	20 15 / 21 0	4 8 / 4 8	9 8 / 9 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 0 / 22 12	... / ...	26 12 / 27 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 10 / 10 8	...	...	...
Etáwah	17 0 / 17 12	20 8 / 25 4	6 0 / 6 0	10 0 / 10 0	17 8 / 17 8	16 8 / 16 8	10 0 / 10 0	10 0 / 10 0	22 12 / 24 0	25 0 / 25 0	27 0 / 28 0	120 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 10 12	...	...	...
Etah	16 14 / 18 4	21 2 / 23 12	8 8 / 8 8	18 0 / 18 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	24 0 / 32 0	... / ...	17 6 / 18 4	120 0 / 120 0	10 8 / 11 4	...	...	...
Jalaun	17 0 / 18 0	22 0 / 22 0	9 0 / 9 0	0 0 / 10 0	17 0 / 17 0	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	24 0 / 25 0	18 0 / 18 0	26 0 / 26 0	140 0 / 140 0	11 0 / 11 0	...	...	...
Jhánsi	16 11 / 16 6½	24 0 / 25 0	8 4 / 8 4	12 8 / 12 8	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 4 / 20 1½	... / ...	23 0 / ...	200 0 / 200 0	10 8 / 10 8	...	...	...
Lalitpur	16 0 / 16 0	22 0 / 22 0	9 0 / 9 0	10 0 / 10 0	19 0 / 19 0	15 0 / 15 0	22 0 / 22 0	15 0 / 15 0	19 8 / 19 0	21 0 / 20 0	12 0 / 12 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 8 / 9 0	...	...	...
Cawnpore	17 8 / 17 12	23 0 / 24 0	10 0 / 10 0	13 0 / 13 0	† / †	14 0 / 16 0	† / †	12 0 / 8 0	22 4 / 22 12	24 0 / 25 0	25 0 / 25 0	150 0 / 160 0	12 8 / 12 8	...	...	...
Fatehpur	15 12 / 16 8	19 12 / 20 8	12 12 / 12 12	13 8 / 13 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 21 8	... / ...	23 0 / 24 8	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0	...	...	...
Bánda	17 8 / 19 0	20 4 / 22 12	8 0 / 8 0	15 8 / 15 8	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 12 / 24 8	... / ...	14 0 / 14 8	160 0 / 160 0	9 8 / 9 8	...	...	...
Allahabad	15 4 / 15 8	20 8 / 21 0	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 14 0	18 0 / 18 0	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	21 4 / 22 0	20 0 / 20 0	17 0 / 19 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 0 / 10 0	...	...	...
Hamírpur	18 6 / 20 0	21 14 / 24 2	8 0 / 8 0	12 10 / 11 8	21 14 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	21 1 / 24 6	... / ...	25 0 / 24 2	140 0 / 140 0	10 12 / 10 4	...	...	...
Jaunpur	15 0 / 15 0	17 8 / 18 8	7 0 / 7 0	13 0 / 12 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 22 0	... / ...	22 0 / 23 0	140 0 / 130 0	9 0 / 9 0	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	17 1½ / 17 1½	25 3 / 25 3	10 6½ / 10 13	15 5 / 15 5	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	18 0 / 18 0	24 13 / 26 1½	23 6½ / 23 6½	26 1½ / 26 8	140 0 / 140 0	9 9½ / 9 9	...	...	...
Basti	19 0 / 19 8	28 0 / 28 0	10 0 / 10 0	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	24 4 / 26 8	... / ...	27 0 / 28 8	180 0 / 180 0	10 0 / 10 0	...	...	...
Azamgarh	16 4 / 16 4	20 10 / 21 4	10 5 / 10 4	14 12 / 15 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 14 / 22 12	... / ...	18 8 / 18 8	177 8 / 177 8	9 13 / 9 12	...	...	...
Mirzapur	16 0 / 15 0	21 0 / 21 0	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 15 0	16 0 / 16 0	16 0 / 16 8	18 0 / 18 0	16 0 / 16 0	22 0 / 22 0	18 0 / 18 0	22 0 / 23 0	100 0 / 100 0	9 0 / 10 0	...	...	...
Benares	17 1 / 17 1	20 14 / 21 2	10 5 / 10 5	16 4 / 16 4	13 0 / 14 6	12 7 / 13 9	... / ...	11 15 / 11 8	21 11 / 22 4	16 13 / 17 14	21 11 / 22 4	120 0 / 120 0	10 6½ / 10 6½	...	...	...
Ghazipur	18 0 / 18 0	21 14 / 23 13	7 12 / 7 12	16 1 / 16 12	12 14 / 12 14	15 7 / 15 7	25 12 / 25 12	12 14 / 12 14	23 13 / 25 12	... / ...	23 3 / 23 3	154 8 / 154 8	10 0 / 10 5	...	...	...
Ballia	16 12 / 18 0	24 12 / 26 4	10 4 / 10 6	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	27 0 / 28 8	... / ...	24 8 / 25 4	100 0 / 90 0	10 4 / 10 8	...	...	...
Pilibhit	15 0 / 16 4	19 0 / 27 0	11 4 / 11 4	12 8 / 13 0	... / 11 4	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 21 0	... / ...	23 4 / 24 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 12 0	...	...	...
OUDH.																
Sultánpur	19 0 / 19 0	29 0 / 29 0	9 0 / 9 0	14 0 / 14 0	13 0 / 13 0	16 0 / 16 0	40 0 / 40 0	20 0 / 20 0	28 0 / 28 0	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 26 0	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0			
Partabgarh	16 15 / 17 3	21 4 / 19 5	9 0 / 12 5	14 0 / 13 10	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 14 / 24 0	... / ...	18 0 / 17 0	170 0 / 170 0	9 12 / 9 8	...	...	...
Fyzabad	16 9 / 16 13	23 9½ / 24 8	9 0 / 10 0	15 0 / 15 8	... / 16 0	13 8 / 14 0	... / ...	... / 15 0	15 0 / 18 0	24 0 / 24 0	24 12 / 28 12	110 0 / 120 0	10 0 / 10 0	...	...	...
Kheri	17 14 / 19 6	25 0 / 27 6	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 19 0	19 0 / 15 0	18 0 / 36 0	36 0 / 18 0	23 0 / 23 4	24 0 / 24 0	19 0 / 19 0	19 0 / 20 0	140 0 / 140 0	10 4 / 10 4	...	...	...
Lucknow	16 12½ / 17 1	22 11 / 23 6	6 0 / 6 0	13 2 / 13 0	16 0 / 16 0	14 0 / 14 4	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	20 12½ / 21 5½	20 0 / 20 0	25 2 / 26 8	120 0 / 120 0	10 4 / 10 4	...	...	...
Bara Banki	16 8 / 16 0	22 0 / 23 0	5 0 / 3 3	12 0 / 16 0	16 0 / 16 0	14 0 / 14 0	20 0 / 12 0	16 0 / 16 0	22 0 / 23 0	20 0 / 20 0	26 0 / 26 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 0 / 9 0	...	...	...
Bahraich	18 0 / 18 0	29 0 / 29 0	13 0 / 13 0	16 0 / 16 0	21 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	27 0 / 27 0	25 0 / 25 0	29 0 / 30 0	140 0 / 140 0	10 0 / 10 0	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	16 8 / 17 0	20 8 / 22 0	7 0 / 7 0	14 0 / 14 8	14 0 / 16 0	12 8 / 12 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	23 8 / 25 0	16 0 / ...	27 0 / 27 8	170 0 / 180 0	10 0 / 10 8	...	...	...
Sitapur	18 8 / 19 4	25 0 / 27 8	8 0 / 8 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	25 0 / 26 0	... / ...	26 8 / 28 8	160 0 / 160 0	10 8 / 10 8	...	...	...
Gonda	18 8 / 18 12	25 8 / 27 0	13 12 / 14 12	14 8 / 16 8	16 8 / 16 8	16 8 / 16 8	24 0 / 28 0	16 0 / 16 0	24 10 / 26 4	21 0 / 23 8	29 0 / 29 0	200 0 / 200 0	10 0 / 10 0	...	...	...
Unao	16 8 / 18 0	21 0 / 23 0	10 0 / 13 8	13 8 / 16 0	16 0 / 12 0	13 0 / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 16 0	23 0 / 25 0	20 0 / 20 0	18 0 / 18 0	160 0 / 160 0	11 0 / 11 0	...	...	...
Hardoi	18 8 / 18 14	25 0 / 26 4	7 0 / 12 0	13 0 / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	25 0 / 26 0	... / ...	30 0 / 30 0	120 0 / 120 0	10 0 / 10 2	...	...	...

* Not procurable.

† No sales in market.

s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 8 sers, Aurangabad 9 sers.

t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasseram and Bhabuah 9½ sers, and Buxar 10 sers.

u In Tajpore sub-division retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipore 9-12 sers and Sitamarhi 10 sers.

w In the Bettiah sub-division retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 9-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge 9 sers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 9-12 sers.

z In Khoordah sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

z1 At Bhudruck retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

z2 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 7-14 sers per rupee.

z3 At Govindpore retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1888 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present fortnight.	WHEAT. Past fortnight.	BARLEY. Present fortnight.	BARLEY. Past fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Present fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Past fortnight.	SALT. Present fortnight.	SALT. Past fortnight.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
PUNJAB.																															
Hissar	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 6	23 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	110 0	120 0	11 0	10 8	5 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Rohtak	16 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0
Gurgaon	18 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Delhi	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	4 11 0	6 0 0	12 3 0
Karnál	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	11 2 0
Umballa	20 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	10 5 0
Simla	13 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	8 0	8 8	7 8 0	11 4 0	16 14 0
Kángra	16 0	14 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	13 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	5 2 0	6 0 0	13 8 0
Ludhiána	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	5 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Ferozepur	20 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
Mooltan	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Jhang	18 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Lahore	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	14 8 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Gurdáspur	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Siálkot	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	22 0 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Gujránwála	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Shahpur	17 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Jhelum	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	14 8 0
Ráwalpindi	17 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	14 8 0
Hazára	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	14 8 0
Pesháwar	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	14 8 0
Kohát	17 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	14 8 0
Bannu	17 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	14 8 0
D. I. Khán	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	14 8 0
D. G. Khán	13 0	17 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	14 8 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																															
Saugor	17 6	18 0	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	23 3	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	160 0	8 6	8 8	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	21 13	21 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	30 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	36 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	24 0	27 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	...	...	11 0	11 0	250 0	256 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	20 6	20 6	...	...	10 11	10 14	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 15	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15	22 0	...	...	14 11	16 13	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	14 9	14 9	9	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Asirgarh Cantonment	14 14	15 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	15 5	16 0	16 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 9	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	11 1	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	18 7	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 4	13 5	12 0	20 0	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 5	12 0	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 7	12 8	13 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	11 4	12 3	100 0	109 0	9 14	9 13	...	...	...	...	...
Chánda	15 0	15 7	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 7	20 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	615 0	615 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	24 0	...	...	12 8	13 12	192 0	192 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	23 11	26 10	...	...	12 5	14 11	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	23 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	64 0	64 0	6 7	7 15	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	20 9	21 0	...	...	11 6	12 4	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	200 0	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	...
BURMA.																															
Arakan Division.																															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	22 0	15-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	*	...	225 0	225 0	60 0	60 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	22 13	15 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Pegu Division.																															
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	*	*	...	...	250 0	250 0	19 7	19 7	20 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	15 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	20 8	28 8	...	...	154 4	154 4	20 0	20 0	19 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8	30 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Prome	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 3	9 9	11 15	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	9 9	33 9	9 5	9 5	139 11	167 9	14 0	18 10	17 8 0	13 8 0	45 0 0
Irrawaddy Division.																															
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 0	14 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	236 9	23 9	18 7	18 7	15 0 0	14 0 0	40 0 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	...	...	150 0	150 0	22 4	22 4	10 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	7 14	8 2	...	...	11 11	10 2	13 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 3	11 3	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Tenasserim Division.																															
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 5	30 3	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Mergui	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1	15 0 0	12 0 0	40 0 0
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	7 15	9 1	8 14	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2	13 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
UPPER BURMA.																															
Mandalay	9 6	9 10	...	...	9 3	9 4	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	17 0	22 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
HYDERABAD.																															
Secunderabad	No return received.																														
Boláram																															
Chadarghát																															
BERAR.																															
Amráoti	No return received.																														
Akola																															
Ellichpur																															
Buldána																															
Wún																															
Básim																															
MYSORE.																															
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	144 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	10 4	10 4	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 4	13 12	14 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	84 0	84 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	11 0	10 6	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 9	11 9	15 4	14 11	42 0	42 0	...	...	51 7	51 7	...	...	14 11	15 12	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	48 0	48 0	30 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	60 0	60 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
COORG.																															
Coorg	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0

* None in market.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1888 — *concluded.*

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																										AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI, OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR OR THÚR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		Able-bodied Agricultural labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
RAJPUTANA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 11-4
Jeypore	15 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	8 12	9 0	17 8	19 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	17-0 to 21 0	18-0 to 22 0	20 0	21 0	24 8	23 8	120 0	125 0	12 0	12 0			
																	19 12	20 4	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	15-0 to 15-12
Kishengurh	13 8	14 0	19 4	18 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 12	15 4	19 4	14 4	...	...	12 8	25 0	22 8	23 12	...	...	28 12	37 8	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	2 0 0	...	4-0 to 5-8
Kerowlee	16 4	17 8	22 8	23 2	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 8	14 11	25 13	26 1	17 8	17 8	29 9	31 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	4-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 6-0	8-0 to 15 0
Ulwur	18 0	18 10	23 13	24 10	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	21 8	17 8	17 13	...	...	11 0	11 0	24 2	25 11	17 8	17 14	23 4	18 0	260 0	260 0	11 12	11 8	4 0 0	...	5-8 to 7-0
Bhurtpore (City)	16 2	16 9	23 14	25 11	7 12	7 8	10 0	8 14	23 14	19 8	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	14 0	14 0	...	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 20-0
Ajmere	13 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	230 0	220 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...
Deoli Cantonment	16 12	16 5	22 5	22 9	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 10	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Erinpura	13 4	13 2	20 0	20 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Sirohee	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 4	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 13	17 10	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Abu	11 6	11 6	16 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	...
Anádra	12 4	12 6	18 0	18 0	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Bálmere	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	11 0	11 0	5 7 6	...	11 7 4
Jeysulmere	11 0	11 4	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 10	10 10	12 12	13 0	11 10	11 12	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	*	†	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	13 4½	17 9½	17 9½	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 12½	12 8	12 8	11 11½	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	14 1	16 6½	16 6½	16 6½	16 15⅝	10 8¾	10 2½	200 0	200 0	10 2½	9 15½	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 6-0	12-0 to 35-0
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	18 12	20 0	7 8	8 12	13 12	13 2	13 2	12 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	22 8	19 5	21 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 5	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0
Partábgarh („)	15 4	14 6	18 12	18 12	8 12	7 8	10 0	11 4	13 2	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 6	16 4	16 4	20 0	...	...	...	16 7	17 2	6 0 0	4 8 0	12-0 to 13-8
Marwar (Jodhpore)	12 5½	12 3	16 9	16 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	14 11	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 14	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	4 11 0	4 11 0	7 8 0
Bickaneer	10 10½	10 8	...	...	2 14½	2 14	6 12	6 12	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 4	3 12 0	3 4 6	8-7 to 9-3-6
Boondee	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 10	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	14 0	14 8	18 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0
Tonk	14 4	16 4	22 8	22 4	9 4	9 8	10 8	10 0	19 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	16 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5-10 to 15-0
Jhallawar	13 6	13 6	14 15½	15 11	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	15 4	15 4	10 5½	10 10½	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	9 12	10 9	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0
Shahpoora	15 8	16 0	19 4	19 9	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	18 0	...	8 14	8 14	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 4	4 11 0	3 12 0	9 6 0
Dholpur	16 6	17 7	24 12	25 7	11 4	11 4	11 6	12 6	16 7	17 14	13 11	14 8	...	...	16 14	...	20 0	19 14	16 10⅝	18 0	29 0	13 12	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8	4 0 0	...	5-8 to 7-0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 4	14 4	18 8	18 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 2½	17 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 6¾	19 14	16 10⅝	18 0	12 12	12 12	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.																													
Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received.																												
Neemuch Cantonment	12 14	12 8	18 9	18 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 3	15 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	11 12	11 8	5 10 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0
BALUCHISTAN.																													
Quetta	10 14	10 6	14 4	13 8	5 0	5 0	9 2	7 8	16 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	37 8 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8

* Six pies per bundle.

† Nine pies per bundle.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 26th May 1888.)

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																									
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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
N.-W. 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.
Jhánsi	16 13	14 12	25 2	24 0	8 4	11 0	13 8	12 0	17 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 13½	21 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	10 8	10 8

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
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 three months of the official year 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.												TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			
	MADRAS.			BURMA.			SINDH.			BOMBAY.			BENGAL.			
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Export Revenue.	Total Import Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	27	24	32	10,94	2,37	7,46	1,11	24,68	2,46	16,87	5,35	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42
1872-73	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	26	22	79	12,95	1,52	10,34	1,09	24,45	3,19	15,58	5,68	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26
1873-74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	30	15	29	11,46	1,69	8,65	1,12	21,21	2,24	15,12	3,85	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87
1874-75	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	30	11	26	11,45	1,70	8,74	1,01	22,86	3,06	16,42	3,38	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79
1875-76	1,13	3,66	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	28	28	66	15,14	1,88	10,38	2,88	27,25	3,08	19,81	4,36	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04
1876-77	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	14	7		11,64	2,08	9,12	44	21,74	3,38	15,70	2,66	38,23	43,29	12,63	55,92
1877-78	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	22	13	47	13,98	2,61	10,90	47	25,93	3,80	19,07	3,06	37,30	41,07	15,01	56,08
1878-79	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,06	13,92	11	9	48	13,47	2,27	10,62	58	22,76	3,39	16,13	3,24	36,27	41,07	16,33	52,60
1879-80	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	21	7	71	11,35	2,40	8,32	63	20,05	2,89	15,23	1,93	37,91	43,35	17,54	55,45
1880-81	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	25	8	81	13,57	2,29	10,75	53	25,09	3,33	12,99	1,85	39,81	43,29	19,80	59,61
1881-82	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	36	11	81	14,28	1,14	10,85	58	26,20	3,59	13,46	3,15	39,81	43,29	24,20	35,09
1882-83	1,42	...	1,11	2,53	2,32	1	18,99	21,32	11,53	—64*	10,89	2	18	3,85	1	3,42	5,35	16,87	2,46	10,89	11,62	24,20	35,09
1883-84	1,27	1	1,55	2,83	2,25	5	15,64	17,94	10,94	24	92	2,84	3,02	—68*	50	7,28	5,68	24,45	1,52	11,18	11,62	22,50	33,68
1884-85	1,34	3	1,93	3,18	2,14	3	10,89	13,06	10,36	31	97	3,31	2,82	15	34	8,46	3,85	21,21	1,69	10,67	11,62	16,02	26,69
1885-86	1,22	2	64	1,90	1,63	...	14,15	15,78	10,42	20	1,17	3,42	2,75	13	54	5,69	3,08	22,86	3,38	10,62	11,62	18,38	29,00
1886-87	1,49	1	1,31	2,81	2,41	—2*	14,07	16,46	11,46	23	1,08	3,41	3,00	14	27	6,58	3,47	27,25	4,36	11,69	11,69	18,75	30,44
1887-88	1,61	...	1,25	3,49	2,71	1	13,85	16,57	12,67	28	1,16	3,65	3,08	16	41	6,06	3,32	19,81	2,69	12,95	11,69	18,79	31,74
1888-89	1,57	19	1,24	3,92	2,47	30	8,88	15,37	13,48	2,95	1,37	4,19	2,82	10	2,96	5,88	2,96	10,82	4,66	16,43	11,69	15,42	31,85

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 23rd July, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SANITARY PRINCIPLES TO TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{3}{212-225}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary),—under date Simla, the 27th July, 1888.

Read the undermentioned papers:

Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India, 1863.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 83 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 2nd May, 1878, forwarding, with remarks, a Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Bengal Sanitary Report for the year 1876.

Home Department Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 8—227-236, dated 7th August, 1878, circulating the above. Despatch and enclosed Memorandum.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 58 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 24th April, 1879, forwarding remarks by the Army Sanitary Commission, dated 19th March, 1879, on the practical application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India.

Resolution by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments, Nos. 9—259-70, dated 7th July, 1879, circulating, with remarks, the above Memorandum from the Army Sanitary Commission.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 102, dated 15th October, 1885, forwarding, with remarks, a Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Bombay Sanitary Report for 1883.

Read also the following correspondence:

Report on the District Boards in the Madras Presidency for the year 1885-86, with the orders of the Madras Government thereon.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 132, dated 24th September 1887.

Reports for 1886 from the Sanitary Commissioners in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, with the orders of the Local Governments thereon.

Orders of the Government of India on the Reports of the Sanitary Commissioners enumerated above.

Reports for 1885-86 on the Administration of Municipalities in Bombay, Bengal, Burma, Assam, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with the reviews of each Local Government and Administration concerned.

Orders of the Government of India on the Municipal Reports enumerated above.

RESOLUTION.

The practical application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India has since the publication in 1863 of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India received the continuous attention of the Government. The Report of the Royal Commission, the reports submitted subsequently from time to time by the various Provincial Sanitary Commissioners, and the suggestive reviews of those reports which have emanated from the Army Sanitary Commission in England, have brought to notice the chief sanitary defects of urban and rural areas, and have indicated the methods by which they might be remedied. It is through no want of sympathy with the cause of sanitary improvement that the Government of India has not been able hitherto to give as full effect to these recommendations as it could have wished. The difficulties to be overcome were numerous and formidable, and lay, to begin with, as much in the ignorance of the people and in the passive resistance offered by them to all departures from the practice of ages, as in the want of funds and the absence of an executive agency to give effect to the orders of the central authority. However convinced the Government of India might be of the value of

the suggestions made for its adoption, and however anxious to carry them into effect, it had to proceed with circumspection, and with a due regard to the means at its disposal as well as to the prejudices of the heterogeneous populations entrusted to its care. Under such circumstances progress has unavoidably been slow. Still considerable progress has been made. The ignorance of the people on all sanitary questions has been in some measure mitigated by the Department of Public Education, which has imported into the ordinary school curriculum instruction in the elementary principles of sanitary science. Popular prejudices have been combated by the judicious influence of the officers of Government, and by the introduction of improved sanitary methods, wherever this was practicable. Sanitary Commissioners have been appointed in all Provinces; information regarding the sanitary needs of towns, and later of rural areas, has been collected; and in many municipalities and some rural areas this information has been turned to account in the provision of a pure water-supply, of improved drainage, and of better conservancy arrangements. The Government of India readily admits that what has been done in these directions may appear small in comparison with what remains to be done. But it does not admit that, having regard to the difficulties which lay in the way, reasonable progress has not been made.

2. It has been stated that the main obstacles which have hitherto impeded sanitary improvement in India lay in the ignorance of the masses and their dislike to any change of custom, in the want of efficient executive agencies, and last, though not least, in the want of funds. Upon the first of these obstacles, the Governor-General in Council does not on the present occasion desire to dwell. It indeed still constitutes a formidable difficulty, upon which, in rural areas at all events, little sensible impression has yet been made, and its existence renders it necessary still to observe great caution in the introduction of sanitary reforms. But with the rapidly advancing tide of popular education, the perception of the beneficent intentions of the Government comes home more clearly to the people than it did; and there is less danger than there was that measures taken for the improvement of the health of the people and the prevention of disease should be misconstrued as arbitrary interference with time-honoured practices. If some years ago it was generally and correctly felt by Local Governments and Administrations that authoritatively to press the subject of sanitary improvement, especially in villages, would be of little avail, and that persuasion, not coercion, was the right plan to follow, it is no less generally felt today that a more forward, though still cautious and tentative, policy would now be opportune.

3. In considering therefore the measures most calculated to promote the cause of sanitary reform in India, attention should, in the first place, be directed to the question of executive agencies, and to the question of funds. Taking the question of executive agency first, it has to be regarded in its relation to urban and to rural areas. In relation to urban areas, the Governor-General in Council is glad to think that the question now presents far less difficulty than it did. When sanitary reform in India received its first impetus from the investigations of the Royal Commission referred to in the preamble, there was, outside the Presidency towns, practically no organization for the prosecution of sanitary work. The hardworked district officer did what he could to keep his towns clean; but sanitary science in India was then in its infancy, while the most enlightened inhabitants of Mofussil towns knew nothing about it, and never troubled themselves to learn anything. The result was manifest in the lamentable state of things depicted in the Report of the Royal Commission. Since then, however, there has been much improvement. The growth of the spirit of self-help and the perception of the advantages of sanitation in municipalities has in recent years been encouraging; and there is reason to think that the Government may with increasing confidence rely on the co-operation of municipal bodies in promoting sanitary reform. The Municipal Acts, which formerly were adapted to an early stage of civic development, have now been cast in an ampler mould. Those now in force in the various Provinces confer a larger discretion and authority to pass rules and bye-laws for sanitary purposes, and impose upon Municipal Committees the duty, as far as the funds at their disposal will permit, of providing, among other things, for the sanitation of the towns. Municipal Boards can, therefore, both entertain the requisite agency for carrying out the law, and raise the necessary funds. The areas to be dealt with are limited, and

within them the interests of the people affected are mostly identical. There is a field for concentrated effort; and the Government may, therefore, with greater confidence look to Municipal Committees for active assistance in carrying into effect the measures of sanitary improvement declared to be necessary for the towns over which they preside.

4. In rural areas the case is different. Among the village population the sense of the need for sanitary reform is but little, if at all, more developed than it was when the Royal Commission reported a quarter of a century ago. The great feature of Indian rural life is immobility of custom, upon which novel ideas make but little impression. For improving the sanitation of villages executive rules have been from time to time framed and recommended for general adoption. It does not appear however that they were anywhere productive of much good, for there was no executive agency to supervise their working or, when necessary, enforce them.

But in this important matter of executive agency a great improvement has been effected by the District and Local Boards Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and by the various local legislatures. In the Madras Presidency a gradation of rural Boards has been established, one of which deals with the village; another with the subdivision of a district; a third with the entire district. All these Boards have their special functions to discharge; but each has to provide within the area of its jurisdiction for the sanitation of towns and villages, and to that end is endowed with powers to entertain the necessary establishments. In Bengal and the Punjab the organization established, or to be established, is on the whole similar to that established in Madras; and though under the system introduced in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and Central Provinces, a larger territorial unit of self-government has been adopted, there is no reason why the executive agencies should not act effectively throughout the larger areas. The various Acts of the Legislature, which create this system of local self-government, require the Boards to undertake, among other things, local works and measures likely to promote the health of the public within the area subject to their authority, and empower them to entertain establishments for that purpose. In some instances also the laws creating these bodies confer upon them limited powers of taxation. But when this is not the case, or when it may be inexpedient to resort to taxation, or when funds may be insufficient to meet the expenditure necessary for sanitary and other improvements, it is always open to the Boards, with the sanction of the Local Government, to have recourse to loans under Act XI of 1879 (The Local Authorities Loan Act).

This legislation has therefore provided the Government of India, for the first time, with the means of creating that agency for executing sanitary reform in rural areas without which its previous exertions proved comparatively fruitless. The agency, even in the Provinces in which it has been established, is as yet in its infancy; but year by year it will grow stronger and more efficient, and the Governor-General in Council therefore desires to impress upon Local Governments that, from the beginning, the promotion of sanitation should be regarded as one of the most important duties of all District and Local Boards, and of Village Unions, where they exist.

5. In initiating and carrying approved sanitary measures into effect, it will be always essential to enlist the assistance and co-operation of the district authorities, which indeed are always available to Municipalities and Local Boards. But it must be remembered that district officers, who have generally shown themselves forward in promoting sanitary improvements and in co-operating with Local Boards in these matters, have neither the time nor the technical knowledge, nor the opportunities requisite for a comprehensive survey of the entire field of activity which is necessary for the discharge of the duties in question. Experience in India as well as in other countries has shown that, unless local executive agencies are carefully guided and controlled in sanitary matters, there is almost certain to be misdirection of energy and wasteful expenditure. As has been pertinently observed, "it is vain to hope that the numerous public bodies to which the sanitary administration of India has been committed will be found competent to discharge their important duties, so long as there is no competent authority possessing the necessary knowledge and armed with the necessary

powers to assist their deliberations, guide their actions, and, when the occasion arises, correct their mistakes and remedy their inactivity." It therefore appears to the Government of India to be eminently desirable that there should be established in each Province a Sanitary Board through which the Local Government can operate, and to which, subject in all respects to the orders of the Local Government, shall be entrusted the control and supervision over sanitary works, whether undertaken in urban or rural areas. It was one of the recommendations of Lord Stanley's Commission, referred to in the preamble to this Resolution, that a Commission of Health should be appointed at the seat of each Local Government, with purely consultative functions, to advise on all questions relating to sanitation. Something more than a consultative body is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, now required; and the Sanitary Boards which he wishes to create should therefore from the outset receive recognition, not only as a consultative body, but also as the executive agency through which the Government acts in the Sanitary Department.

These Sanitary Boards might be composed of an officer of approved administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Province, and an officer of the Public Works Department skilled in sanitary engineering. With these three officers might be associated one or more non-official members appointed by the Local Government. Every Commissioner of Division in Northern India and Bombay, and possibly District Collectors in Madras, might also be *ex-officio* members of the Board when dealing with questions connected with their divisions or districts. It is probable that the duties of the Board would not, at all events for some time to come, be onerous, and could well be combined with the other and ordinary duties of the members.

Finally, it is desirable that the Provincial Sanitary Boards should, subject to the orders of the various Local Governments, be in constant communication with the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, whose advice upon large schemes of sanitary reform will always be useful, and who will be in a position to communicate to one Provincial Board the results of experience gained by another. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who acts under the general instructions of the Home Department, will thus, so far as may be needed, exercise the functions of a general co-ordinating and consultative authority; and through him the Government of India will be in a position to enforce, if necessary, that general control which it is competent to exercise over all branches of the administration. It may afterwards be necessary to associate with the Sanitary Commissioner an expert in sanitary engineering science: but this is a question which need not be raised in this place.

6. In orders issued by the Home Department on Municipal and Local Board reports for 1885-86, cited in the preamble to this Resolution, the Governor-General in Council took the opportunity of laying down the general lines on which, in his opinion, future action of local bodies should be directed in promoting sanitary reform. The principle which he had in view was, that action should be preceded by an accurate ascertainment of the requirements of each locality. Accordingly it was suggested to various Local Governments that a sanitary survey of each municipality and rural area should be undertaken with as little delay as possible, and that plans and estimates should be prepared of all the improvements necessary to provide each town or village with an efficient system of water-supply, drainage, and conservancy. The most important of these requirements, and that which, in the opinion of the Government of India, may at first be dealt with most effectively, and with the greatest chance of the active assistance and sympathy of the people, is the provision of pure water. Drainage,—especially in those localities in which the construction of public works, such as railways and canal embankments, have interfered with the natural flow of water, and may have injuriously affected the people's health,—is also a matter calling for early attention. But, while thus indicating the directions in which sanitation can be best promoted, there is on the part of the Governor-General in Council no desire to limit the discretion of Local and Provincial authorities as to their choice of action. That can best be determined by a knowledge of local requirements. In the orders in question it was added that plans, when once fixed, should be executed from year to year as

funds become available, the object aimed at being persistently kept in view until it was completed. The Government of India desires in this place to call special attention to these instructions, which were devised with the view of checking wasteful recurring expenditure; and to express the hope that the annual reports on the Administration of Municipalities and Local Boards in each Province will henceforward shew that progress is being made in the desired direction.

Another important matter to which attention must here be called is the provision in every Province of simple rules for the regulation of village sanitation. In some Provinces such rules have been for some time in operation, though with no very beneficial result, while in others it is now in contemplation to render such rules more effectual by legislation. Wherever the existing law makes no provision, or insufficient provision, for the enforcement of necessary sanitary measures in rural areas, there should be no hesitation in taking the necessary power by legislation. And in this connection His Excellency in Council thinks it may be of advantage if the attention of all interested in sanitation is again called to the valuable remarks made in 1879 by the Army Sanitary Commission on the practical application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India. Their remarks are, therefore, published as an appendix to this Resolution.

7. Passing from the organization of the Sanitary Department to the important question of the provision of funds, it is, in the first place, to be observed that the various Municipal Acts enable the corporate bodies created by these Acts to raise by local taxation the funds necessary for local expenditure. Similar power is conferred on Local Boards by the Madras, Bengal, and Punjab Local Boards Acts, but apparently not elsewhere. It will be for the consideration of the Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which possess Legislative Councils, whether legislation should be undertaken with a view to confer powers of taxation upon Local Boards in those Provinces. Meanwhile it is incumbent on the Governments of the Provinces in question to place Local Boards in possession of funds sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of local sanitation. But though sufficient money to meet current expenditure may be provided in these ways, it will probably be necessary to raise additional funds for the execution of new or large works. It is indeed probable that local income may be increased without any hardship to the tax-payers. In certain Provinces some productive methods of municipal taxation have not yet been turned to account: but even when all current revenue is taken into account, it may, and doubtless often will, be found necessary to have recourse to loans under Act XI of 1879, or to appeals to the Provincial or Imperial Governments for grants-in-aid of local resources.

With reference to loans, the Governor-General in Council desires to say that, so long as borrowed money is not spent on the ordinary current operations of a Municipal or Local Board,—so long as it is spent on works of lasting utility, there can, as a matter of principle, be no objection to imposing on the rate-payers of future years an obligation to subscribe. The Local Authorities Loan Act, XI of 1879, affords certain facilities for borrowing by public bodies; but the rates of interest at which these bodies can raise the loans in the open market are often so high as to be practically prohibitive. The Governor General in Council has therefore taken the subject of loans to Local bodies into his careful consideration, being satisfied that no policy of sanitary reform in India can be successful unless facilities are provided for local bodies to raise funds for sanitary improvements on less onerous terms than they at present can do. The Government of India has not yet come to a final conclusion on this important subject; but it is not indisposed to think that, when expensive works of the kind in question have received the previous approval of Government, and when sufficient control over the local finances has been reserved to ensure the fulfilment of the conditions on which the raising of the loan is sanctioned, it might be expedient to authorize Local Governments, subject to certain prescribed limitations and conditions, to raise and establish a Provincial loan fund, and make its own bargains with local bodies in regard to advances necessary for sanitary improvements and other works of lasting utility. The question is one of general policy, which demands careful consideration; but the decision upon it will not now be long delayed.

8. With reference to the subject of contributions from Provincial funds for sanitary works of utility, His Excellency in Council has observed with satisfaction that a willingness has already been exhibited to contribute from Provincial resources in aid of sanitary improvements, both in urban and rural areas. Where the ability of local bodies to raise loans is undeveloped and their credit not established, the Government of India approves of such contributions, and would like to see regular provision made for them in Provincial budgets, when this can be done with a just regard to other demands on Local Governments. In some cases—such, for instance, as obstructed drainage, incidentally referred to in paragraph 6 above, as resulting from great public works—contributions would be obviously appropriate. But if contributions are to take a definite place in the plan of Provincial finance, His Excellency in Council would be glad to see them systematised on the grant-in-aid principle, which has been found so effective in promoting education, care being taken to so regulate the distribution of the grants as to minimise the evils, inherent in the grant-in-aid system, of weakening local responsibility and fostering extravagance in expenditure.

Under the system indicated above, it will, it is hoped, be possible to meet from Local resources the money necessary for Local sanitary improvements. There may, however, be very exceptional cases the requirements of which cannot be met from Local or Provincial resources or by loans. In such rare cases the Government of India will not refuse to consider applications from Local Governments in the interests of sanitary improvements of more than local importance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Public Works Department, for information; and that a copy be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, for information.

Also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

I.

Practical Hints for the Sanitary Improvement of the smaller Municipal Towns in India.

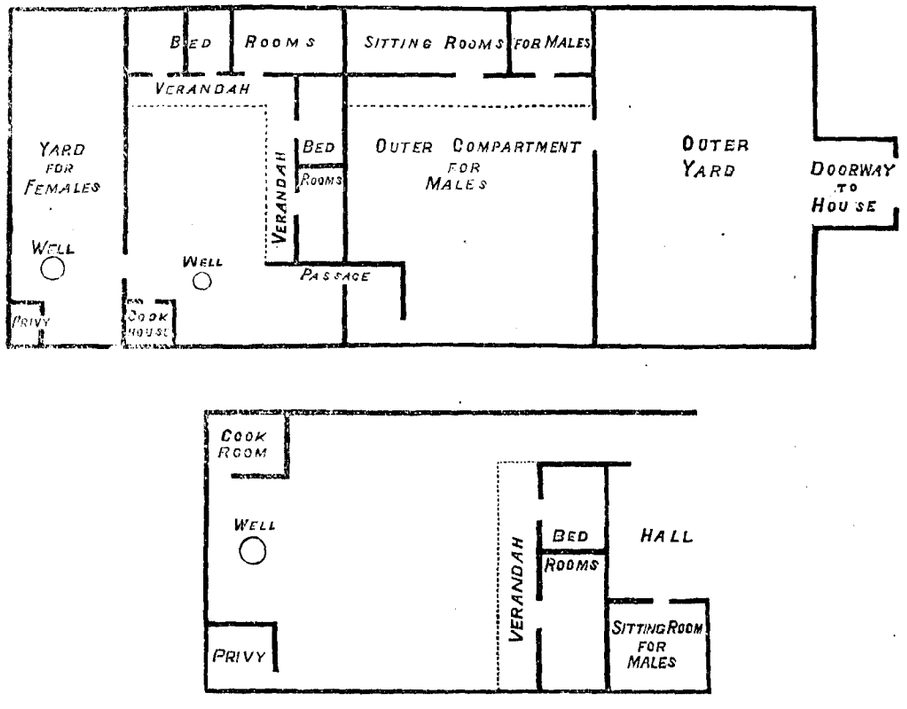
1. In the larger cities and towns in India, employing their own Engineers and Officers of Health, the foundation of sanitary improvement must be laid in works of domestic sewerage and drainage, in water-supply brought from a distance, in surface levelling, paving, and cleansing, and in surface drainage. These, together with opening up new thoroughfares, tree planting, and improved house construction, where sufficient funds are available, will improve the general health, and mitigate or prevent outbreaks of epidemic disease in all the larger groups of population. They are not only the most effectual measures which can be adopted for these objects, but for large dense populations they are in the end the cheapest.

In the smaller municipalities the chief difficulty that lies in the way of adopting them is, that where there are a few thousand people, most of whom are of the poorer classes, funds are limited, and there is no local source from which the capital sums required for the execution of permanent works can be drawn, at least at present. Although public health measures to be executed mainly by hand labour may be more costly than the current outlay for permanent works, still much may be done among small populations by the proper application of limited income; and the object of the present paper is to point out, as far as it may be practicable to do so, the chief directions in which limited local expenditure may be applied to effect this object. But the nature and extent of legislative and administrative measures and authorities required to give practical effect to the principles embodied in the following paragraphs, whether for small municipal towns or villages, must be left solely to the authorities in India.

2. In all municipalities the two primary means of preventing outbursts of disease are strict attention to domestic cleanliness, and the protection of water-sources.

There is every reason for suspecting that the chief disease causes in all Indian towns are to be found within the walls which enclose the compounds and houses.

Here are sketches of two classes of houses, taken from a Bengal report. The first of well-to-do people; the second is a middle class house.

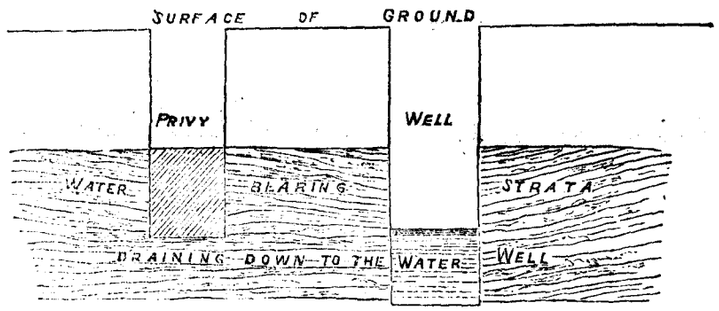


These houses, from being enclosed within walls, have no proper ventilation, and the rooms are so dark as sometimes to require a lamp day and night.

In some parts of India it is the practice to cover in the entire courtyard, so that foul exhalations are prevented from escaping into the air. In such cases ventilation of the court as well as of the houses is required. The huts of the poor have generally no enclosure walls, and have one door to the hut; they have hence more light and air.

3. The privies in all these houses are described as being "made of wells in which the dirt accumulates for years."

The plans show that the water wells are dug in the same soil, close to the privies, and this rough sketch shows the dangers to health arising from such an arrangement:



There cannot be a doubt that the well water under such circumstances is liable to constant pollution by infiltration of liquid filth from the privy, and also by foul surface washings from the yard, which is often in an exceedingly filthy state from the urine and dung of animals as well as of human beings.

Where houses have been long inhabited, the whole ground within the court walls under the sleeping rooms, from which the well draws most of its water, is fouled, and the inhabitants are exposed to all the consequences of living on foul ground, breathing impure air, especially at night, and drinking unwholesome water.

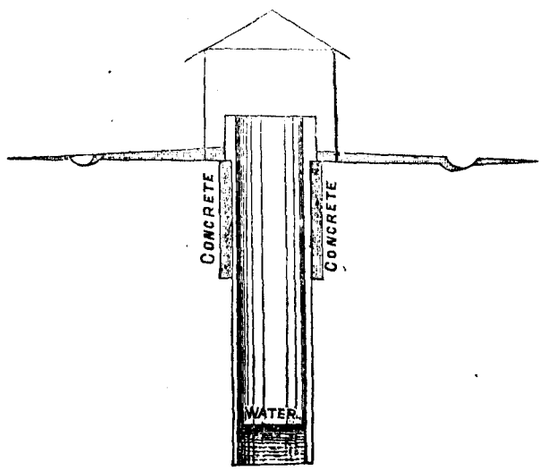
The simplest way of avoiding these dangers would be by rebuilding the houses on new ground, and adopting precautions to prevent the subsoil being polluted with filth. But as this cannot be done, the next best thing is to remedy the present evils as far as it may be practicable to do so.

4. The first step is obviously to prevent further pollution of the ground by cleansing and filling up all cesspits and filth wells. In many instances it would be advantageous to dig up and remove the surface earth of the compounds, and to replace it with fresh clean earth. Wherever means are available, the surface of the court or compound should be covered with paving, or some other hard impermeable material, such as rammed kunkur, and drained by channels to the streets outside.

Where a durable material for surface paving cannot be obtained, the most efficient substitute would probably be found in fresh clay hard rammed, so as to form a hard impervious surface, to be renewed by clean material at short intervals.

No cattle should ever be kept in small compounds. Besides the constant danger to health inseparable from this practice, it ensures rapid pollution of the subsoil, augments the difficulty of cleansing, and fouls the well water.

5. Where the cesspit has been close to the house well in the manner shewn in the plans, it would be better to fill the well up with clean earth, and dig another as far as possible from the site of the cesspit. All new wells should be cased outside with clay or cement, or with concrete, to a sufficient depth to cut off the surface and subsoil water from the well, in the manner shewn in the following section :



The well is dug and built up in the usual way, but when it comes within 8 or 10 feet of the surface, the tube must be coated outside with puddle or concrete, to cut off the upper portion of the water. The tube of the well should be carried two feet above the ground level, and covered with a roof; the ground round the well should also be coated with concrete and sloped away from the well to open channels, as shown in the plan. With these precautions, which are not difficult to take, and not costly, any well within a compound, except in very foul ground, would yield wholesome water.

6. The abolition of well or cesspit privies being absolutely necessary before the water for domestic use can be safe, the only principle that can be adopted in their stead is that of continuous daily cleansing, and removal of all house filth and refuse of food, &c. The floor of the privy should be paved or covered with concrete or asphalte, and a moveable vessel placed upon it to be

daily removed and emptied by sweepers, with or without the use of dry earth. There is absolutely no other safe plan except daily removal. If from any local cause daily removal cannot be carried out, then it may be suggested that the municipal authority should construct groups of privies with private keys for the use of families, and that all conveniences of the kind within private compounds should at the same time be abolished. The whole surface of the compound should be kept clean day by day.

7. As much of the fever from which the people suffer is due to sleeping on the ground, no greater improvement could be introduced by the municipality than inducing the people to use beds raised above the ground level.

Were these simple improvements carried out in the smaller municipal towns there would be considerable improvement in the public health, so far as the houses are concerned.

They may be summarized as follows :

(1) Abolishing all cesspits and privy wells, filling them up with clean earth, and substituting for them vessels to be emptied daily, or public privies to be provided as suggested above; all other privy arrangements to be improved in the same way, and everything removed daily.

(2) Removing all wells from the polluted ground near cesspits, and digging new wells as far as possible from them, on the principles already stated. Old wells to be filled up.

(3) Removing cattle from house compounds, improving the surface, and maintaining strict cleanliness.

(4) Raising all beds and sleeping places above the ground level.

(5) Where people resort to the fields for natural purposes, provision should be made for immediately covering the deposits with fresh earth, and certain limits should be distinctly marked by posts, within which no inhabitant should be permitted to obey the calls of nature.

8. Wherever the municipality has been able to provide pure water, brought from a distance, it would be better to close all house wells, or to discourage their use. In this way the house problem would be simplified.

9. The next most important class of sanitary improvements are those required for the surface of the town outside the houses, and have for their object surface cleanliness, surface drainage, filling up and levelling all hollows and water holes not needed for supplying water for domestic purposes, or for bathing or for watering animals, and removing animals and unwholesome trades beyond the outskirts of the population.

10. It will be seen that every one of these objects can be attained without outlay of capital. All that is required is labour and a suitable direction of it.

For instance, many municipal towns suffer in health from the presence in or near them of broken ground, holes with water in them, a larger number of tanks than is required for purposes of water-supply, using the same tank for drinking, bathing, washing, and watering animals.

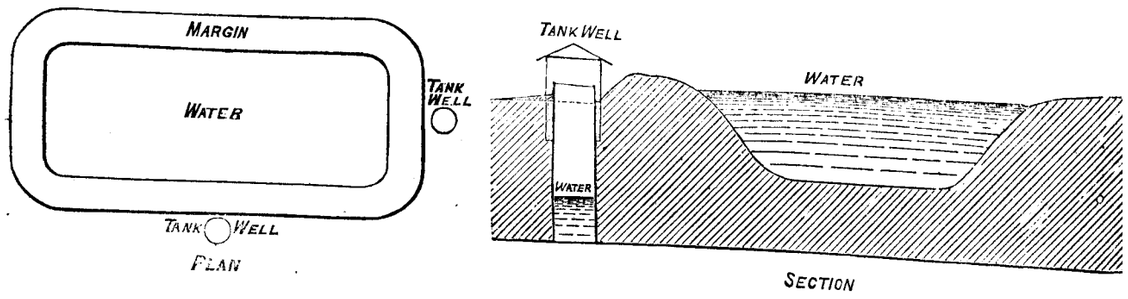
Where such disease causes are present, the following rules should be applied :

(1) All holes or inequalities should be filled up and levelled.

(2) No tank used for supplying domestic water should ever be used for bathing, or for watering animals. The number of tanks required for all the purposes of the town should be carefully decided, and then all others should be filled up, and the land, which is often of considerable value, should be turned to use.

(3) The margins of all tanks should be carefully formed and paved, or covered with grass. Suitable places should be provided for drawing water, not directly from the tank, which should be considered as only the water reservoir,

but connected with it, and made of masonry, as shown in the following sketch:



Wells sunk in clean ground at convenient places, and protected as already described, would supply tank water naturally filtered, and probably there would be no objection to draw the water by iron buckets, chain and windlass in a mixed community.

The municipality should take steps for the protection of all tanks and public wells. This is indeed one of their most important duties. There should always be a separate water-supply provided for low-caste people.

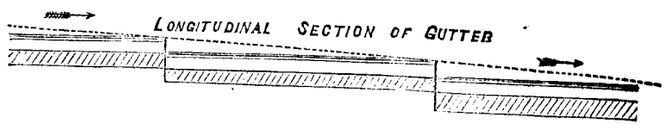
(4) At present the only kind of drainage suitable for small towns is open surface drainage carried along lanes and streets to some convenient outlet.

All covered drains should be avoided. The surfaces of lanes and streets should be graded so as to allow rainwater to pass readily to the surface drain, and the drain should have a shallow watertight section.



The material should be the best and cheapest to be obtained on the spot. Cut stone or concrete or asphalte might be used, or masonry or close fitting vitrified brick; but in any case it is absolutely necessary that the channel should itself be laid true, have a sufficient fall, and that all the joints should be water-tight. Open cuts in the earth are of no use, but are on the contrary to be avoided, as leading to a damp unwholesome state of the subsoil.

(5) Where lanes or roadways have a considerable fall, the strong currents produced by tropical rains are apt to injure, or even to ruin, the side drains. This may be avoided by constructing the drains with steps, to break the current.



Surfaces of roads and lanes must, as everywhere, be made of the hardest and cheapest material available. The essential points in small town and village road formation are that the gradients should be properly laid out to drain the road to the side gutters, and that the surface should be carefully kept in repair. Little labour would be required for this purpose in comparison with the outlay necessary for reinstating the road after it has been half ruined by rain and traffic.

Shallow saucer-sectioned surface drains can be kept clean by sweeping or by throwing water into them. With due care in cleansing with fresh water there would be no risk in allowing water used by households for washing and bathing to run into the surface drains.

The surface drains should discharge their contents into open impervious shallow surface sewers, by which the water could be conveyed to a distance

from the town and used at once for irrigating land, and so be finally disposed of.

All household and town impurities are best made use of by being applied to agricultural purposes, and dung-heaps near the town should be avoided.

(6) The general health of small towns may be much improved by removing all useless jungle, by lopping the lower branches of trees so as to improve the external ventilation, and by planting trees on wet or damp ground within or near the town—a measure which dries the ground and purifies the air. Tree-planting along the public roads is also beneficial to health.

(7) Another general town improvement of much importance is the removal of all ruinous dwellings and levelling their sites.

(8) Any foul unwholesome surfaces of ground within the town can readily be improved by covering the area with a few inches of clean earth, which is by far the best disinfectant to use.

11. As already stated, none of the measures proposed above need be expensive. All the materials and labour required are on the spot, and most of the work could be done by the inhabitants of houses themselves; and they ought to be required either to do what is necessary or to pay for the doing of it, on the well understood principle that an unhealthy house is not only dangerous to its own inmates, but to its neighbours, and to the town generally.

If municipalities in small towns see that these measures are carried out to the greatest practicable extent with the means at their disposal, they may confidently expect improved health and less liability to epidemic diseases.

12. But when cholera or fever, or any other epidemic, attacks a town, another duty is placed on the municipal authorities. In a small population there ought to be no difficulty in discovering the houses in which there have been cases of cholera, fever, small-pox, &c.; and whenever it comes to the knowledge of the municipal authorities that the inmates of particular houses have been attacked, immediate inquiry should be made into the sanitary state of the house. It is not safe during epidemics to stir up filth or foul ground, but there is one measure which can be taken with perfect safety—namely, to remove all animals out of the house or compound, and to cover all filth or foul ground, including cesspits, with clean earth, and in every such case the house well should be closed and water brought from outside the town. These two measures, namely, providing good water, and covering all foul matter with earth, can always be adopted with safety and advantage during epidemics; and if any other measure be considered necessary, it ought to be the removal of the people away from the affected house. When the disease has abated, the municipal authorities should proceed to improve the house and compound on the principles already mentioned.

II.

Sanitary Improvement of Villages.

13. There are four agencies by means of which village improvements can be carried out:

(1) The inhabitants,—who ought to be called on to keep their houses, cattle, privies, wells, and village streets free from nuisance.

(2) The village officers,—who might be entrusted with powers to see these things done.

(3) The zemindar or village proprietor,—who ought to be called on to keep his property in a proper condition, especially as regards village work not immediately belonging to houses and compounds, such as the conservancy of village tanks, and the adjustment of their numbers to the wants of the population, filling up all useless collections of water, and all hollows in the ground, levelling the surface, removing ruinous huts, and surface draining the village site, providing new wells, thinning jungle, &c., to improve the external ventilation. The zemindar should, in fact, see that all sanitary work is done which bears

on the health of the village as a whole, as contradistinguished from the steps necessary to keep the house and its appurtenances in a healthy condition.

(4) The Government,—whose sanitary duty in regard to village populations lies in the direction of general drainage works where these are of proved necessity for the district, and irrigation where water for agricultural purposes is deficient.

Village sanitary problems are so various, and are so much influenced by causes outside the houses, that it may be useful to state, as in the preceding paragraphs, the different agencies to be called into action, as these have been indicated in the many reports on this subject which have been received from India.

14. The village officer, where he exists, may help to remove the most important domestic causes of ill-health which afflict the great mass of the people in India. He might take the following steps, and in some way authority might be given him for this purpose. He should see that all the village streets and lanes are kept clean and free of nuisance, that no filth or foul matter is thrown on the surface, and that no one is permitted to perform the offices of nature in any village street, lane, or open space.

He should set apart some area of ground to leeward of the houses to which all filth is to be taken. He should inform the inhabitants of it, and see that the ground is used for the purpose. He should set apart one or more open spaces to which people may resort for natural purposes, and every person should be required to cover up his own filth, or where it can be done a sweeper should be paid for the purpose, as has been done at Bijnor. The field used for this object should be cropped after it has been sufficiently manured, and another field set apart. All village filth and sweepings are useful for manure, and should be spread over land at the proper season.

Care should be taken that the ground set apart for these purposes is not near any well or tank, or watersource from which drinking water is drawn.

The village officer might possibly be charged with oversight of the compounds and houses, or at all events he might call the attention of the people to the necessity for rigid cleanliness, and for removing cattle outside the compounds ; some provision might be made for stalling them outside the village but, at any rate, it would be far safer to have a cattle-pen on some open ground within the village than to keep cattle inside the houses. In such a case the village officer might enforce rigid cleanliness and removal of all manure outside the village. It would be advisable to follow the course which has been adopted in some parts of India—namely, to put up boundary marks round villages within which no deposit of any kind of filth should be allowed.

It follows from what has been said that the most urgent sanitary improvement for Indian villages is one that need cost nothing. It is simply cleanliness in which every inhabitant should lend his assistance ; but in the case of those who would prefer to pay rather than to do their own cleansing, the expense would be very small.

15. Next in importance to cleanliness is the protection of water sources; and a very simple rule of judging of the need of this can be applied by any one. It is this, to examine the ground about the well or tank. If the ground is foul and filth-sodden, no well dug in it can yield good water, and no tank is safe unless the margins are raised to prevent surface filth being washed into the tank during the rains. If in any house or compound there is a cesspit, together with a well or tank, both should be filled up. It may be taken for granted that the cesspit has so fouled the subsoil, that no good water can be got from it; and besides this, no cesspit or dung-heap should be permitted within the boundary of any house. Unless the inhabitants resort to the fields, the whole house filth should be removed daily in a portable vessel.

The safest course to take where wells are the source of the water-supply, and where they have been dug in fouled ground, is to provide a new well; probably one for the whole village might be sufficient. It should be dug in clean

ground, away from all nuisance. The subsoil water should be cut off from it by casing the well outside with concrete to a depth of 8 or 10 feet from the ground level. The tube of the well should be raised two feet above the ground, and the surface should be sloped away from the well, and paved or covered with concrete, so as to carry away all waste water. Probably the best way of drawing water would be by a windlass and iron bucket and chain, and some kind of cover should be used to keep leaves out of the well. As already stated, there should be wells for low-caste people.

Where village water is obtained from tanks, it is most important to keep one tank solely for drinking and cooking water. It should be specially protected, and never used either for bathing, washing clothes, or watering animals. Tank water can always be filtered by digging a well at a short distance from the tank.

Improved water-supply for an entire village ought to be undertaken by the proprietor, because the people have not the means of doing the work.

16. It may be repeated here that the general measures required for the whole village, and which in default of other means should be done for the people by the zemindar, are village water-supply as described, surface improvements, such as levelling ground, filling up useless tanks and holes, surface drainage, removing jungle, removing ruinous huts, &c.

These improvements would cost very little in comparison to the gain in health among the people.

17. The measures in which Government might aid have been already stated, but it may be further suggested that the Vaccination Officers might be charged by Government with the duty of instructing both village officers and people in these matters. Civil Surgeons could also render efficient aid; and all should be done under the general supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government, who would also decide the precise nature of the responsibilities resting on the village proprietors.

19th March, 1879.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Special pensions to Chief and Superintending Engineers.

No. 4047, dated Simla, the 24th July, 1887.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Paragraph 2 of Resolution by the Government of India in this Department, No. 449, dated 18th April 1884.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 16-P.W., dated 20th March 1888.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 21-P.W., dated 17th May 1888.

By the Resolution in this Department of the 18th April 1884, special additional pensions of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively were authorised as rewards for approved service for Civil Engineers who might render three years' service as Chief Engineer or as Superintending Engineer. It was not, however, decided whether the service qualifying for these special pensions must be substantive service, or whether periods of temporary service might be included. On this question being raised, the opinions of selected officers were obtained and submitted to the Government of India, and after consideration of them, and in accordance with the principle laid down in the Civil Pension Code that two officers cannot count service for pension at one time in the same appointment, the Secretary of State was requested to allow active service, both substantive and temporary, to count as service qualifying for these special pensions, periods of furlough being excluded.

RESOLUTION.—This proposal has been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. In future, therefore, all service, whether temporary or substantive, will count as service towards the extra pensions, but periods passed on leave, other than privilege leave, will be excluded.

Periods of three months and under, during which an officer merely officiates as a purely temporary measure, will not count.

2. It is important, however, to bear in mind that these extra pensions cannot be claimed as a matter of right, but that they will only be granted, at the discretion of the Government of India, as rewards of approved services.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded* to the Public Works Department for information and guidance, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* Original papers returned.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, July 23rd, 1888.

The strongly marked cyclonic conditions which prevailed over nearly the whole of India at the close of last week continued uninterruptedly during the week under review. The average barometric difference between the Ceylon stations and those of the Punjab was 0·546″, a difference which is fully equal to the average of this month. Accompanying this difference was a strong and steady monsoon current all along the West Coast, but particularly between the stations of Kurrachee and Ratnagiri. These winds extended as westerly winds right across the Peninsula, and as south-westerly winds spread across Guzerat, Rajputana, &c., into Upper India. They brought fairly heavy and general rain to the regions over which they passed, and conditions over the whole of Western and Northern India during the week were such as usually characterise a strong burst of monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea.

On the Bengal side of India the monsoon current has at times been equally strong, but has been less steady, owing to the formation of a small cyclonic storm at the head of the Bay. The first indication of this disturbance was given by the rainfall at False Point, where 5 inches of rain was reported on the morning of the 17th. On the following day the wind had shifted to north-west at Saugor Island, and the depression during the 18th and 19th developed off the Sunderbans. The storm subsequently passed inland on a west-north-westerly course, reaching Benares by the morning of the 21st and Allahabad on the 22nd, where it was apparently breaking up. The heaviest rainfall connected with the depression occurred during its formation, the amounts recorded as it travelled inland having been everywhere slight. The depression was followed by a burst of very strong winds at the head of the Bay.

In Upper India the rainfall has been general, and on the 22nd much needed rain was reported from Multan and Dera Ismail Khan. The temperature in the Punjab has been on the whole lower than it was last week, though on the 19th maxima of 115° were reported from Dera Ismail Khan and of 110° from Sialkote and Rawalpindi.

The Chart of the 16th showed that the depression which was reported from the neighbourhood of Nowgong in last week's Summary had filled up, and that the barometer had risen over the central parts of the country and over the Peninsula. At the same time a brisk fall had taken place over the Indus Valley, and gradients were consequently increasing over India. A strong monsoon current was blowing on the West Coast, south of Surat, but at the head of the Bay the winds were a trifle below their normal strength. Temperature had fallen in Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana; increased generally elsewhere. General, and in places heavy, rain fell over Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar, &c. The Bombay current gave rain to the West Coast districts and the Central parts of the country, but over the regions fed by the Bay of Bengal monsoon the weather was only showery. On the morning of the 17th the barometer was falling almost everywhere—most in the Punjab—and gradients were becoming steeper over the Bay and the Peninsula. The winds had not altered much. Temperature had increased especially in Upper India, and the air was generally drier. Rain had fallen, except in the east of the Peninsula and in Upper India. False Point reported 5 inches and Hyderabad 2⅔ inches, but elsewhere the falls were moderate. The Chart of the 18th showed a further fall of the barometer over Northern and Central India, and a rise over the Peninsula, so that there had occurred a considerable increase in the steepness of the gradients. Winds had

also risen except over Northern India, and at the head of the Bay, where they were light and irregular. Temperature had fallen, except in the Punjab and Sind, where high maximum temperatures were still reported. The rainfall was generally similar to that reported on the 17th. None fell in the Punjab or west of the North-Western Provinces, but elsewhere fairly general but moderate amounts were reported. On the 19th a depression had formed at the head of the Bay and very steep gradients prevailed over the Bay, as well as between the West Coast and the Punjab. A well marked cyclonic circulation existed around the storm at the head of the Bay, and a strong monsoon was blowing across the West Coast and spreading into Central and Upper India. Rain has again been fairly general, except in the Punjab and the east of the Peninsula. It had fallen moderately in Burma and heavily in parts of the North-Western Provinces. The Chart of the 20th showed that the Bengal depression had travelled slowly to North-West and that its centre lay near Burdwan. The barometer had fallen a little within the storm area, but had risen elsewhere—more especially in the Punjab. Gradients were consequently rather steeper over the Bay, while they were somewhat slighter over Western India. The cyclonic circulation around the Bengal storm continued, and a strong monsoon current was blowing across the West Coast and into Central and Upper India. Rain was fairly heavy in Burma; moderate but general elsewhere. At one or two places in the North-Western Provinces rather heavy falls were again reported. The depression had reached Benares by the morning of the 21st, and a strong southerly wind was blowing from the Bay into Bengal. A strong monsoon held on the western side of India, and the rainfall was general and fairly heavy. In the North-West Himalayas the falls were large, varying between 1 and 7 inches. By the morning of Sunday the 22nd the centre of the depression had reached Allahabad, but the disturbance was filling up. Both monsoon currents continued, however, to blow strongly, and rain was very general. Heavy falls were reported from Multan and Dera Ismail Khan, where rain was much needed. Temperature changes had been irregular, but the sky was very cloudy and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere large.

The rainfall returns show that, except in parts of Madras and perhaps in some districts in Sind, rain has fallen during the past week in all districts of India. The Punjab has received several good falls, more especially in the submontane districts, and the deficiency in Orissa has been lessened by the heavy falls which accompanied the formation of the small storm on the 17th and 18th. In Tenasserim the average rainfall was about 2 inches and in Lower and Central Burma about 1 inch a day. In Upper Burma the amounts were of course lighter, but Kyaukpyu received 11 and Bhamo 6 inches. In East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, and Assam the rainfall was comparatively slight, though general and of almost daily occurrence. At Cherrapunji only 10½ inches were recorded. Central and Northern Bengal had larger amounts, the heaviest being Jalpaiguri, with 11½ inches. The Orissa average was above the normal, and the same is true of Chota Nagpur, though there were no very heavy amounts in these districts. Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, all received very good rains, with heavy amounts in some places. The south of the Punjab had rather scattered rainfall, and the amounts were not large, except at Fatehabad, where 4 inches was collected. The central and submontane districts received more than their average, but in the north-west and west of that Province the rainfall, though general, was short of the normal amount. In the south of the Peninsula the rain was by no means heavy, but the Konkan had heavy, and the Deccan, Khandeish, the Berars, and Central Provinces fair rain. Rajputana had less than the normal, and the same is true of the whole of the Madras Presidency. The final table shows that 23 out of the 49 divisions had more than the usual amount of rain during the past week, and that out of the 26 divisions exhibiting a defect, the deficiency in 11 of them was less than half an inch.

The seasonal returns show that there is still a deficiency over the greater part of India, the recent rainfall not having been sufficiently heavy to compensate for the long break which occurred in part of June and July. The deficiency is still considerable in Orissa, the south and west of the Punjab, Rajputana, and part of Madras. The greatest excess is in Tenasserim.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 23rd July.			Rainfall data from 14th May to 23rd July.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th May to 23rd July.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	%
Burmah	Tenasserim	14·75	11·70	+3·05	109·14	64·72	+ 69
	Lower Burma	5·80	5·30	+0·50	35·49	42·42	— 16
	Central do.	3·76	3·86	—0·10	31·85	33·42	— 5
	Upper do.	3·06	?	?	23·40	?	?
	Arakan	9·63	10·88	—1·25	80·83	94·27	— 14
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·31	4·14	—2·83	23·70	38·38	— 38
	Assam (Surma)	3·46	4·92	—1·46	68·98	54·19	+ 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·06	3·53	+0·53	32·78	36·57	— 14
	Deltaic Bengal	1·81	2·45	—0·64	16·16	21·90	— 26
	Central do.	1·84	2·20	—0·36	15·81	21·26	— 25
	North do.	5·84	4·30	+1·54	41·12	46·83	— 12
	Orissa	3·61	2·73	+0·88	10·83	19·83	— 45
	Chota Nagpur	5·72	3·09	+2·63	16·46	18·98	— 13
	Behar (South)	3·26	2·31	+0·95	11·56	14·77	— 22
	Do. (North)	3·50	2·42	+1·08	17·65	18·74	— 6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	4·37	2·35	+2·02	10·73	12·62	— 15
	Oudh (South)	3·11	2·14	+0·97	11·68	12·07	— 3
	Do. (North)	4·73	2·18	+2·55	13·75	14·98	— 8
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	4·35	2·24	+2·11	15·77	9·92	+ 59
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·61	2·63	+0·98	9·54	10·92	— 13
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·34	2·70	+2·64	16·26	14·61	+ 11
Punjab	Punjab (South)	1·02	1·14	—0·12	3·35	5·65	— 41
	Do. (Central)	2·00	1·70	+0·30	6·33	9·46	— 33
	Do. (Submontane)	2·44	1·91	+0·53	9·68	10·01	— 3
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·72	4·79	+0·93	15·42	13·28	+ 16
	Do. (North-West)	0·86	1·57	—0·71	2·73	6·86	— 60
	Do. (West)	0·83	0·57	+0·26	1·90	2·83	— 33
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·90	6·61	+0·29	80·79	68·25	+ 18
	Madras (South Central)	0·69	0·72	—0·03	11·51	6·62	+ 74
	Coorg	6·55	8·43	—1·88	58·91	64·71	— 9
	Mysore	0·37	0·75	—0·38	3·02	9·49	— 68
	Konkan	10·88	8·34	+2·54	70·06	54·75	+ 28
	Bombay, Deccan	2·45	2·49	—0·04	13·98	13·74	+ 2
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·90	1·16	—0·26	8·52	10·37	— 18
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars	2·19	2·22	—0·03	17·59	14·66	+ 20
	Central Provinces (West)	2·40	2·90	—0·50	17·83	17·26	+ 3
	Do. (Central)	4·40	4·28	+0·12	17·78	21·74	— 18
	Do. (East)	4·78	4·33	+0·45	14·99	20·10	— 25
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·65	2·86	—1·21	10·59	16·06	— 38
	Kathiawar	1·34	1·67	—0·33	8·24	7·88	+ 5
	Sind	? 0·11	0·66	?—0·55	? 0·29	1·17	?— 75
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	2·21	2·95	—0·74	9·94	10·55	— 6
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·37	2·27	—0·90	5·33	8·83	— 40
	Rajputana (West)	0·55	1·16	—0·61	? 0·94	4·46	?— 79
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·84	1·55	—0·71	7·47	11·33	— 34
	Hyderabad (South)	0·26	1·81	—1·55	12·99	9·70	+ 34
	Madras (Central)	0·31	0·86	—0·55	4·31	6·50	— 34
	East Coast (Central)	1·83	0·79	+1·04	8·65	6·78	+ 28
	Do. (South)	0·32	0·59	—0·27	3·32	4·72	— 30
	Madras (South)	0	0·13	—0·13	1·90	2·76	— 31

SIMLA, *26th July, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st July, 1888.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, fair in Northern districts, none in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly, and slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in Madura, Salem, Anantapur, and South Arcot. Want of rain greatly felt in these districts and parts of Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Bellary. Pasture very scanty in Madura and insufficient in Trichinopoly, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices are generally rising where not stationary. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th July, 1888.*—Rain in all districts of the Presidency proper and Sind, but insufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Sowing of early crops progressing generally, but retarded where rainfall is insufficient. Transplanting progressing in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Nasik, and Konkan. Young crops injured by caterpillars in parts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, and Upper Sind Frontier; good elsewhere. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Nasik, Belgaum, and Baroda.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th July, 1888.*—Rainfall has been general all over the Province during the week. In Orissa rain has come just in time to save the crops, though in the Khurdah subdivision of the Puri district scarcity is apprehended. More rain is still required in many districts for the cultivation of late rice; but the condition of early rice, jute, and sugarcane is generally good. In Behar *bhadoi* prospects are favourable. Early rice and jute are being harvested in North and East Bengal. Indigo manufacture proceeding. No marked fluctuation in the price of rice observable during the past fortnight.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th July, 1888.*—Good rain has fallen everywhere, and *kharif* operations are in full progress. Supplies of food-grains are sufficient, but prices in a few districts still show a tendency to rise. The condition of cattle is good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th July, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in almost all parts of the Province. Prices are somewhat unsettled; a rise is reported from Jullundur and Lahore districts; in others the prices are falling or stationary. Ploughings and sowings for *kharif* crops are in progress. More rain wanted in Hissar and Lahore. *Kharif* crops in fair condition. No damage done to crops. Condition of cattle is good. Fodder generally sufficient, but scarce in some districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th July, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Sowings continue. Rice being transplanted. Weeding commenced. *Jowari*, rice, cotton, and sugarcane thriving.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st July, 1888.*—Ploughing and sowing continue, except in the Lower Chindwin district, where no progress is made for want of rain, and in Tharrawaddy ploughing is late for the same reason. The rainfall has also been insufficient in Thayetmyo, in Lower Burma, and Mandalay, Yeu, Sagaing, Kyauksee, Pagan, parts of Minbu, Meikteila, and Yamethin districts of Upper Burma. The price of fodder has risen in Pegu in Lower Burma, and in Yeu in Upper Burma, and fallen in Toungoo in Lower Burma and in Kyauksee in Upper Burma; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th July, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice still continue. Prospects of crops in general good. Tea backward in Lakhimpur.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th July, 1888.*—Rainfall good in parts of Shimoga, Kadur, and Hassan districts, and in the civil and military station. Standing crops generally in good condition, except in parts where more rain is much needed. Eleusine corocana (Ragee) is reported to be damaged by heavy rain in one taluk of the Shimoga district, and areca nut in another taluk of the same district. Sowing operations in progress. Outturn of crops fair.

Good rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops promising.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th July, 1888.*—Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of *jowari* is in progress, but has stopped in Amraoti district on account of heavy rain. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient, except in Amraoti district. No marked change in prices of food-grains.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th July, 1888.*—Good rainfall throughout the Agency during the week. Agricultural operations in progress. Standing crops and probable outturn of harvest fairly good, except in Western Malwa and Goona. Condition of agricultural stock fair in Bhopawar. Great scarcity of fodder in Neemuch, and indifferent in Western Malwa; elsewhere fairly good. Prices high in Western Malwa, and rising in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th July, 1888.*—Rainfall light, but general. Agricultural operations progressing generally. Agricultural stock good. Fodder scarce in some places. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th July, 1888.*—Good rains. Weather cooler owing to recent fall of rain. Transplanting of winter rice being pushed on. Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIII. OF 1888-89.

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 2nd July, 1887 (*f*). Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th June, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd July, 1887 (*f*). Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th June, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
			Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
14th July, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,57,335	498	1,514	8,22,241	543	1,26,33,194	626	1,33,32,926	606	...	7,00,268
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,03,202	218	1,664	3,00,060	220	49,32,502	223	51,97,207	240	2,64,705	...
14th ditto	Sindia	75	9,544	87	75	7,556	101	1,15,990	110	1,05,594	109	...	10,402
14th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,391	147	57	8,051	150	1,21,009	100	1,15,894	156	...	5,715
7th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	180	13,185	71	180	39,908	214	5,12,582	207	5,14,632	213	2,050	...
14th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	718	59	12	786	65	14,810	93	15,839	102	1,029	...
7th ditto	Mysore	140	9,569	68	140	10,592	76	1,30,752	70	1,35,189	75	4,437	...
14th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	675	69,824	103	850	74,383	88	8,43,283	101	10,75,844	97	2,32,561	...
30th June, 1888	Indian Midland	42	669	16	136	27,577	203	48,373	87	2,35,059	333	1,86,686	...
7th July, 1888	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	11,157	134	...	...	64,489	60	64,489	...
7th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,589	44	36	1,619	45	26,930	56	22,321	48	...	4,609
7th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	4,373	51	105	4,609	44	58,106	54	73,090	54	14,984	...
	TOTAL	4,491	12,35,369	275	4,858	13,75,379	283	1,94,38,137	333	1,94,88,084	308	49,947	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
14th July, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	3,75,938	180	2,411	4,47,900	186	57,29,342	206	64,51,212	206	7,21,870	...
7th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,230	294	45	14,427	321	2,15,271	300	1,98,770	340	...	16,501
7th ditto	Bengal Central	125	15,561	124	125	12,982	104	1,79,235	108	1,60,860	99	...	18,375
7th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,54,285	239	672	1,68,518	251	18,81,775	220	19,03,068	217	21,293	...
14th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,093	78	27	1,773	65	23,841	65	24,957	71	1,116	...
7th ditto	Tirhoot	249	33,095	135	259	30,868	119	4,03,080	140	4,70,109	142	15,513	...
30th June 1888	Burma	333	49,477	145	392	48,332	123	8,13,032	184	8,22,720	109	8,768	...
7th July, 1888	Jorhát	26	1,086	42	25	870	34	12,193	35	13,626	30	1,433	...
30th June, 1888	Cherra-Companyganj	7	37	5	7	102	14	596	7	1,140	12	544	...
	TOTAL	3,551	6,44,408	181	3,963	7,25,772	183	93,10,891	197	1,00,55,552	196	7,35,661	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
7th July, 1888	Madras	831	1,82,965	220	842	1,86,490	221	21,91,119	199	21,38,234	195	...	52,885
7th ditto	South Indian	654	1,22,927	188	654	1,24,974	191	13,67,850	157	14,41,808	170	73,958	...
7th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	6,99,463	467	1,497	5,82,041	389	1,38,78,896	698	1,30,44,398	699	...	2,34,498
7th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,43,033	527	461	1,95,000	423	43,75,096	714	38,17,530	637	...	5,57,566
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,61,304	235	693	1,10,720	168	19,77,846	217	20,14,095	224	36,249	...
	TOTAL	4,129	13,19,692	320	4,147	12,05,231	291	2,37,90,807	433	2,30,56,065	428	...	7,34,742
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		12,171	31,99,469	263	12,968	33,06,382	255	5,25,48,835	326	5,25,99,701	312	50,866	...
Gross Estimated Expenses		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,33,47,223	145	2,35,39,959	140	...	...
Net Receipts		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,92,01,612	181	2,90,59,742	172	...	1,41,870
	Assisted Companies.												
7th July, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	54,548	145	376	74,060	197	6,84,307	137	7,70,810	158	86,503	...
14th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	5,677	258	22	5,584	254	78,799	269	84,307	291	5,508	...
7th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,209	91	67	6,479	97	99,865	109	96,820	111	...	45
30th June, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,864	114	78	8,322	107	1,13,039	110	1,09,089	108	...	4,537
	TOTAL	543	75,298	139	543	94,445	174	9,73,607	135	10,61,036	150	87,429	...
	Native States.												
7th July, 1888	The Nizám's (Guaranteed Company)	208	51,256	246	277	36,190	131	4,56,614	165	4,02,287	112	...	54,327
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,220	38	59	1,920	33	51,248	65	43,801	57	...	7,447
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	616	29	21	800	38	10,582	38	14,725	54	4,143	...
7th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	14,021	73	193	17,441	90	3,03,396	141	3,14,303	125	...	49,093
7th ditto	Morvi	68	2,262	33	68	2,583	38	51,380	57	59,804	68	8,424	...
14th ditto	Jodhpore	124	9,172	67	124	8,700	70	1,01,065	61	1,05,364	65	4,299	...
	TOTAL	673	79,547	118	742	67,634	91	10,34,285	116	9,40,284	97	...	94,001

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*f*) Includes adjustments made in the supplementary audited traffic return for June 1887.

SIMLA, *26th July, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1887-88 AND FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

NO. A.22—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1887-88.

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

ZILA.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED.		1887-88 AS COMPARED WITH 1886-87.		RAINFALL FOR SIX MONTHS, OCTOBER TO MARCH, 1887-88.													
							October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.	
			Rabi, 1886-87.	Rabi, 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	1886.	1887	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1886-87.	1887-88.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	1,425,920	1,093,101	38,825	39,279	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·3	1·3	...	0·8	...	0·2	2·3	2·4
Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	90,262	83,976	...	6,286	·4	...	...	...	-1	0·3	1·9	0·6	...	0·4	...	1·1	2·4	2·4
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	144,254	118,388	...	25,866	·6	...	...	...	·2	0·4	2·4	0·9	...	1·4	...	0·6	3·2	3·3
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,084,407	58,926	65,219	6,293	...	·4	...	...	...	...	1·2	2·5	0·5	...	1·6	...	0·1	2·9	3·4
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	76,416	76,757	341	...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	1·4	...	0·6	...	...	2·4	2·0
Muttra	932,480	862,096	26,735	23,663	...	3,072	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·8	0·5	.	0·7	...	0·1	1·1	1·3
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	17,859	18,310	451	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·1	1·1	...	0·1	...	0·2	0·3	1·4
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	45,227	43,232	...	1,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	1·2	...	...	·1	...	1·8	1·2
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	63,400	70,993	7,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	0·8	...	0·7	...	...	0·4	1·5
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864,792	25,152	29,811	4,659	...	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	1·1	...	0·2	...	0·1	4·3	1·4
Etáwah	1,084,160	795,233	91,824	109,884	18,060	...	·9	...	...	...	·2	...	·2	1·4	...	0·5	·1	0·3	1·4	2·2
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	68,585	115,117	46,532	...	4·1	...	...	...	·4	...	1·0	1·6	...	0·2	...	0·3	5·5	2·1
Delhi	805,120	525,440	186	23	...	163	1·8	...	...	...	·5	0·2	1·8	0·7	...	0·8	...	0·8	4·1	2·5
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	27,900	25,521	...	2,379	·7	...	...	...	...	0·4	1·3	0·4	...	0·7	...	0·7	2·0	2·2
Dera Dún	764,544	385,285	6,588	9,098	2,510	...	4·3	0·4	...	...	·9	0·3	3·0	4·1	...	0·3	·1	0·4	8·3	5·5
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	2,155	4,143	1,988	...	·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·4	1·5	...	0·9	...	0·7	2·6	3·3
Tarái	590,720	560,856	10,781	11,329	548	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·2	...	0·5	...	0·6	1·9	3·9
Pilibhít	878,720	709,334	5,783	8,184	2,401	...	1·5	0·9	...	...	...	...	2·9	2·3	...	0·7	...	0·3	4·4	4·2
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	24,018	36,060	12,042	...	·4	0·2	...	...	...	...	2·3	0·9	...	0·1	·1	0·7	2·8	1·9
Jhánsi	1,002,752	724,553	261	538	277	...	2·9	...	...	0·3	·5	0·2	...	0·7	...	1·7	·2	...	3·6	2·9
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	421	1,142	721	...	3·1	2·6	...	...	1·6	...	·9	1·6	...	0·8	...	0·1	5·6	5·1
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	5,929	21,721	15,792	...	3·5	...	...	...	·3	...	1·0	1·2	...	0·1	...	...	4·8	1·3
Kumaun Bhábar	(Not known)	(Not known)	56,608	58,938	2,330	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	5·0	2·8	...	0·8	...	2·8	5·0	7·0
TOTAL	24,445,124	19,548,302	888,095	971,326	122,992	39,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				TOTAL INCREASE 83,231																

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th July, 1888.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

NO. B.22—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1887-88.

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

NATURE OF CROPS.	Shaháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhít.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Jalaun.	Kumaun Bhábar.	TOTAL.
Gardens and orchards	931	631	1,130	531	599	71	93	208	75	24	62	230	...	53	433	...	3	12	62	2	1	1,736	162	7,049
Sugarcane	28	49	66	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	1	137	356
Cereals — Wheat	34,070	73,682	93,428	44,458	38,343	4,999	3,061	21,742	35,479	15,367	45,099	47,665	...	5,232	6,553	2,877	8,767	2,475	19,438	219	288	9,381	23,891	538,514
Cereals — Barley	1,009	879	2,234	3,365	7,409	1,919	1,659	3,266	7,095	9,918	2,560	32,671	...	1,074	407	158	705	1,098	2,519	...	262	...	5,474	85,681
Cereals — Oats	...	3	644	60	11	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,539
Cereals — Chena	...	...	8	135	757	8	80	398	559	7	109	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	10,073	12,146
Other grains	751	2,227	3,969	12,122	26,933	7,786	8,178	15,733	22,888	375	51,952	27,246	23	11,801	...	783	872	3,359	8,363	177	472	4,838	51	210,899
Pulses — Gram	339	639	1,839	981	1,030	8,493	2,241	701	778	456	2,130	1,449	...	7,134	44	163	372	526	2,722	121	105	874	563	33,700
Pulses — Peas	13	3,460	11,604	2,168	61	...	377	8	279	387	1,624	2,202	...	...	49	68	...	77	79	...	...	...	100	22,556
Pulses — Arhar	...	...	1	53	8	...	5	1	2	17	15	1	...	11	...	...	...	36	18	...	..	38	15	221
Pulses — Masur	321	639	557	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	142	68	125	227	527	10	...	3	1,621	4,275
Fodder crops	541	226	667	108	8	...	33	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590
Fibres: cotton, &c.	...	38	166	24	8	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Dyes: Indigo, &c.	...	...	2	406	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417
Drugs: Opium, &c.	5	2	10	18	165	3	20	311	2,951	2,957	4,895	1,406	...	10	310	...	11	7	133	...	2	622	484	14,422
Oilseeds	343	144	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	25	439	322	1,704	...	...	41	14,974	18,348
Miscellaneous	928	1,357	2,055	714	1,425	370	562	852	883	303	1,436	2,239	...	203	...	1	35	44	459	7	12	4,186	1,393	19,464
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	39,279	83,976	118,388	65,219	76,757	23,663	18,310	43,232	70,993	29,811	109 884	115,117	23	25,521	9,098	4,143	11,329	8,184	36,060	538	1,142	21,721	58,938	971,326
TOTAL RABI, 1886-87	38,825	90,262	144,254	58,926	76,416	26,735	17,859	45,227	63,400	25,152	91,824	68,585	186	27,900	6,588	2,155	10,781	5,783	24,018	261	421	5,929	56 608	888,095

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th July, 1888.

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

No. C.22—Rabi Statement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1887-88.

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

Nature of crops	Upper Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhund Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Dún Canals.	Tarái Canals.	Bhábar Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipore.	Total.									Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.	
Gardens and orchards	556	424	547	313	920	2,760	44	8	239	36	67	394	1,280	204	1,736	77	...	433	...	162	2	1	7,049
Sugarcane	31	33	43	24	...	131	...	...	...	1	...	1	49	...	1	37	...	...	...	137	...	...	356
Cereals. Wheat	44,404	38,778	53,171	33,065	58,636	228,054	11,095	11,075	36,471	59,195	31,569	149,405	72,617	14,549	9,406	23,547	2,877	6,553	7,133	23,891	210	272	538,514
Cereals. Barley	546	2,585	213	2,168	11,111	16,623	380	6,122	44,364	588	590	52,044	2,022	4,369	...	4,009	158	407	313	5,474	...	262	85,681
Cereals. Oats	...	...	588	125	9	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817	...	..	...	...	1,539
Cereals. China	...	...	8	...	1,536	1,544	...	99	30	275	34	438	...	88	1	...	...	...	...	10,073	2	...	12,146
Other grains	2,618	9,237	70	4,724	48,915	65,564	552	292	14	63,219	34,496	98,573	828	27,039	4,928	12,594	783	...	...	51	177	382	210,899
Pulses Gram	338	556	413	1,196	1,697	4,200	65	199	873	1,378	2,218	4,733	1,444	17,833	874	3,552	163	44	68	563	121	105	33,700
Pulses Peas	...	2,394	9,711	2,027	...	14,132	...	269	1,172	1,936	1,123	4,500	3,174	377	...	156	68	49	...	100	...	...	22,556
Pulses Arhar	...	...	...	8	56	64	1	...	19	9	6	35	...	15	38	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	221
Pulses Masur	210	7	163	59	...	444	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,107	...	3	857	68	142	22	1,621	10	...	4,275
Fodder Crops	40	66	341	115	17	579	...		...	...	...	...	978	33	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,590
Fibres: Cotton, &c.	..	19	19	6	14	58	...	..	...	...	...	...	184	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Dyes: Indigo, &c.	...	406	...	2	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417
Drugs: Opium, &c.	...	2	7	16	283	308	277	1,128	4,486	5,489	1,033	12,413	7	25	624	151	...	310	...	484	...	...	14,322
Oilseeds	56	13	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	...	41	2,465	25	343	...	14,974	...	...	18,348
Miscellaneous	1,128	897	1,014	496	2,717	6,252	2	287	1,968	1,288	1,082	4,627	1,388	1,060	4,193	538	1	...	...	1,393	...	12	19,464
Total Rabi, 1887-88	49,927	55,417	66,313	44,344	125,911	341,912	12,116	19,479	89,636	133,414	72,219	327,164	85,489	65,608	21,845	48,037	4,143	9,098	7,536	58,938	522	1,034	971,326
Total Rabi, 1886-87	46,596	49,485	72,123	48,993	119,747	336,944	15,879	17,580	70,583	108,206	43,230	255,478	112,116	71,013	5,931	31,089	2,155	6,588	9,493	56,608	259	421	888,095

Allahabad,
The 7th July, 1888.

H. W. Conduitt,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

No. A.22—Annual Statement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1887-88.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	Area Irrigated. Kharif, 1887-88. Total area.	Kharif, 1887-88. In comparison with Kharif, 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	Rabi, 1887-88. Total area.	Rabi, 1887-88. In comparison with Rabi, 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year, 1887-88. Total area.	Whole year, 1887-88. In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Rainfall. 1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Inches.	Inches.
Sáháranpur	1,425,929	1,093,101	47,366	1,011	...	39,279	454	...	86,645	1,465	...	+1·7	38·0	53·2	+40·0
Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	77,602	218	...	83,976	...	6,286	161,578	...	6,068	−3·7	29·6	28·5	−3·7
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	114,509	4,840	...	118,388	...	25,866	232,897	...	21,026	−9·0	33·6	27·5	−18·1
Bulandshahr	1,214,000	1,084,407	54,520	8,257	...	65,219	6,293	...	119,739	14,550	...	+12·1	43·4	34·5	−20·5
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	39,361	7,060	...	76,757	341	...	116,118	7,401	...	+6·4	36·7	42·3	+15·2
Muttra	932,480	862,096	28,698	1,873	...	23,663	...	3,072	52,361	...	1,199	−2·3	26·0	37·5	+44·2
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	11,618	...	1,647	18,310	451	...	29,928	...	1,196	−3·9	29·2	41·0	+40·4
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	22,552	1,834	..	43,232	...	1,995	65,784	..	161	−0·24	28·1	40·3	+43·4
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	26,502	8,089	...	70,993	7,593	...	97,495	15,682	...	+16·1	30·3	32·6	+7·5
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864,792	13,264	2,319	...	29,811	4,659	...	43,075	6,978	...	+16·2	43·1	35·2	−18·3
Etáwah	1,084,160	795,233	48,276	13,142	...	109,884	18,060	...	158,160	31,202	...	+19·7	25·6	44·4	+73·4
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	49,668	15,300	...	115,117	46,532	...	164,785	61,832	...	+37·5	34·0	41·2	+21·2
Delhi	805,120	525,440	37	...	32	23	...	163	60	...	195	−325·0	30·5	35·5	+16·4
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	19,500	7,791	...	25,521	...	2,379	45,021	5,412	...	+12·0	20·3	30·1	+48·2
Dehra Dún	764,544	385,285	6,300	416	...	9,098	2,510	...	15,398	2,926	...	+19·0	86·0	79·7	−7·3
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	4,367	2,339	...	4,143	1,988	...	8,510	4,327	...	+50·8	26·8	32·9	+22·7
Tarái	590,720	560,856	17,863	...	9,376	11,329	548	...	29,192	...	8,828	−30·2	50·3	47·4	−5·7
Pilibhít	878,720	709,334	7,812	842	...	8,184	2,401	...	15,996	3,243	...	+20·2	56·6	45·2	−20·1
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	32,982	...	2,768	36,060	12,042	...	69,042	9,274	...	+13·4	42·9	36·0	−16·0
Jhánsi	1,002,752	724,553	67	17	...	538	277	...	605	294	...	+48·5	34·0	54·2	+59·4
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	282	...	18	1,142	721	...	1,424	703	...	+49·3	31·4	27·8	−11·4
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	2,290	...	387	21,721	15,792	...	24,011	15,405	...	+64·1	31·1	44·7	+43·7
Kamaun Bhabar	(Not known.)	(Not known)	25,161	...	431	58,938	2,330	...	84,099	1,899	...	+2·2	79·5	71·0	−10·7
Total	24,445,124	19,548,302	650,597	75,348	14,659	971,326	122,992	39,761	1,621,923	182,593	38,673	+8·9	...	...	...
			Net Increase		60,689	Net Increase		83,231	Net Increase		143,920				

Allahabad,
The 7th July, 1888.

H. W. Conduitt,
Asstt. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. B. 22—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1887-88.

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

NATURE OF CORPS.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnour.	Tarái.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Jalaun.	Kumaun Bhábar.	TOTAL
Gardens and orchards	2,196	1,289	2,140	1,096	1,157	156	193	461	135	63	129	461	...	121	767	2	6	25	118	4	1	1,743	425	12,688
Sugarcane	16,954	46,309	73,752	13,086	1,605	795	1,114	4,424	3,932	3,830	7,125	5,270	...	1,452	1,293	3,269	791	1,510	9,131	58	249	1,656	345	197,960
Cereals — Rice	25,730	22,451	10,215	388	574	...	10	194	433	49	158	2,432	...	...	4,567	990	17,047	6,254	23,366	2	16	9	19,937	134,822
Cereals — Bajra	2	2	..	1	21	27	6	15	15	4	20	2	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	188
Cereals — Juar	...	...	74	439	615	140	552	260	445	54	340	197	1	1,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4,264
Cereals — Maize	287	330	1,069	1,824	2,101	64	192	931	1,069	257	594	481	...	63	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	9,868
Cereals — Wheat	34,070	73,682	93,428	44,458	38,343	4,999	5,061	21,742	35,479	15,367	45,099	47,665	...	5,232	6,553	2,877	8,767	2,475	19,438	219	288	9,381	23,891	538,514
Cereals — Barley	1,009	879	2,234	3,365	7,409	1,919	1,659	3,266	7,095	9,918	2,560	32,671	...	1,074	407	158	705	1,098	2,519	...	262	...	5,474	85,681
Cereals — Oats	...	3	644	60	11	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	817	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,539
Cereals — Chena	...	...	8	135	757	8	80	398	559	7	109	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	10,073	12,146
Other grains	1,161	2,384	4,284	12,592	27,019	7,807	8,245	16,605	23,773	838	52,571	27,329	23	11,832	...	874	872	3,359	8,363	177	481	4,870	2,115	217,574
Pulses (Kharif)	72	611	1,002	4	87	65	...	7	18	...	...	...	..	60	...	...	...	13	44	...	...	76	1,049	3,108
Pulses (Rabi) — Gram	339	639	1,839	981	1,030	8,493	2,241	701	778	456	2,130	1,449	...	7,134	44	163	372	526	2,722	121	105	874	563	33,700
Pulses (Rabi) — Peas	13	3,460	11,604	2,168	61	...	377	8	279	387	1,624	2,202	...	...	49	68	...	77	79	...	...	...	100	22,556
Pulses (Rabi) — Arhar	...	...	1	53	8	...	5	1	2	17	15	1	...	11	...	...	...	36	18	...	...	38	15	221
Pulses (Rabi) — Masur	321	639	557	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	142	68	125	227	527	10	...	3	1,621	4,275
Fodder, crops	797	1,348	5,295	832	30	342	66	7	2	...	8	...	...	14	...	3	...	1	7	...	...	1	590	9,343
Fibres: Cotton, &c.	390	1,908	5,899	8,965	5,345	10,419	1,695	1,790	1,305	62	792	206	4	10,076	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	8	11	48,886
Dyes: Indigo, &c.	1,024	2,760	15,047	27,154	27,431	15,958	7,181	13,357	15,637	7,871	35,447	38,112	30	5,928	...	...	..	...	94	...	...	353	...	213,384
Drugs: Opium, &c.	197	52	60	59	170	3	20	335	3,005	3,019	4,912	1,430	...	13	397	...	12	7	173	...	2	622	484	14,972
Oilseeds	343	144	8	7	...	...	...	7	71	...	...	...	...	...	343	25	439	322	1,704	..	4	41	14,974	18,432
Miscellaneous	1,740	2,688	3,737	2,038	2,344	1,166	1,230	1,264	3,461	876	4,526	4,869	2	816	...	6	56	66	739	12	14	4,309	1,843	37 802
TOTAL YEAR, 1887-88	86,645	161,578	232,897	119,739	116,118	52,361	29,928	65,784	97,495	43,075	158,160	164,785	60	45,021	15,398	8,510	29,192	15,996	69,042	605	1,424	24,011	84,099	1,621,923
TOTAL YEAR, 1886-87	85,180	167,646	253,923	105,189	108,717	53,560	31,124	65,945	81,813	36,097	126,958	102,953	255	39,609	12,472	4,183	38,020	12,753	59,768	311	721	8,606	82,200	1,478,003

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th July, 1888.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

No. C. 22—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1887-88.

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

NATURE OF CROPS.	Upper Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Dún Canals.	Tarai Canals.	Bhabar Canal.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.	Total.									Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.	
Gardens and Orchards	1,034	776	998	753	1,770	5,331	150	19	457	104	109	839	2,998	429	1,743	149	2	767	...	425	4	1	12,688
Sugarcane	25,850	29,107	36,390	10,748	3,911	106,006	2,994	1,452	6,880	8,697	2,156	22,179	48,159	3,314	1,656	11,349	3,269	1,293	83	345	58	249	197,960
Cereals — Rice	20,661	1,733	7,458	643	833	31,328	17	139	276	2,286	309	3,027	28,273	6	9	33,750	990	4,567	12,917	19,937	2	16	134,822
Cereals — Bajra	4	...	...	...	34	38	4	...	5	17	18	44	...	82	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Cereals — Juar	...	94	...	418	973	1,485	20	105	129	592	119	965	...	1,812	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,264
Cereals — Maize	...	662	287	1,808	3,161	5,918	39	621	833	606	208	2,307	771	266	...	...	...	17	...	589	...	...	9,868
Cereals — Wheat	44,404	38,778	53,171	39,065	58,636	228,054	11,095	11,075	36,471	59,195	31,569	149,405	72,617	14,549	9,406	23,547	2,877	6,553	7,133	23,891	210	272	538,514
Cereals — Barley	546	2,585	213	2,168	11,111	16,623	380	6,122	44,364	588	590	52,044	2,022	4,369	...	4,009	158	407	313	5,474	...	262	85,681
Cereals — Oats	...	...	588	125	9	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817	...	...	...	...	1,539
Cereals — Chena	...	...	8	...	1,536	1,544	...	99	30	275	34	438	...	88	1	...	...	...	...	10,073	2	...	12,146
Other grains	2,639	9,634	177	4,915	49,305	66,670	1,484	826	425	63,938	34,538	101,211	1,424	27,158	4,960	12,594	874	...	...	2,115	177	391	217,574
Pulses (kharif)	329	27	109	...	112	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,224	125	76	57	...	...	...	1,049	...	...	3,108
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	338	556	413	1,196	1,697	4,200	65	199	873	1,378	2,218	4,733	1,444	17,833	874	3,552	163	44	68	563	121	105	33,700
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	...	2,394	9,711	2,027	...	14,132	...	269	1,172	1,936	1,123	4,500	3,174	377	...	156	68	49	...	100	...	...	22,556
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	...	...	8	56	64	1	...	19	9	6	35	...	15	38	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	221
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	210	7	168	59	...	444	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,107	...	3	857	68	142	22	1,621	10	...	4,275
Fodder crops	438	971	3,017	837	24	5,287	...	...	...	...	8	8	3,024	422	1	8	3	...	...	590	...	...	9,343
Fibres: Cotton, &c.	463	1,426	2,161	8,939	8,121	21,110	246	664	56	1,157	200	2,323	3,408	22,015	8	...	7	2	...	11	...	2	48,886
Dyes: Indigo, &c.	981	12,821	8,029	21,319	37,594	80,744	6,353	3,268	28,728	37,909	24,409	100,667	2,984	28,542	353	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	213,384
Drugs: Opium, &c.	1	7	25	79	291	394	297	1,158	4,583	5,520	1,033	12,591	262	28	624	192	...	397	...	484	...	...	14,972
Oilseeds	56	13	...	...	2	71	...	78	...	...	...	78	431	...	41	2,465	25	343	...	14,974	...	4	18,432
Miscellaneous	2,077	1,981	1,602	1,521	3,981	11,162	110	584	3,737	5,439	3,677	13,547	2,921	3,127	4,316	861	6	...	...	1,843	5	14	37,802
TOTAL, 1887-88	100,031	103,572	124,525	90,619	183,157	601,904	23,255	26,678	129,038	189,646	102,325	470,942	176,243	124,557	24,135	93,694	8,510	15,398	20,536	84,099	589	1,316	1,621,923
TOTAL, 1886-87	94,942	94,536	129,101	57,393	168,469	574,441	25,110	22,706	99,742	147,176	64,269	359,003	203,429	122,096	8,608	78,554	4,183	12,472	31,987	82,200	309	721	1,478,003

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th July, 1888.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asstt. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON NEW WORKS IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR 1887-88.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for 1887-88.

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under command.		Area irrigated.						Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Rainfall.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	Remarks.
					Fasl Kharif, 1887-88.			Fasl Rabi, 1887-88.							
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Total Acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Total Acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.		1886-87.	1887-88.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15	16	17	18	19
1	Ahmedabad	Háthmati Canal	44,744	28,840	1,355	308	...	1,432	...	248	2	K. 28·80 R. 0·41	20·85 1·86		
												T. 29·21	22·71	—22	At Parántij.
2	Ahmedabad	Khári Cut	3,890	3,890	2,410	695	...	3	...	67	35	K. 31·88 R. 0·41	24·67 0·97		
												T. 32·29	25·64	—20	Rainfall at Ahmedabad.
3	Khandesh	Hartála Tank	584	527	142	116	...	107	40	...	167	K. 21·05 R. 11·85	24·21 6·86		
												T. 32·90	31·07	—6	
4	Khandesh	Mukti Reservoir . {Lower Pánjhra River Works}	13,117	12,627	288	...	52	174	...	159	—31	K. 23·92 R. 5·63	29·39 8·45		
												T. 29·55	37·84	28	Rainfall at Mukti Tánk.
5	Khandesh	Mahasva Tank	4,093	3,912	53	22	...	354	71	...	30	K. 31·86 R. 7·24	27·43 2·83		
												T. 39·10	30·26	—23	
6	Khandesh	Jamda Canals	46,288	40,185	389	66	...	948	...	92	—2	K. 28·14 R. 8·25	25·48 8·49		
												T. 36·39	33·97	—6	
7	Nasik	Pálkhed Canal	28,832	23,466	600	25	...	605	...	114	—7	K. 31·11 R. 5·91	19·35 9·81		
												T. 37·02	29·16	—21	
8	Nasik	Wadáli Canal . *Kadwa River Works.*	3,486	2,433	44	...	100	124	57	...	—20	K. 14·60 R. 8·84	18·58 8·56		
												T. 23·08	27·14	17	At Niphád.
9	Nasik	Ojhar Támbat Canal *Kadwa River Works.*	8,055	6,824	99	19	...	107	...	97	—27	K. 14·96 R. 9·90	15·19 12·18		
												T. 24·86	27·37	10	Rainfall at Ashwi
10	Ahmednagar.	Ojhar Canal . *Pravara River Works.*	23,724	20,088	392	...	67	239	...	127	—24	K. 17·71 R. 14·38	18·14 15·51		
												T. 32·09	33·65	5	
11	Ahmednagar.	Lákh Canal . . *Pravara River Works.*	29,913	22,760	122	...	61	48	1	...	—26	K. 25·74 R. 16·50	16·25 8·70		
												T. 42·24	24·95	—41	* These figures are the result of the survey of the land under the Bhátodi Tank.
12	Ahmednagar.	Bhátodi Tank	*15,126	*12,124	579	200	...	623	198	...	49	K. 17·12 R. 14·39	24·24 7·02		
												T. 31·51	31·26	...	Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was, in 1886-87, K. 8·01, R. 9·85, T. 17·86; in 1887-88, K. 8·50, R. 4·16, T. 12·66. The rainfall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile, and at Khedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kásurdi and Mátoba Tanks, respectively.
13	Poona	Mutha Canals	94,087	49,800	6,243	205	...	1,902	...	961	—8	K. 6·97 R. 8·33	9·66 3·95		
												T. 15·30	13·61	—11	
14	Poona	Kásurdi Tank	597	478	86	8	...	64	...	54	—23	K. 11·97 R. 13·28	13·49 11·00		
												T. 25·25	24·49	—3	
15	Poona	Mátoba Tank	10,700	7,133	731	...	4	116	...	463	—36	K. 13·53 R. 14·87	13·54 4·37		
												T. 28·40	17·91	—37	
16	Poona	Shirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	383	144	...	388	3	...	24	K. 18·12 R. 11·50	20·70 3·47		
												T. 29·62	24·17	—18	
17	Poona	Bhádalvádi Tank	1,900	1,520	293	125	...	90	15	...	58				

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the Year 1887-88 —continued.

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Works.	AREA UNDER COMMAND.		AREA IRRIGATED.						Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAINFALL.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	Remarks.
					Fasl Kharif, 1887-88.			Fasl Rabi, 1887-88.							
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Total Acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	Total Acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.		1886-87.	1887-88.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	Poona	Nira Canal	98,954	84,129*	2,765	1,057	...	2,763	9	...	5,528	1,066	...	24	K. 9·55 R. 14·45 T. 24·00	15·15 8·99 24·14†	...	*The increase in the acreage commanded is due to extension of canal and completion of certain distributaries. †Average for Pimpri, Vadgaon, Pandhara and Bárámati.
19	Sholapur	Ekrák Tank	17,152	15,320	1,356	...	174	757	221	...	2,113	47	...	2	K. 21·75 R. 14·39 T. 36·14	32·91 5·16 38·07	5	
20	Sholapur	Koregaon Tank	Survey not made.		53	28	...	221	61	...	274	89	...	48	K. 36·32 R. 10·21 T. 46·53	29·30 2·32 31·62	—32	
21	Sholapur	Ashti Tank	17,882	14,476	585	140	...	373	50	...	958	190	...	25	K. 22·34 R. 8·51 T. 30·85	16·88 5·18 22·06	—28	*The land under command of Canal No. 2 has not been surveyed, and the areas are the same as those shown in the last year's return, being areas under Canal No. 1.
22	Sholapur and Satara.	Mhaswad Tank	25,240*	20,192*	1,717	1,100	...	2,144	1,417	...	3,861	2,517	...	187	K. 16·04 R. 14·76 T. 31·70†	16·22 6·60 22·82†	—28	†Average of Rájewádi and Khatphal.
23	Bijapur	Muchkundi Tank	5,570	3,417	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	K. 13·08 R. 8·06 T. 21·14	13·18 9·64 22·82	8	
24	Satara	Revári Canal	3,813	3,624	207	56	...	547	15	...	754	71	...	10	K. 15·15 R. 10·55 T. 25·70	25·33 8·30 33·63	31	
25	Satara	Yerla Canals	11,234	10,680	587	...	151	574	56	...	1,161	...	95	—8	K. 17·46 R. 16·95 T. 34·41	22·65 8·33 30·98	—9	
26	Satara	Pingli Tank (*Upper Mán River Works.*)	6,786	5,966	558	6	...	486	43	...	1,044	49	...	5	K. 9·78 R. 11·78 T. 21·56	14·05 12·19 26·24	21	Pingli rainfall.
27	Satara	Gondoli Canal													K. 11·26 R. 9·79 T. 21·05	14·65 11·49 26·14	24	Gondoli do.
28	Satara	Maini Tank	4,876	4,625	739	365	...	337	...	363	1,076	2	...	...	K. 13·24 R. 14·60 T. 27·84	13·41 7·83 21·24	—24	
29	Satara	Chikhli Canal	1,871	1,478	247	47	...	60	6	...	307	53	...	21	K. 18·70 R. 7·40 T. 26·10	16·26 5·74 22·00	—16	
30	Satara	Krishna Canal	27,407	25,533	1,507	...	224	1,055	...	339	2,562	...	563	—18	K. 13·19 R. 9·95 T. 23·14	20·87 10·68 31·55	36	
31	Belgaum	Gokák Canal, First Section	18,668	16,663	1,355	128	...	727	135	...	2,082	263	...	14	K. 19·06 R. 12·92 T. 31·98	12·25 10·87 23·12	—28	
32	Dharwar	Dámbal Tank	3,955	3,885	33	...	24	25	14	...	58	...	10	—14	K. 11·15 R. 5·31 T. 16·46	8·50 8·70 17·20	4	
33	Dharwar	Madag Tank	2,045	2,024	495	37	...	292	13	...	787	50	...	7	K. 17·86 R. 6·96 T. 24·82	12·63 12·31 24·94	...	
34	Dharwar	Medleri Tank	1,916	1,052	13	...	89	13	...	21	26	...	110	—81	K. 10·53 R. 7·88	7·95 7·96	—14	
35	Dharwar	Assundi Tank	1,800	1,800	119	52	...	58	28	...	117	80	...	82	T. 18·41	15·91		
			5,82,805	4,53,971	26,548	4,003	...	17,756	...	602	44,304	3,401	...	8	28·81	26·35		

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

J. E. WHITING, C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

***Statement** showing the proportion between the amount of water available for consumption and that actually used for purposes of Irrigation during 1887-88 on the Canals fed direct from Rivers.*

Name of Canal.	April and May.			June to September.			October to January.			February and March.		
	Supply available for consumption, cubic feet per second.	Actually used for purposes of irrigation, cubic feet per second.	Proportion used of available supply.	Supply available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.
Háthmati	24	*26	1·00	·154	73	·474	76	59	·76	37	37	1·00
Jámda	83·34	52·16	·62	294·33	43·20	·15	304·00	49·80	·16	221·64	57·57	·26
Pálkhed	9·64	9·60	1·00	48·40	7·93	0·16	50·44	15·23	0·30	12·27	12·18	0·99
Ojhar	46·60	21·48	0·46	106·33	14·73	0·14	104·09	20·75	0·20	55·30	18·53	0·34
Lákh	38·74	10·70	0·28	126·51	21·04	0·17	121·26	20·21	0·17	59·26	12·95	0·22
Níra Canal	Not open	*Nil*	*Nil*	Over 455 cubic feet.	125·00	·27	Over 100 cubic feet.	60	0·60	40	25	·60
Rewári	9·24	4·16	0·45	14·66	2·97	0·20	15·00	5·62	0·38	11·93	7·68	0·64
Chikhli	4·55	0·43	0·09	13·58	2·83	0·21	15·00	5·83	0·39	12·58	2·76	0·22
Krishna	89·27	41·50	0·46	139·77	33·07	0·23	137·94	39·19	0·28	98·31	39·25	0·39
Gokák Canal, 1st Section	45·25	12·4	·27	77·36	16·67	0·22	78·49	19·03	0·24	55·56	11·59	·21

*Excess got from back water-supply.

J. E. WHITING, C.E.,
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th July 1888.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District.	Quantities per rupee in sers of 80 tolas.													Average wages per month.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Karun, 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 labourers. / Syce or horse-keepers. / Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	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.*
CENTRAL PROVINCES.														
Saugor	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0 / 6 0 0 / 10-0 to 12-0
Damoh	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0 / 5 0 0 / 12-0 to 14-0
Jubbulpore	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0 / 6-0 to 7-0 / 10-0 to 15-0
Mandla	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	3 0 0 / 5 0 0 / 10 0 0
Seoni	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0 / 6 0 0 / 11 0 0
Narsinghpur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	3-0 to 4-0 / 6 0 0 / 12-0 15-0
Hoshangabad	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	6 0 0 / 6-0 to 7-0 / 12-0 to 30-0
Nimár	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	6 0 0 / 6 0 0 / 15-0 to 20-0
Betul	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4-0 to 6-0 / 6-0 to 7-0 / 15-0 to 20-0
Chhindwára	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4-0 to 5-0 / 4-0 to 6-0 / 10-0 to 15-0
Wardha	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	6 0 0 / 5 0 0 / 15 0 0
Nágpur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0 / 5 0 0 / 15 0 0
Chánda	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0 / 6 0 0 / 12-0 to 15-0
Bhandara	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0 / 6 0 0 / 15 0 0
Bálághát	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	3 0 0 / 4 0 0 / 12 0 0
Raipur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	5 0 0 / 7 0 0 / 12 0 0
Bilaspur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	6 0 0 / 7 0 0 / 18-0 to 22-0
Sambalpur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	2 4 0 / 3 8 0 / 9 0 0
BERAR.														
Amráoti	14 14 / 15 12	... / 8 0	8 0 / 8 0	9 13 / 10 0	17 7 / 17 12	14 0 / 13 4	... / ...	... / ...	15 0 / 15 2	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0	*	*	9 14 / 10 0 / 7 0 0 / 7-0 to 8-0 / 15-0 to 28-0
Akola	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	7 0 / 7 0	10 0 / 10 0	17 0 / 17 0	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0			10 0 / 10 0 / 6 0 0 / 7-0 to 8-0 / 15-0 to 30-0
Ellichpur	14 0 / 14 0	8 0 / 8 0	7 0 / 7 0	9 0 / 9 0	16 0 / 16 0	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 13 0	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0			9 0 / 9 4 / 6 0 0 / 7 0 0 / 20 0 0
Buldána	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	11 0 / 11 0	18 0 / 18 0	18 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	18 0 / 19 0	... / ...	11 0 / 11 0			9 0 / 9 0 / 5 10 0 / 7 8 0 / 22 10 0
Wún	16 0 / 15 0	... / ...	7 0 / 7 0	11 0 / 10 0	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0			9 0 / 10 0 / 6 0 0 / 7 0 0 / 11-0 to 15-0
Básim	17 2 / 16 11	... / ...	7 8 / 7 10	10 4 / 10 3	18 8 / 18 10	24 0 / 24 0	... / ...	... / ...	19 0 / 18 12	... / ...	13 10 / 13 11			10 3 / 9 12 / 6 0 0 / 6 0 0 / 10-0 to 18-0

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, July 30th, 1888.

The mail steamer *Siam* from Aden to Bombay experienced, during her passage, a moderate monsoon without rain. From this report it would appear that the weather over the Arabian Sea was comparatively quiet, and that the monsoon current advancing towards India was of moderate strength, and that its rain-giving power was slight. Similar weather has prevailed over India during the week under review. The westerly wind blowing on the West Coast of the Peninsula and the south-westerly wind blowing on the Guzerat, Cutch, and Sind Coasts have generally been of about the normal strength, and the rain which they have given has been moderate in amount, though the fall has been fairly continuous and steady.

On the Bay side of India the force of the monsoon has steadily decreased during the week, and the distance between the isobaric lines over the Bay has steadily increased. The rainfall in this part of India has also been moderate or slight on most days.

In Upper India, on the contrary, conditions have been very unsettled. Several small shallow cyclonic storms have passed up the Gangetic plain—generally on a west or west-north-west course—and heavy local showers with some thunder have been experienced at several stations. During the earlier part of the week these unsettled conditions were confined to the lower part of the Gangetic plain, and the heaviest falls of rain were reported from the neighbourhood of Allahabad, Benares, &c.; but on the 28th moist winds extended well into the Punjab, and rain was reported from all stations, except those in the extreme south and west.

Temperature has continued high over the south and west of the Punjab and over Sind.

The Chart of the 23rd showed a fairly regular distribution of pressure over the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country, the isobaric lines running fairly uniformly from west to east across the country. This distribution was accompanied by a steady westerly monsoon on the West Coast, and by south-westerly winds on the East side of the Peninsula. In Northern India the distribution was very irregular. The lowest pressures were reported from the north-west of the Punjab, but over the whole of the Gangetic plain readings were nearly as low, and pressure very uniform. Small centres of depression were shown over Bengal and over Allahabad and Benares. Over the greater part of Northern India the rainfall had been light and scattered, and on the East Coast of the Peninsula, with the exception of Madras, no rain had fallen; but elsewhere rain was general, though, except at Mangalore and Mercara, on the whole light or moderate. Temperature had generally risen. On the 24th pressure had fallen fast over the Punjab, and moderately steep gradients existed over India. Notwithstanding this increase in the steepness of the gradient, nothing more than a moderate monsoon was blowing on either side of India. The general direction of the monsoon currents was the same as that reported on the previous day, but the winds over Northern India were less variable. A distinct but feeble cyclonic circulation existed around a small storm over Allahabad, and there were indications of a slight south-easterly current along the foot of the hills. There had been no rain of importance over Upper India, but elsewhere rain, though light, had been general. With this absence of rain, temperature had risen over Upper India, and high maxima were reported from the Punjab and Sind. On the following day, the 25th, a slight low pressure area had been developed over Bengal, but otherwise the distribution was the same as on the preceding day. Gradients were moderately steep over North-Western and Western India, while readings were very uniform over the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. The small depression noticed over Allahabad on the 24th had filled up. There was no change in the westerly wind across the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country, but

feeble cyclonic movements had been developed over Bengal, and the south-easterly current along the foot of the hills had increased somwhat. Strong south-westerly winds were blowing across Sind and Rajputana. Very heavy rain had fallen at Allahabad, and moderately heavy rain at Lucknow and Benares. There was no rain of importance in the Punjab and over the east of the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country, any rain which had fallen was light and scattered. Temperature had continued to rise in the Punjab and Rajputana. The Chart of the 26th showed that pressure had generally increased, and gradients between Southern and Northern India were much slighter than on the two previous days. Over Northern India the distribution remained irregular. Readings were lowest in the Indus Valley, but small shallow depressions were shown—one over Allahabad, the second between Berhampore and Purneah. The general wind directions were unaltered. Rain had fallen at the stations at the foot of the hills in the Punjab, but, in general, North-Western India remained without rain, while over the Central parts of the country and the east of the Peninsula any rain was light and scattered. Elsewhere rain was general and in places heavy. By the following morning the depression near Allahabad had increased somewhat, but otherwise there was very little change in the distribution. There was a slight indraught of wind towards the disturbance, and an irregular cyclonic circulation around it; but elsewhere the wind movements were the same as on the 26th. Rain had again fallen generally, except in North-Western India and in Madras. At some places—for example, Mussoorie and Sutna—the falls were large. The Chart of the 28th showed that there had occurred no important change in the distribution during the previous 24 hours. The slight depression near Allahabad still existed, while the lowest pressures were reported from Sind and Western Punjab. The winds were unchanged. More rain had fallen in the Punjab and Central Provinces than during the previous few days, but in parts of Bengal, the Punjab, the Konkan, Rajputana, and Madras the rainfall was slight and unimportant. Elsewhere it was general, and in some places heavy. Sutna and Rawalpindi received 5 inches. By the morning of the 29th the depression previously noticed near Allahabad had travelled westward to Jhansi, and the winds had consequently backed to south-westward over the Central parts of the country. Heavy rain had accompanied the progress of the depression westward, Agra, Jhansi, and Meerut reporting 2 inches. Rain had again been fairly general, except in Madras and the extreme west.

The rainfall return for the week shows an excess of rain in Burma, Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and the hill districts; very little departure from the average over the West Coast districts, and some deficiency in the Punjab, the Central parts of the country, and Madras. On the Burma Coasts, Tenasserim and Arakan, the fall last week averaged 2 inches a day, and in Deltaic Burma about 1 inch. In Central and Upper Burma the amount was smaller, but there were several instances of heavy local falls, one station in Shwegyin reporting 14 inches, and Kyaukpyu reporting 27 inches. Bengal and Assam had good steady rain without any abnormal falls. At Cherrapunji the week's fall was 19 inches. In Orissa the rainfall was very slight. Chota Nagpur and Behar had constant and rather heavy rain, the largest amounts being reported from the Monghyr, Patna, and Bhagalpur districts. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh report exceedingly good rainfall, with several large amounts. In the Punjab conditions are less satisfactory. In the south of that Province there was very little rain, and in the central districts not much more. In the Submontane, Hill, and North West districts there was more, but in the West again there was very little. Along the West Coast and in Mysore the rainfall was fairly continuous during the week, but was nowhere exceptionally heavy. In the Deccan the amounts were light, and in some districts no rain at all fell during the early part of the week. Khandeish, the Berars, and the greater part of the Central Provinces experienced similar weather to that in the Deccan; Guzerat, Central India, and Rajputana had but little rain, and Kathiawar and Sind practically none. In Madras slight scattered showers occurred, but, except in South Arcot, no important fall of rain was recorded.

The final column of the table shows that over the greater part of India the seasonal rainfall is still deficient, though in a large number of the divisions the defect is not very large. The chief regions of excess are Tenasserim, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Behar, the West Coast districts, the Berars, Central India, and the East Coast (Central). The largest deficiencies are in Orissa, the Punjab, Mysore (?), Guzerat, Rajputana, and Madras.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 30th July, 1888.			Rainfall data from 14th May to 30th July, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th May to 30th July.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah ...	Tenasserim ...	14·87	10·25	+4·62	113·81	74·97	+ 52
	Lower Burma ...	6·55	5·68	+0·87	42·05	48·10	— 13
	Central do. ...	5·11	4·39	+0·72	34·96	37·81	— 8
	Upper do. ...	4·22	?	?	22·28	?	?
	Arakan ...	23·43	12·60	+10·83	75·89	106·87	— 29
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	6·94	5·04	+1·90	30·64	43·42	— 29
	Assam (Surma) ...	6·75	5·10	+1·65	75·73	59·29	+ 28
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	4·70	3·09	+1·61	38·34	39·65	— 3
	Deltaic Bengal ...	4·29	3·34	+0·95	20·45	25·24	— 19
	Central do. ...	5·14	3·06	+2·08	21·86	24·32	— 10
	North do. ...	5·71	4·02	+1·69	46·83	50·85	— 8
	Orissa ...	1·50	2·89	—1·39	12·34	22·72	— 46
	Chota Nagpur ...	4·28	3·66	+0·62	19·20	22·64	— 15
	Behar (South) ...	5·43	3·68	+1·75	17·00	18·45	— 8
	Do. (North) ...	6·36	2·88	+3·48	24·01	21·62	+ 11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	5·28	3·24	+2·04	16·01	15·86	+ 1
	Oudh (South) ...	7·17	2·74	+4·43	18·85	14·81	+ 27
	Do. (North) ...	6·56	2·63	+3·93	20·32	17·61	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	6·49	2·98	+3·51	22·39	12·91	+ 73
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·25	2·71	—0·46	11·79	13·63	— 13
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	4·58	2·93	+1·65	20·84	17·54	+ 19
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0·42	1·01	—0·59	3·76	6·66	— 44
	Do. (Central) ...	0·72	1·78	—1·06	7·05	11·24	— 37
	Do. (Submontane) ...	1·34	2·49	—1·15	14·02	12·50	— 12
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	6·80	4·46	+2·34	22·22	17·74	+ 25
	Do. (North-West) ...	0·90	1·93	—1·03	3·64	8·79	— 59
	Do. (West) ...	0·12	0·67	—0·55	2·02	3·51	— 42
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	5·81	5·67	+0·14	86·61	73·92	+ 17
	Madras (South Central) ...	0·46	0·50	—0·04	11·97	7·12	+ 68
	Coorg ...	7·56	8·15	—0·59	66·47	72·86	— 9
	Mysore ...	0·91	0·84	+0·07	3·18	10·33	— 69
	Konkan ...	3·13	5·86	—2·73	73·19	60·61	+ 21
	Bombay, Deccan ...	1·05	2·03	—0·98	15·03	15·77	— 5
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	0·32	0·87	—0·55	8·83	11·25	— 22
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	0·68	1·63	—0·95	17·61	16·29	+ 8
	Central Provinces (West) ...	0·56	3·00	—2·44	18·40	20·26	— 9
	Ditto (Central) ...	1·56	4·34	—2·78	19·27	26·08	— 26
	Ditto (East) ...	2·48	2·95	—0·47	16·92	23·05	— 27
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	0·31	3·03	—2·72	9·69	19·98	— 52
	Kathiawar ...	0·07	1·32	—1·25	8·31	9·20	— 10
	Sind ...	? 0·01	0·33	?—0·32	? 0·30	1·50	?— 80
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	4·55	2·56	+1·99	14·15	13·10	+ 8
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·55	1·79	—0·24	6·91	10·56	— 35
	Rajputana (West) ...	?	?	?	? 0·94	?	?
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	0·11	1·15	—1·04	6·83	12·48	— 45
	Hyderabad (South) ...	0·29	1·04	—0·75	6·79	10·74	— 36
	Madras (Central) ...	0·18	0·84	—0·66	4·49	7·33	— 39
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·13	0·92	—0·79	8·78	7·70	+ 14
	Ditto (South) ...	1·04	0·55	+0·49	4·37	5·16	— 15
	Madras (South) ...	0·10	0·30	—0·20	2·00	3·06	— 35

SIMLA, *30th July, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th July, 1888.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, fair in Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, and poor elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in Madura, Salem, South Arcot, and Anantapur. Want of rain greatly felt in Madura and also in the other three districts and parts of Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam. Pasture very scanty in Madura and in parts of Trichinopoly, and insufficient in North Arcot, Salem, and Tinnevelly. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices generally rising where not stationary. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st August, 1888.*—River still low in Sind. Rain in parts of Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier and throughout the Presidency proper; but insufficient in parts of Guzerat, Kathiawar, the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta Country. Sowing of early crops progressing in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, and Baroda, but retarded in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Belgaum. Transplanting completed in Colaba and Ratnagiri, progressing in Nasik, Thana, and Baroda, but retarded in parts of Kaira and Surat. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Baroda.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st July, 1888.*—Rainfall general and rather heavy in greater part of the Province. Cultivation of late rice proceeding well, but in Orissa and parts of the Rajshahye Division more rain wanted. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane generally promising. In Behar prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. Early rice and jute are being reaped in East and North Bengal. Indigo manufacture progressing. Considerable distress in parts of the Khurdah subdivision of Puri, and gratuitous relief and relief works on a small scale sanctioned.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st August, 1888.*—Abundant and general rain fell during the week. Agricultural prospects are favourable, but a break is needed for the completion of *kharif* sowings. Markets are well supplied, but prices still have an upward tendency in some districts. The condition of cattle is satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st August, 1888.*—Fair rain has fallen generally, except in the frontier and south-west districts. A rise in prices is reported from two districts; in others they are stationary. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops are in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar and Shahpur. Prospects of standing crops reported good. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle generally in good condition. Fodder generally sufficient, but scarce in three districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st August, 1888.*—Weather cloudy, with light rain. More rain wanted in the rice districts in the south and east of the Provinces, but prospects are generally favourable. Sowing and weeding continue. Cattle in fair condition. Fodder sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th July, 1888.*—Ploughing and sowing continue. In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient, except in Thayetmyo and North Tharrawaddy. In Upper Burma the rainfall was ample in Bhamo, Myadaung, Myingyan, Lower Chindwin, and Pyinmana, but Yamethin and Mandalay got only about an inch of rain each; elsewhere the rainfall was small. The price of paddy has fallen in Prome, Henzada, Moulmein, and Pagan districts, and has risen in Tavoy; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st August, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Early rice still being reaped and cold weather rice transplanted. Prospects of crops in general good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st August, 1888.*—Rainfall good in Civil and Military Station, Shimoga and Kadur, and fair in other districts. Standing crops withering still in parts, and rain much needed in Mysore district. Sowing operations in progress in parts. Outturn of crops on the whole fair.

Good rain in Coorg during the week. Transplanting of paddy in progress.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st August, 1888.*—Weather cloudy. Good rain in Berar. Weeding of cotton plants in progress. Sowing of *jowari* nearly completed. Agricultural stock good. Fodder still insufficient in Amraoti district. Prices of foodgrains almost stationary.

Slight rain fell at Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st August, 1888.*—No changes since last report, except improvement in agricultural stock, and pasturage in Western Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices fallen slightly in Jhabua, and risen in Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st August, 1888.*—Rainfall partial and light. Agricultural operations progressing. Standing crops good generally. Agricultural stock fair. Fodder scarce in many places. Prices rising generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th July, 1888.*—Good rain fell during the week. Prospects improved.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIV. OF 1888-89.

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 9th July, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th July, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th July, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th July, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
			Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
21st July, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,80,759	519	1,514	6,67,408	441	1,34,22,053	631	1,26,00,334	594	...	8,22,619
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	2,20,031	130	1,664	3,10,000	1 0	51,50,433	217	55,02,247	230	3,42,814	...
21st ditto	Sindia	75	6,980	93	75	7,252	97	1,23,670	117	1,13,540	108	...	10,130
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,570	150	57	6,377	111	1,30,179	103	1,22,271	153	...	7,908
14th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	12,732	68	186	16,144	87	5,25,314	107	5,30,776	204	5,462	...
21st ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	734	61	12	708	59	15,541	93	16,547	00	1,003	...
14th ditto	Mysore	140	9,280	66	140	10,332	74	1,40,032	70	1,45,521	74	5,489	...
14th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	675	57,991	86	850	78,483	02	9,01,244	00	11,54,347	07	2,53,003	...
7th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,026	48	136	12,083	89	50,401	84	2,46,609	230	1,96,205	...
14th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,400	53	...	...	08,447	50	08,447	...
14th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,395	39	36	1,106	31	28,325	56	23,702	47	...	4,623
14th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	2,627	31	105	3,968	38	60,734	54	76,160	52	15,426	...
	TOTAL	4,491	11,18,995	249	4,858	11,24,180	231	2,05,57,135	323	2,05,94,704	303	42,500	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
21st July, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	3,39,751	162	2,411	4,26,330	177	60,60,002	203	68,77,542	204	8,08,450	...
14th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,894	309	45	12,411	276	2,29,165	350	2,11,181	335	...	17,984
14th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,584	93	125	10,853	87	1,90,819	109	1,70,579	97	...	20,240
14th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,21,631	189	672	1,31,547	196	20,03,406	222	20,38,198	216	34,792	...
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,910	71	27	1,475	54	25,751	68	26,501	69	750	...
14th ditto	Tirhoot	249	29,237	117	259	27,560	107	4,00,023	141	5,66,797	140	13,874	...
14th ditto	Burma	333	47,986	144	372	43,079	123	82,10,038	183	8,71,151	166	9,213	...
14th ditto	Jorhát	26	980	38	25	1,240	49	13,173	32	14,809	37	1,693	...
30th June, 1888	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	...	(*g*) 500	7	(*h*) 1,140	12	544	...
	TOTAL	3,544	5,66,973	160	3,956	6,59,531	167	98,86,803	195	1,07,17,055	194	8,31,092	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th July, 1888	Madras	831	1,60,475	193	842	1,56,630	186	23,51,504	198	22,79,265	193	...	72,329
14th ditto	South Indian	654	1,08,371	166	654	1,05,176	161	14,70,221	158	15,48,363	109	72,142	...
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,99,511	334	1,497	4,84,025	324	1,43,78,407	670	1,41,31,021	672	...	2,47,386
14th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,45,610	316	461	1,57,000	341	45,20,706	686	39,83,072	617	...	5,37,634
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	88,144	128	693	98,683	142	20,65,990	215	21,32,011	220	66,021	...
	TOTAL	4,129	10,02,111	237	4,147	10,01,514	242	2,47,02,918	420	2,40,73,732	415	...	7,19,186
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,164	26,88,079	221	12,961	27,85,231	215	5,52,36,916	319	5,53,91,391	305	1,54,475	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,40,958	146	2,54,06,064	140	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,99,86,958	173	2,99,85,327	165	...	1,631
	Assisted Companies.												
14th July, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	22,422	60	376	33,750	90	7,06,729	132	8,04,560	153	97,831	...
21st ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,049	275	22	4,018	221	84,848	272	89,225	286	4,377	...
14th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,875	88	67	7,169	107	1,02,740	110	1,03,050	111	1,210	...
7th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,067	115	78	8,761	112	1,22,501	110	1,17,860	108	...	4,701
	TOTAL	543	43,313	80	543	54,698	101	10,16,878	131	11,15,595	147	98,717	...
	Native States.												
14th July, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	21,529	104	277	22,467	81	4,60,060	155	4,24,754	110	...	35,306
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,960	33	59	1,620	28	53,208	63	45,669	55	...	7,539
21st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	585	28	21	700	33	11,167	37	15,427	52	4,260	...
14th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	12,892	67	193	13,103	68	3,76,288	136	3,28,475	122	...	47,813
14th ditto	Morvi	68	2,023	30	68	2,245	33	53,403	50	62,107	65	8,704	...
14th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,348	43	124	8,200	66	1,06,413	60	1,13,450	65	7,037	...
	TOTAL	673	44,337	66	742	48,335	65	10,60,539	111	9,89,882	95	...	70,657

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*f*) Return not received.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd July, 1887.
(*h*) Ditto 1st April to 30th June, 1888.

SIMLA, *2nd August*, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	29 5	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	9 6	10 5
Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	23 13	23 13	22 13	22 13	22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godávari	11 11	11 11	...	...	16 13	16 13	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 14	22 14	22 14	27 5	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	11 6
Kistna	9 11	9 14	...	...	15 10	13 11	16 8	14 14	21 5	22 2	...	...	26 13	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	21 13	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	11 13	14 0	...	...	13 3	13 10	14 14	15 6	29 3	27 11	31 14	...	34 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	16 3	16 3	31 6	31 14	25 6	27 5	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 14	11 14
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 8	14 0	36 2	36 2	24 6	23 8	38 13	38 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 10	13 10	27 6	28 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 5	11 5
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	14 5	15 0	16 10	16 10	...	...	21 2	...	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	97 3	11 10	12 6
North Arcot	9 11	9 11	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 11	11 11
South Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	23 2	24 10	23 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	23 3	24 11	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	11 0	12 0
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 14	...	...	13 5	13 2	13 13	13 6	22 6	...	21 10	21 10	23 10	24 ‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	12 10
Madura	9 3	8 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 6	14 6	25 14	25 14	23 8	23 8	26 3	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	131 3	13 2	12 14
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	15 11	14 13
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 10	20 14	23 2	22 5	27 14	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 10	10 6	11 3	11 10	20 0	20 0	15 6	15 6	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	9 3
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 10	14 11	28 3	28 3	23 0	23 0	32 8	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
South Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	11 11	11 11
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	10 3	10 0	21 13	18 6	7 2	7 2	11 7	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 9	13 1	17 13	17 13	15 13	17 14	15 12	15 12	18 5	19 12	8 3	8 11	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Daskrohi	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	16 8	...	...	11 0	11 8	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 14	13 14	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 5	12 5	14 8	16 0	12 9	12 9	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	14 8	14 8	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Surat	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	15 7½	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	17 3	14 4	14 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Násik	16 10	15 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 13	17 3	19 10	19 9	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	14 10	13 14	106 8	106 8	12 11	12 0
Ahmednagar	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	19 11	21 5	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	19 11	15 10	...	...	15 4	15 10	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Poona (City)	12 10	11 8	17 4	17 4	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	16 5	16 5	14 15	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	17 4	...	...	12 6	12 6	60 13	60 13	11 2	11 2
Sholápur	14 8	14 8	18 2	18 2	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	20 15	20 15	20 3	21 12	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...	...	17 12	17 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Bijápur	16 2	16 2	13 2	13 2	7 15	7 15	11 7	11 7	20 9	20 9	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	19 9	20 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 11
Satara	10 1	11 3	13 0	15 1	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	14 10	15 10	12 15	12 15	16 5	18 11	18 3	19 6	18 13	18 3	19 2	19 2	11 0	11 5	116 8	116 8	11 10	12 6
Belgaum	15 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	61 0	58 0	10 8	10 8
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 12	12 11	15 10	15 2	12 14	12 14	16 7	15 7	...	...	14 0	14 11	...	...	10 4	10 3	135 0	120 0	10 6	10 6
Karwar	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	10 10
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 4	9 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	11 7	12 4	17 6	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 6	16 0	10 0	10 5	160 0	160 0	11 7	12 3
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	8 9	13 11	13 11	6 15	6 15	8 0	8 0	12 9	13 11	11 3½	11 3½	13 11	13 2½	...	...	13 2½	13 2½	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	11 3½	11 3½
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	14 0	18 8	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 7½	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Rájkot Station	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	13 4	13 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	40 0
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 0*	11 0*
Karáchi	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	20 8	20 8	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 0	12 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	20 8	20 8	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Shikárpur	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0	9 4	9 8	11 8	12 0	20 8	20 8	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Sukkur	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	14 8	14 10	§	§	15 0	16 11	20 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 9	§	§	23 0	22 14	120 0	120 0	10 14a	10 8
Bankoora	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 4	18 0	18 0	18 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	10 0b	10 0
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	22 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0c	10 0
Midnapore	13 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	16 0	18 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 4	120 0	120 0	10 8d	10 8
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0e	9 0
Howrah	‡	‡	...	...	13 8	13 4	19 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	13 6	13 8	19 10	21 3	11 9	11 13	16 14	16 13	20 6	20 13	15 14	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 5	19 10	20 6	19 4	20 9	18 9	18 0	95 0	95 0	10 10	10 10
24-Fergunnahs	14 0	14 4	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	22 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	100 0	110 0	10 8e1	10 8
Nuddea	15 14	15 14	24 12	26 10½	14 8	14 8	17 10	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9	26 10½	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 13f	9 13
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	20 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	10 0g	10 0
Jessore	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 12	...	...	23 0	22 12	100 0	100 0	10 8h	10 11
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8i	10 8
Dinagepore	14 2	14 2	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 0j	10 0
Rajshahye	18 0	17 4	45 0	45 0	15 12	16 2	19 8	19 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0k	9 0
Rungpore	17 12	17 12	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 12	...	...	10 8	10 10	120 0	120 0	10 0l	10 0
Bogra	17 4	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 12	24 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 12
Pubna	18 12	19 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	22 8	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	25 0	24 6	200 0	200 0	10 0m	10 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0n	8 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	9 8o	9 8
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	16 0	18 0	30 0	32 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	8 8p	8 8
Furreedpore	22 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	19 9	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	120 0	120 0	10 10q	10 10
Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	16 4	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 8r	8 8
Chittagong	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	9 0s	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0t	8 0

* In common use. † Not procurable. ‡ Not available. § No sale.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Culna 10-8 sers, Cutwa 10-2 sers, and Raneegunge 11 sers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
c At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 sers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9-8 sers, Tumlook 8 sers, and Ghattal 11 sers.
e In sub divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 11 sers and Jehanabad 10-8 sers.
e1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Baraset and Bassirhat 9 sers; Barrackpore 9-2 sers, and Dum-Dum 10 sers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kooshtea, Chooadanga and Ranaghat 10 sers, and Meherpore 10-8 sers.
g In Bagirhat sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenidah and Magura 9 sers, Narail 7½ sers, and Bongong 10 sers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh and Jungipore 10 sers and Kandi 10-8 sers.
j In Thakurgaon sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nattore 9-12 sers and Nowgong 9-9 sers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nilphamari 10 sers, Kurigram 9 sers, and Gaibanda 7-8 sers.
m In Serajgunge sub-division retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
n At Silliguri retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
o At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Manickgunge 9 sers, Munshigunge 8-14 sers, and Naraingunge 10 sers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Patuakhali 8 sers, Perozepore 9 sers, and Bhola 10-8 sers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoregunge, Jamalpore and Sherepore 8 sers, Attea 10 sers, and Netrokona 9 sers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
t At Panchgachia in the Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*																										
Eastern Districts—*continued.*																										
Tipperah	12 8	12 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	14 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Behar.																										
Patna	19 8	19 0	24 0	25 0	11 8	11 8	19 3	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	...	26 0	24 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gya	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	9 8
Shahabad	17 0	16 12	22 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	...	...	16 4	15 8	140 0	140 0	10 0*u*	10 0
Durbhunga	15 0	17 0	20 0	28 10	14 0	13 0	19 0	18 10	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 12	...	...	22 0	25 0	25 0	26 6	25 0	26 6	160 0	160 0	10 0*v*	10 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*w*	10 0
Sarun	17 0	17 0	22 12	22 4	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 12	22 12	22 8	21 8	25 4	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	7 0	7 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	8 0*x*	8 0
Monghyr	17 14	17 13	22 2	24 2	13 14	12 1	15 12	13 9	...	14 2	...	16 12	...	21 0	16 12	10 8	25 4	25 11	13 14	12 9	25 8	26 4	126 0	126 0	10 0*y*	10 0
Bhágalpur	17 10	17 10	22 11	25 4	13 14	13 14	17 10	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	22 11	...	25 4	22 11	24 0	157 12	151 8	10 1	10 1
Purneah	18 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*z*	8 8
Maldah	17 0	17 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Orissa.																										
Cuttack	10 8	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 11	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	...	...	15 12	13 2	80 0	80 0	8 0	9 0
Pooree	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	13 2	14 7	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 8
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 6	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	9 8*a1*	9 8
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
Hazáribágh	13 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	*	*	*	*	25 0	22 0	*	*	17 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Lobardugga	12 8	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	8 3*a2*	8 3
Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8
Manbhoom	12 5	13 5	...	...	13 0	13 8	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	240 0	8 0*a3*	9 2
ASSAM.																										
Sylhet	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 4	...	...	11 10	11 8	108 0	108 0	10 0	9 8
Cachar	9 0	10 0	...	...	11 8	13 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 12	10 8	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 4
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Gáro Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Kámrúp	16 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 12	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	9 0	8 8
Nowgong	8 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	7 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	9 7	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 8	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.																										
Dehra Dún	15 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Saháranpur	16 2	16 10½	21 8	22 9	7 8½	8 9½	10 12	10 12	16 2	17 3	10 2	12 14½	21 8	26 13	21 8	26 13	21 8	21 8	21 8	23 10½	18 4½	21 8	129 0	129 0	10 12	10 3½
Muzaffarnagar	17 14	18 1	27 8	27 8	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	17 10	16 8	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	23 2	23 2	17 10	19 12	14 5	14 4	132 0	132 0	11 0	10 3
Meerut	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 8	6 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	15 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 4	23 8	17 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	17 8	18 6	24 12	25 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	16 4	16 12	23 4	24 12	5 8	5 4	11 0	10 8	14 4	16 4	15 8	16 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	24 8	25 8	24 0	26 8	28 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Kumaun	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwál	16 4	16 4	19 0	19 0	7 12	7 12	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 8
Bijnor	16 5	16 5	23 14	23 14	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	15 3	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 0	...	...	22 8	...	135 0	120 0	10 11	10 4
Moradabad	17 4	17 0	25 8	24 8	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	16 8	15 4	16 8	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 8	25 0	25 0	24 6	25 0	165 0	11 12	11 12
Budaun	16 6	16 8	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	12 0	...	25 0	24 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Bareilly	15 0	14 11	20 0	20 10	6 4	6 4	11 9	11 9	12 8	11 14	12 8	15 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	19 6	19 6	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	137 8	127 8	10 15	10 10
Sháhjahánpur	17 8	18 8	24 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	24 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8	17 8	27 8	27 8	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 14	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	20 0	18 12	18 12	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Muttra	16 0	16 0	21 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 8	20 0	24 0	24 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Agra	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	4 0	4 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 8	22 0	21 8	22 0	16 0	16 0	110 0	120 0	12 0	11 12
Farukhabad	15 12	16 0	20 4	21 0	7 4	7 0	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	...	...	26 0	24 0	160 0	140 0	11 9	10 10
Mainpuri	16 8	16 14	20 0	20 15	4 12	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	...	...	25 4	26 12	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0
Etáwah	16 4	17 0	19 12	20 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	17 8	15 8	16 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 8	22 12	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	10 8
Etah	16 12	16 14	21 0	21 2	8 8	8 8	12 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	17 4	17 6	160 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jhánsi	16 8	16 11	24 0	24 0	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3½	20 4	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Lalitpur	15 4	16 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 8	18 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 8
Cawnpore	17 0	17 8	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	†	13 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	21 8	22 4	†	24 0	24 8	25 0	140 0	150 0	12 0	12 8
Fatehpur	15 4	15 12	19 4	19 12	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	23 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bánda	17 12	17 8	20 4	20 4	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	14 0	15 4	20 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 12	21 4	...	20 0	16 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	19 8	18 6	23 0	21 14	8 0	8 0	12 10	12 10	16 2	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 1	...	...	23 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 12
Jaunpur	15 0	15 0	19 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	...	...	23 12	22 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Gorakhpur	16 3	17 1½	23 13	25 3	10 5½	10 6½	14 6½	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9½	18 0	22 8	24 13	...	23 6½	25 3	26 1½	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 9½
Basti	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 4	...	...	26 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Azamgarh	16 4	16 4	20 10	20 10	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	...	...	18 8	18 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Mirzapur	15 0	16 0	20 9	21 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	16 4	17 1	19 4	20 14	10 5	10 5	16 4	16 4	13 0	11 15	12 7	...	11 15	11 15	19 12	21 11	16 13	16 13	20 14	21 11	23 13	23 13	120 0	110 0	10 6½	9 6½
Ghazipur	16 12	18 0	21 14	21 14	7 12	7 12	16 12	16 1	14 2	12 14	14 13	15 7	23 3	25 12	12 14	12 14	23 13	23 13	...	...	23 13	23 3	128 12	154 8	10 5	10 0
Ballia	16 12	16 12	24 12	24 12	10 4	10 4	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 0	...	...	23 2	24 8	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 0
Pilibhít	14 8	15 0	25 8	19 0	10 0	11 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 0	20 0	...	22 8	23 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
OUDH.																										
Sultánpur	18 0	19 0	24 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Partabgarh	17 0	16 15	21 2	21 4	12 5	13 0	13 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 14	...	...	16 5	18 0	200 0	170 0	10 0	9 12
Fyzabad	16 0	16 9	22 8	23 9½	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 8	24 1½	...	...	24 0	24 12	100 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	17 12	17 14	26 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	19 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	36 0	10 0	18 0	22 8	23 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	16 4	16 12½	21 4	22 11	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 2	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 8	20 12½	20 0	20 0	24 4	25 2	110 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Bara Banki	16 8	16 8	21 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 3	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	21 8	22 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bahraich	17 0	18 0	28 0	29 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	28 8	29 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Rae Bareli	16 0	16 8	20 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	23 8	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	170 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	18 6	18 8	25 4	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	28 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	18 8	18 8	25 0	25 8	13 12	13 12	14 4	14 12	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	22 8	24 0	16 8	16 0	24 8	24 10	20 8	21 0	29 8	29 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 0
Unao	17 0	16 8	23 8	21 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	18 8	18 8	24 12	25 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	...	...	29 8	30 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0

* Not procurable.

† No sales in market.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar 10 sers, Bhabuah 9 sers, and Sasseram 9-8 sers.

v In Tajpore and Madhubani sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

w At Hajipore and Sitamarhi retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

x At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 9-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.

z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishengunge 9 sers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 9-8 sers.

a1 At Bhudruck retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

a2 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 7·85 sers per rupee.

a3 At Govindpore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissar	16 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Gurgaon	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	70 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	28 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Umballa	19 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Simla	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	14 0
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	13 0	12 8
Ludhiána	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 8
Ferozepur	18 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	15 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	17 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Lahore	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0
Siálkot	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	19 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	...	12 0	150 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	95 0	13 4	13 8
Hazára	14 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	112 0	112 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	13 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	55 0	55 0
Bannu	15 0	17 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	38 0	38 0
D. G. Khán	18 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	25 0	25 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Saugor	16 12	17 6	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	22 10	...	...	13 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 6
Damoh	19 3	21 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12
Jubbulpore	16 12	17 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	11 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Mandla	24 8	24 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	32 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	250 0	256 0	9 0	8 0
Seoni	20 6	20 6	...	...	9 12	10 11	13 9	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12
Narsinghpur	15 12	16 14	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	25 5	...	...	13 11	14 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 15	...	...	12 0	12 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Asirgarh Cantonment	15 8	14 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 5	15 12	16 5	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Betul	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwárá	19 0	21 0	...	...	8 14	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 9	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	7 2
Wardha	17 2	18 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 2	13 5	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Nágpur	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 7	8 12	12 8	12 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	109 0	100 0	9 13	9 13
Chánda	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 8	20 0	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 9	...	...	10 0	10 0	615 0	615 0	10 0	10 0
Bhandára	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	8 12	9 2
Bálághát	21 0	21 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Bilaspur	22 7	23 11	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	22 5	...	...	16 7	16 8	64 0	64 0	6 4	6 7
Sambalpur	20 2	20 9	...	...	13 2	11 6	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	6 9
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	26 0	25 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	12 1	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	225 0	225 0	60 0	60 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 6	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	22 13
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	19 8	*	...	...	250 0	250 0	19 7	19 7
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 0	12 15	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	20 8	20 8	...	...	154 4	154 4	21 0	20 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Prome	8 2	9 2	...	...	9 9	11 3	12 7	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	9 9	9 9	9 5	9 5	139 11	139 11	18 10	14 0
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 13	14 13	14 2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	11 5	19 8	...	...	...	216 0	236 9	16 4	18 7
Henzada	...	...	..	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 10	12 9	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 11	150 0	22 4	22 4
Thayetmyo	8 6	7 14	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	12 12	...	...	...	...	326 11	245 0	14 9	11 3
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 5
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	14 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	7 15	9 9	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	11 7	9 6	...	...	9 6	9 3	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	20 0	17 0
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad, Bolaram, Chadarghát	No return received.																									
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	14 12	14 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 13	17 2	17 7	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	†	†	10 0	9 14
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	16 0			10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 4	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 4	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0			9 4	9 0
Buldána	18 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0			9 0	9 0
Wún	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			9 0	9 0
Básim	17 2	17 2	...	...	7 10	7 8	10 4	10 4	18 8	18 8	24 0	24 0	...	..	...	...	19 1	19 0	...	...	13 3	13 10			10 3	10 3
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	No return received.																									
COORG.																										
	9 8	9 8	8 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	34 8	34 0	...	...	20 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 0

* None in market.

† Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load and cart-load.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1888 —*concluded.*

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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 THÛR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
RAJPUTANA.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Jeypore	15 12	15 8	22 8	21 8	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 12	16 8	17 8	12 4	13 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	15-0 to 21 4	17-0 to 21 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kishengurh	14 0	13 8	18 12	19 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 12	15 12	13 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 12	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Kerowlee	16 7	16 4	23 2	22 8	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	17 8	20 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	10 0	12 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	26 4	28 12	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Ulwur	18 1	18 0	23 0	23 13	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 7	21 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	25 5	25 13	17 3	17 8	26 11	29 9	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 4
Bhurtpore (City)	15 12	16 2	23 12	23 14	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	15 8	23 14	15 10	15 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 6	24 2	17 0	17 8	23 0	23 4	220 0	260 0	11 8	11 12
Ajmere	13 0	13 0	17 8	18 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Deoli Cantonment	15 10	16 12	21 5	22 5	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	16 10	17 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	20 10½	22 4	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	11 6	11 8
Erinpura	13 4	13 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 10	18 10	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 13	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sirohee	12 0	12 8	18 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 4	14 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	15 8	10 0	12 0	120 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Abu	11 12	11 6	16 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 4	15 6	15 4	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Anádra	11 12	12 4	18 0	18 0	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	17 8	17 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Bálmere	9 12	10 8	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 2	7 2	...	...	15 7	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	11 0	11 0
Jeysulmere	10 6	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 6	9 10	10 10	12 0	12 12	9 12	11 10	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 14½	16 6½	17 9½	8 15½	9 6	9 6	9 12½	12 8	12 8	11 11½	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 8	13 4½	15 10	16 6½	15 3½	16 6½	10 2½	10 8½	200 0	200 0	10 2½	10 2½
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 2	18 12	18 12	18 12	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 12	...	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	22 10	19 1½	19 5	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0
Partábgarh (,,)	15 0	15 4	17 8	18 12	8 12	8 12	11 4	10 0	13 2	13 2	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	15 6	16 4	15 10	20 0	...	...	15 3	16 7
Marwar (Jodhpore)	12 3	12 5½	16 4	16 9	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 10	15 0	14 6	14 11	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 8
Bickaneer	10 8	10 10½	...	...	3 2	2 14½	6 12	6 12	...	...	10 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 4
Boondee	16 0	16 0	21 8	22 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Kotah	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Tonk	14 4	14 4	21 12	22 8	9 8	9 4	10 8	10 8	18 3	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 4
Jhallawar	13 2	13 6	14 7	14 15½	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	14 11½	15 4	10 5½	10 5½	...	...	...	...	14 15	15 4	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Shahpoora	13 4	15 8	19 0	19 4	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 12	16 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 12
Dholpur	15 6	16 6	22 13	24 12	10 2	11 4	11 4	11 6	17 13	16 7	13 12	13 11	...	...	16 14	16 14	22 10	20 0	...	...	25 13	29 0	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 4	14 4	18 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 4½	16 2½	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 14	20 6½	15 8½	16 10½	12 10	12 12	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	13 12	13 12	17 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	..	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Gwalior	12 0	12 9	17 0	17 3	7 12	7 4	9 1	9 1	12 15	13 10	11 12	12 4	...	...	9 1	9 1	16 13	17 3	13 10	13 10	19 0	19 15	135 15	135 15	10 0	9 10
Goona	16 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	8 12	9 8	9 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	9 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	10 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 0	21 0	26 8	27 12	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	25 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	12 8	12 14	18 0	18 9	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 3	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 10	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	11 12
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	12 8	10 14	13 10	14 4	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 2	17 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	64 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Six pies per bundle.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JUNE 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th and 28th July 1888.)

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																										AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
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.		Able-bodied agricultural labourer.	Syce or horse-keeper.	Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.			
1st half of June 1888.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*
N.-W. PROVINCES.																													
Garhwál	16 12	17 0	19 0	19 0	7 12	8 8	10 14	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...
2nd half of June 1888.																													
BOMBAY.																													
Daskrohi	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	10 0 0	25 0 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	9 0 0	14-0 to 20-0
HYDERABAD.																													
Secunderabad	12 7	12 7	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 14	19 7	20 1	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 3	13 8	...	...	12 3	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 10	8 10	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0
Bolárum	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 4	9 10	23 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	116 0	9 0	9 0	*Nil*	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	9-10 to 19-14
Chadarghát	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 8	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 4	14 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
RAJPUTANA.																													
Nusseerabad Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
CENTRAL INDIA.																													
Indore	13 12	13 8	17 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	*	17 0	17 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Gwalior	12 9	12 15	17 3	17 14	7 4	7 4	9 1	9 1	13 10	13 14	12 4	12 3	...	...	9 1	9 1	17 3	17 8	13 10	13 14	19 15	20 7	135 15	135 15	9 10	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 to 15-0
Goona	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	...	*	...	...	...	*	21 0	20 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	12-0 to 15-0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	21 4	27 12	28 0	8 0	8 0	15 4	15 8	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	25 0	25 12	...	*	24 8	24 8	160 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	4 8 0	12 5 0

* Not sold.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEAR AND YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1888.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the half-years ending 31st March, 1888 and 1887.

	Demands.		Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1888.	1887.	888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	18	19	20	21	22
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					₹	₹		
Tollage.																					
Private boats	733	5,113	5,501	345	7,684	8,867	Grains	174,281	93,453	267,734	124,771	46,522	171,293								
Government boats	...	543	543	...	672	672	Cotton	...	29,417	29,417	...	44,058	44,058								
Rafts	...	341	341	...	221	221	Oilseeds	414	6,458	6,872	2,193	990	3,183								
							Salt	1,883	2,799	4,682	3,290	7,918	11,208								
Carrying operations.							Metals	1,912	8,220	10,132	4,546	12,283	16,829								
Boating (Government)	...	845	845	...	1,422	1,422	Building materials	137,289	308,494	445,783	508,467	136,683	645,150								
Fines and sundries	...	25	25	...	39	39	Miscellaneous goods	40,564	56,932	97,496	97,825	83,328	181,153								
Ground rent	...	564	564	...	473	473	Firewood	16,878	151,492	168,370	6,196	138,290	144,486								
Refunds	...	—482	—482	...	...	...	Bamboos	946	75,156	76,102	1,040	41,376	42,416								
							Timber	1,175	47,637	48,812	866	46,082	46,948								
Total	733	6,949	7,337	345	10,511	11,694	Miscellaneous timber	1,069	6,524	7,593	31	8,046	8,077								
Upper Ganges Canal	379	3,960	4,161	178	5,270	5,832															
Lower Ganges Canal	354	2,989	3,176	167	5,241	5,812															
Total	733	6,949	7,337	345	10,511	11,694	Total	376,411	786,582	1,162,993	749,225	565,576	1,314,801	42,723	48,297	2,974,020	3,859,963	15,88,741	19,35,098	565	847

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th June, 1888.

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

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the years ending 31st March, 1888 and 1887.

	Demands.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1887-88.			1886-87.			Tonnage.		Ton Millage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					₹	₹		
Tollage.																					
Private boats	15	9,745	9,417	23	13,124	13,667	Grains	207,989	140,929	348,918	141,928	96,806	238,734								
Government boats	...	1,081	1,081	...	1,171	1,171	Cotton	..	39,501	39,501	...	64,672	64,672								
Rafts	...	1,519	1,519	...	2,108	2,108	Oilseeds	1,040	19,951	20,991	3,739	24,365	28,104								
							Salt	4,731	5,562	10,293	5,396	13,972	19,368								
Carrying operations.							Metals	5,546	36,060	41,606	10,914	22,350	33,264								
Boating (Government)	...	1,519	1,519	...	1,530	1,530	Building materials	590,408	638,022	1,228,430	669,091	626,332	1,295,423								
Fines and Sundries	...	44	44	...	52	52	Miscellaneous goods	61,408	101,118	162,526	120,187	132,283	252,470								
Ground rent	...	1,602	1,602	...	1,293	1,293	Firewood	18,258	313,050	331,308	19,770	277,391	297,161								
Refunds	...	—482	—482	...	...	...	Bamboos	1,381	232,678	238,059	1,199	246,109	247,308								
							Timber	3,198	201,549	204,747	3,258	196,551	199,809								
Total	15	15,028	14,700	343	19,278	19,821	Miscellaneous timber	3,936	25,579	29,515	428	19,545	19,973								
Upper Ganges Canal	8	9,185	9,011	182	10,896	11,177															
Lower Ganges Canal	7	5,843	5,689	161	8,382	8,644															
Total	15	15,028	14,700	343	19,278	19,821	Total	897,895	1,753,999	2,651,894	975,910	1,720,376	2,696,286	97,418	99,045	5,384,067	6,230,189	26,45,186	32,42,520	700	2,823

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ALLAHABAD,
The 18th June, 1888.

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

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the half-years ending 31st March, 1888 and 1887.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					₹	₹		
Tollage.																					
Private Boats	...	2,938	2,938	...	1,936	1,936	Grains	400	268,094	268,494	6,565	72,831	79,396								
Government Boats	...	554	554	...	308	308	Cotton	...	590	590	...	6,474	6,474								
Rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oilseeds	...	470	470	700	1,226	1,926								
							Salt	265	...	265	90	...	90								
							Metals	8	400	408	3,291	291	3,582								
Carrying Operations.							Building Materials	92,253	45,400	137,653	203,128	14,080	217,208	18,383	15,106	1,415,247	886,693	6,43,272	3,03,116	352	214
Boating (Government)	...	3,451	3,451	...	3,632	3,632	Miscellaneous Goods	8,712	8,717	17,429	5,188	4,997	10,185								
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	63,635	5,747	69,382	57,442	27,081	84,523								
Ground rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
							Timber	...	4,910	4,910	...	5,900	5,900								
							Miscellaneous Timber	600	250	850	18	1,950	1,968								
Total	...	6,943	6,943	...	5,876	5,876	Total	165,873	334,578	500,451	276,422	134,830	411,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Allahabad,
The 18th June, 1888.

H. W. Conduitt,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the years ending 31st March, 1888 and 1887.

	Demands.		Collected during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	1887-88.			1886-87.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demand.	Collection.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					₹	₹		
Tollage.																					
Private boats	...	4,173	4,173	...	3,963	2,963	Grains	8,825	309,157	317,982	6,765	202,561	209,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government boats	...	703	703	...	658	658	Cotton	...	1,882	1,882	...	6,642	6,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rafts	...	...	...	...	1,155	1,155	Oilseeds	200	799	999	700	2,408	3,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Salt	265	51	316	90	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Metals	608	416	1,024	15,541	291	15,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrying Operation.							Building materials	191,938	66,275	258,213	454,179	59,880	514,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Miscellaneous goods	10,917	10,607	21,524	6,738	20,822	27,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boating (Government)	...	5,659	5,659	...	5,957	6,957	Firewood	132,090	17,707	149,797	80,120	40,176	120,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Bamboos	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines and sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timber	...	9,480	9,480	...	7,650	7,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous timber	600	1,310	1,910	18	35,425	35,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	10,535	10,535	...	11,733	11,733	Total	345,443	417,734	763,177	564,151	375,855	940,006	28,034	34,528	1,983,731	1,918,296	836,497	716,305	455	495

Allahabad,
The 18th June, 1888.

H. W. Conduitt,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, August 6th, 1888.

The relatively quiet conditions which prevailed over India last week have continued uninterruptedly during the week under review. The monsoon on the West Coast has blown steadily, but with not more than moderate force; and the rain which has accompanied it, though fairly continuous, has in general been light or moderate in amount. On the Bombay and Malabar Coasts the wind has been usually westerly, and with this direction has travelled right across the Peninsula; while on the Sind and Cutch Coasts the wind has been south-westerly, and has penetrated inland into Rajputana, &c.

In the Bay and Northern India conditions have been much less settled than in Western India. Several small shallow depressions have been formed over Bengal, and have passed over the south side of the Gangetic plain along a west-north-west course. The depressions have occasioned the usual cyclonic circulations in their neighbourhood, and heavy showers of rain have accompanied their passage across the country.

In the Punjab showers have alternated with bright, hot weather, and the rainfall has been slighter and the temperature higher than the normal.

On the 30th the barometer was rising generally. The distribution was fairly regular and normal in Southern, Western, and North-Western India, but over the Gangetic plain conditions were unsettled, and small shallow depressions were shown—one near Berhampore, and one near Jhansi. The main low pressure area lay, as is normally the case, over the Indus Valley, and the high pressure area over Malabar, &c. A steady westerly monsoon was blowing across the West Coast and the Central parts of the country, and a south-westerly wind in Sind and Kathiawar. In Northern India the winds were very irregular in direction and feeble in force. The rainfall was fairly general, though in the Peninsula the amounts were small and scattered, and in parts of Orissa, Behar, the Punjab, and Sind there had been none. The heaviest general rainfall was in Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal. There was no important change in the weather on the 31st. Pressure was rather more uniform over Northern India, but the feeble depressions over Bengal and near Jhansi were still shown. The winds were also very similar to those reported on the 30th. Rainfall has again been light and scattered in Upper India and a large part of the Peninsula. Burma and Lower Bengal continued to receive the heaviest general rain, but Allahabad and Sutna reported 3 inches and 2½ inches respectively.

The Chart of the 1st showed a fairly normal condition of pressure, &c. Readings were lowest in the Indus Valley, from which region an arm of relatively low pressure extended east-south-eastward down the Gangetic plain. Within this arm small centres of depression existed—one lying over Western Bengal, the second over Jhansi. The highest pressures were reported from Malabar. The wind circulation was also about normal, a well marked south-easterly current running

along the foot of the hills. The weather was showery in Upper India, but from Lucknow westward there was but little rain; while in Guzerat, Sind, and the Circars there was little or none. Elsewhere rain was general and fairly heavy. On the 2nd the barometer was falling very generally—slightly in the south, and briskly in the north—and gradients were increasing over the Peninsula. The winds had about the normal force and, except around Jhansi, where there existed a feeble cyclonic circulation, nearly the normal directions. Northern India continued to receive only local showers, but elsewhere rain was general and fairly heavy. On the 3rd the barometer was still falling very generally, and there was little or no alteration in the general distribution. Northern India and Madras reported only scattered showers, generally of small amount; but elsewhere the rainfall, though moderate, was general.

The Chart of the 4th showed that the depression which had been noticed during the previous day or two near Jhansi had almost filled up, and that a new depression was appearing over the head of the Bay. The wind had shifted to north-west at Saugor Island, and was generally variable over Northern India. Over the Peninsula and Central parts of the country a steady monsoon was blowing. Rain had been fairly general, except in the Western Punjab and Sind. On the 5th there was very little change, except that the depression near the head of the Bay had moved westward, and lay between False Point and Saugor Island. The rainfall was generally moderate, and in Upper India was slight and scattered.

The table at the close of the Summary shows that the rainfall of the week has generally been below the average, though in the great majority of districts the defect has not been large. The divisions reporting an excess of rain are Tenasserim, Bengal (Deltaic), Orissa (where rain was much needed), the Punjab (Submontane), Malabar, Madras (South Central), the Konkan, the Central Provinces (East), Guzerat, Central India, Rajputana, and the East Coast (North and South). In the other 34 divisions the rainfall has been defective, but in 14 out of the 34 the defect does not exceed ½ an inch. There are very few instances of heavy rainfall during the past week. In Tenasserim, indeed, the average for the whole division exceeded 2 inches *per diem*, but in other parts of Burma there were no cases of large local falls. In East Bengal and Assam the maximum falls in the districts varied between 3 and 6 inches, and Cherrapunji received only 6·8 inches. In Deltaic Bengal the falls were rather larger, Midnapur reporting 9½ inches; but in Central and North Bengal the maximum falls were also generally between 3 and 6 inches. In Orissa, the Cuttack and Balasore districts received good rain. Chota Nagpur and Behar had fairly continuous but generally light rain. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh had only showers, with no heavy falls; while the Punjab, though it received several heavy showers, had many days with hardly any rain. The West Coast districts had constant but not very heavy rain; and the same was true of most parts of the Deccan. Guzerat, Khandeish, the Berars, and the greater part of the Central Provinces received about an average fall; while Central India and Rajputana had a good deal more than the average. The Madras Presidency, except in the south, where there was an excess, received less than the normal amount.

The final column of the table shows that the seasonal rainfall is still defective over by far the greater part of the country.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 6th August, 1888.			Rainfall data from 14th May to 6th August, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th May to 6th August.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah	Tenasserim	16·71	10·58	+6·13	130·52	85·55	+ 53
	Lower Burma	3·21	5·04	—1·83	45·25	53·13	— 15
	Central do.	3·54	4·17	—0·63	39·22	41·98	— 7
	Upper do.	3·49	?	?	21·89	?	?
	Arakan	5·68	9·72	—4·04	81·55	116·59	— 30
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	4·06	4·56	—0·50	36·85	47·97	— 23
	Assam (Surma)	4·20	9·38	—5·18	79·94	68·67	+ 16
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·83	2·61	—0·78	38·82	42·27	— 8
	Deltaic Bengal	4·25	3·40	+0·85	24·70	28·64	— 14
	Central do.	2·58	3·14	—0·56	23·84	27·57	— 14
	North do.	1·70	4·10	—2·40	48·53	55·01	— 12
	Orissa	3·34	3·04	+0·30	15·67	25·77	— 39
	Chota Nagpur	3·36	3·70	—0·34	22·56	26·34	— 14
	Behar (South)	1·75	2·57	—0·82	18·74	21·02	— 11
	Do. (North)	1·04	2·53	—1·49	24·74	24·16	+ 2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	1·67	3·02	—1·35	17·68	18·88	— 7
	Oudh (South)	0·92	2·95	—2·03	19·77	17·76	+ 11
	Do. (North)	1·11	3·27	—2·16	21·43	20·33	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·75	2·87	—1·12	24·21	15·78	+ 53
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·02	2·06	—0·04	13·81	15·69	— 12
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·25	3·03	—1·78	22·09	20·57	+ 7
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·48	0·90	—0·42	4·24	7·56	— 44
	Do. (Central)	1·22	1·43	—0·21	8·36	12·66	— 3
	Do. (Submontane)	3·07	1·98	+1·09	14·09	14·48	— 3
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5·42	6·07	—0·65	27·64	23·81	+ 16
	Do. (North-West)	0·92	1·62	—0·70	4·56	10·41	— 56
	Do. (West)	0·31	0·72	—0·41	2·33	2·22	— 45
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	6·08	4·95	+1·13	92·69	78·88	+ 17
	Madras (South Central)	1·14	0·84	+0·30	13·12	7·96	+ 65
	Coorg	4·92	7·68	—2·76	71·39	80·54	— 11
	Mysore	0·83	0·99	—0·16	4·01	11·32	— 65
	Konkan	8·73	5·35	+3·38	81·92	65·96	+ 24
	Bombay, Deccan	1·08	1·52	—0·44	16·11	17·28	— 7
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·37	0·68	—0·31	9·20	11·93	— 23
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars	1·25	1·76	—0·51	18·86	18·05	+ 4
	Central Provinces (West)	0·88	2·36	—1·48	20·24	22·62	— 11
	Ditto (Central)	3·44	3·59	—0·15	22·53	29·67	— 24
	Ditto (East)	2·99	2·73	+0·26	20·39	25·78	— 21
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·83	1·78	+0·05	11·53	21·76	— 47
	Kathiawar	0·54	1·71	—1·17	8·85	10·91	— 19
	Sind	?	0·70	?	?	2·20	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	4·78	2·92	+1·86	18·93	16·02	+ 18
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3·62	1·70	+1·92	9·22	12·15	— 24
	Rajputana (West)	3·11	1·41	+1·70	3·11	6·56	— 53
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·92	0·91	+0·01	8·48	13·39	— 37
	Hyderabad (South)	0·39	0·84	—0·45	7·18	11·58	— 38
	Madras (Central)	0·26	0·47	—0·21	4·75	7·80	— 1
	East Coast (Central)	0·39	0·64	—0·25	9·17	8·33	+ 10
	Ditto (South)	2·18	0·85	+1·33	6·55	5·93	+ 14
	Madras (South)	0·34	0·45	—0·11	2·34	3·51	— 33

Simla, *6th August, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th August, 1888.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot; fair in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Salem, and slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in Madura, Salem, Anantapur, and Vizagapatam. Want of rain greatly felt in these districts and parts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Ganjam. Pasturage very scanty in Madura, and insufficient in Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, North Arcot, and Bellary. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices rising in southern districts, falling or stationary elsewhere. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th August, 1888.*—River continues low in Sind. Rain in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, and throughout the Presidency Proper; but insufficient for sowing in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and for rice transplantation in Guzerat; also insufficient in Kathiawar and Baroda. Sowing of early crops progressing in parts of Surat, Nasik, Satara, Dharwar, and Baroda, and transplantation in parts of Karachi, Nasik and Thana. Young crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Rice damaged by excessive rain in parts of Kanara; cotton in parts of Kathiawar, and standing crops in parts of Upper Sind Frontier injured by insects. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Baroda.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th August, 1888.*—Rainfall has been general all over the Province during the week. In Cuttack and Puri heavy rain fell on the 4th and 5th instant, and prospects have consequently improved. Cultivation of late rice is generally proceeding well, but in places in the Rajshahye Division more rain is wanted. Early rice and jute are being harvested in some districts, and generally reported on as good crops. In Behar *bhadoi* crops are doing well, but have suffered to some extent in Patna, Monghyr and Maldah districts from the rise of the Ganges. Sugarcane promising. Indigo manufacture continues. Considerable rise in the price of rice in Cuttack and Puri during the past fortnight; elsewhere no marked fluctuation reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th August, 1888.*—Rainfall general during week. A break is needed. *Kharif* crops promise well. Sowing and weeding in progress and prospects appear favourable. Markets are well supplied, and prices are on the whole steady. The condition of the agricultural stock is generally satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th July, 1888.*—Rainfall general, except in Mooltan and Peshawar. Prices fluctuating in Delhi, rising in Amritsar, Lahore, Peshawar, and falling in Shahpur; elsewhere stationary. Ploughings for, and sowings of, *kharif* crops are in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Peshawar. Prospects of standing crops reported good in Jullunder, Amritsar, and Lahore, average in Rawalpindi, and promising in Sialkot. No damage done to crops. Pasturage generally sufficient, but scarce in four districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th August, 1888.*—Rain general. Weeding in progress. More rain required for rice in Seoni and Nagpur. Cotton and *jowari* thriving. Prospects generally favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th August, 1888.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was sufficient, except in Thayetmyo. Ploughing and sowing continue. The prospect in Tharrawaddy has improved. Reports have been received from eleven districts in Upper Burma, where the crop prospects have improved, except in the Minbu district, where rain is still urgently wanted. Ploughing and planting are progressing. The price of paddy has risen in Akyab, Rangoon, Henzada, Shwebo, and Lower Chindwin districts, and has fallen in Kyouksee; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th August, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Rain somewhat wanted in Kamrup. Reaping of early rice nearly over. Transplanting of late rice continues. Prospects of crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th August, 1888.*—Some rain in the Civil and Military Station. Rainfall also fair in Bangalore and Shimoga districts. Crops reported to be withering for want of rain in parts of all districts, except Bangalore and Shimoga, and sowing operations retarded in parts of Tumkur and Hassan districts. Outturn of crops in the Mysore district far below the average. Pasturage diminishing in parts. Prices slightly risen in the Mysore district and fallen in the Shimoga district.

Good rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th August, 1888.*—Some rain in Berar during the week. Cotton plants one foot high. Sowing of *kharif* crops completed. Weeding in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. No marked change in prices.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th August, 1888.*—Good rainfall during the week, except in parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural operations in progress. Condition of crops and pasturage improved in Nee much. No change in prices.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th August, 1888.*—More or less heavy rain has fallen in the Province during the week. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock fair. Pasturage or fodder scarce in some places. Prices steady, but falling at some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd August, 1888.*—Weather hot. Insufficient rain. Early rice not very hopeful; late or winter rice requires more rain.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XV. OF 1888-89.

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 16th July, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th July, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th July, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th July, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
			Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
28th July, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,14,740	471	1,514	6,67,918	441	1,41,37,693	620	1,32,68,252	584	...	8,69,441
28th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	1,85,980	112	1,664	2,98,000	179	53,45,413	210	57,86,114	232	4,40,701	...
28th ditto	Sindia	75	6,719	90	75	6,822	91	1,29,695	116	1,19,668	107	...	10,027
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,478	131	57	6,464	113	1,37,057	160	1,28,735	150	...	8,922
28th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	8,289	45	186	18,787	101	5,33,603	188	5,52,762	198	19,159	...
31st ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	666	55	12	719	60	16,210	90	17,260	96	1,050	...
28th ditto	Mysore	140	9,145	65	140	9,868	70	1,49,331	70	1,55,329	74	5,998	...
21st ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	58,053	76	850	69,350	82	9,59,495	88	12,23,597	90	2,64,102	...
28th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,590	38	136	10,198	75	51,991	81	2,55,112	125	2,03,121	...
14th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,585	43	...	...	72,032	58	72,032	...
21st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,142	32	30	1,290	36	29,467	55	24,995	40	...	4,472
21st ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	2,961	35	105	4,025	38	63,694	52	81,241	52	17,547	...
	TOTAL	4,581	9,96,703	218	4,858	10,90,966	226	2,15,54,249	312	2,10,85,103	298	1,30,854	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
28th July, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	3,33,079	159	2,411	4,09,682	170	64,02,171	200	72,87,224	202	8,85,053	...
31st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,774	195	45	12,387	275	2,37,939	340	2,22,868	330	...	15,071
28th ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,378	83	125	9,741	78	2,01,197	107	1,79,731	96	...	21,466
21st ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,25,718	195	672	1,32,499	197	21,20,124	220	21,77,141	215	48,017	...
28th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,708	63	27	1,665	61	27,450	67	28,200	69	747	...
28th ditto	Tirhoot	249	24,401	98	259	27,331	105	5,17,324	139	5,35,443	138	18,119	...
31st ditto	Burma	333	44,736	134	392	49,789	119	9,68,074	182	9,21,028	103	14,354	...
21st ditto	Jorhát	26	1,117	43	25	945	37	14,200	32	15,811	37	1,521	...
30th June, 1888	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	...	(*g*) 596	7	(*h*)1,140	12	544	...
	TOTAL	3,544	5,49,911	155	3,956	6,41,039	162	1,04,36,774	193	1,13,68,592	192	9,31,818	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
31st July, 1888	Madras	831	1,56,364	188	842	1,60,186	190	25,07,958	197	24,43,539	193	...	64,419
31st ditto	South Indian	654	1,01,780	156	654	1,00,813	154	15,78,001	158	16,49,176	168	71,175	...
31st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,54,085	237	1,497	4,73,696	317	1,47,32,492	642	1,46,07,553	648	...	? 1,24,939
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,11,985	243	461	1,49,000	323	45,32,601	657	41,35,293	598	...	4,97,398
31st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	88,130	128	693	1,03,663	150	21,54,120	209	22,38,179	215	84,059	...
	TOTAL	4,129	8,12,344	197	4,147	9,87,358	238	2,56,05,262	406	2,50,73,740	403	...	5,31,522
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	12,254	23,59,018	193	12,961	27,25,363	210	5,75,96,285	309	5,81,27,435	299	5,31,150	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,51,710	143	2,72,32,057	140	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,08,44,575	156	3,08,95,378	159	50,803	...
	Assisted Companies.												
21st July, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	29,046	77	376	40,530	108	7,35,775	128	8,57,749	152	1,21,974	...
28th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	3,860	173	22	5,212	234	88,698	266	94,437	283	5,739	...
21st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,137	77	67	6,873	103	1,07,877	107	1,11,122	111	3,245	...
14th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,635	98	78	9,117	117	1,30,196	109	1,26,977	109	...	3,219
	TOTAL	543	45,668	84	543	61,732	114	10,62,546	128	11,90,285	146	1,27,739	...
	Native States.												
31st July, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	23,318	112	277	23,957	86	4,83,378	152	4,48,711	108	...	34,667
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,315	22	59	1,610	27	54,523	60	47,352	54	...	7,171
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	631	30	21	650	31	11,798	37	16,034	51	4,236	...
31st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	11,741	61	193	13,508	70	3,88,029	132	3,41,883	118	...	46,146
31st ditto	Morvi	68	1,633	24	68	2,543	37	55,936	54	65,698	64	10,662	...
31st ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,482	36	124	7,400	60	1,10,895	59	1,20,614	65	9,719	...
	TOTAL	673	43,120	64	742	49,668	67	11,03,659	107	10,40,292	93	...	63,367

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*f*) Return not received.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd July, 1887.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *9th August, 1888.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th August 1888.)

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																									
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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
HYDERABAD.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Secunderabad	12 11	12 7	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	19 7	19 7	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	12 3	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 10	8 10
Bolárum	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 4	10 4	20 3	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	...	9 0	9 0
Chadarghát	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	10 8	20 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	34 0	36 0	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	44 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	144 0	132 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkúr	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	48 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	8 0
Mysore	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 12	13 12	...	...	24 0	24 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	14 4	14 0	84 0	84 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	66 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 9	11 9	15 4	15 4	42 0	42 0	...	...	52 8	51 7	...	...	15 12	14 11	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	48 0	48 0	30 0	30 0	55 0	55 0	65 0	60 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON PERENNIAL CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROP OF 1887-88 AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON THOSE CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1886-87 AND 1887-88.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1887-88 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN RABI MONTHS.													
			Rabi, 1887-88.	Rabi, 1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.	
							1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Umballa	1,644,849	951,890	226	733	...	507	0·40	0·22	...	...	...	1·01	1·60	3·47	0·90	...	0·20	...	3·10	4·70
Karnál	1,533,990	680,319	13,565	42,934	...	29,369	0·47	0·24	...	...	...	0·28	0·60	1·33	0 66	...	0·37	...	2·10	1·85
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	7,181	39,530	...	32,349	...	0·90	...	...	0·35	...	0·35	1·25	0·45	...	0·35	...	1·50	2·15
Delhi	804,933	525,676	4,855	34,428	...	29,573	...	1·80	...	...	...	0·50	0·70	1·70	0·80	...	0·80	...	2·30	4·00
Hissar	2,265,428	1,161,761	17,345	36,303	...	18,958	...	0·50	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	0·50	0·10	...	0·10	...	1·40	1·00
Jind State	...	...	14,199	28,268	...	14,069	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·10	...	0·20	...	0·30	1·70
Bikaneer State	...	...	194	212	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia State	...	...	134	194	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	7,408,550	4,225,668	57,699	182,602	...	124,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	9,221	5,964	3,257	...	...	0·9	...	...	c·1	1·3	1·6	1·1	0·3	...	0·3	...	3·3	2·3
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	97,493	69,285	28,208	...	...	1·8	...	...	...	0·4	0·9	1·3	1·0	...	0·1	...	2·0	3·5
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	159,896	166,696	...	6,800	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·3	0·9	...	0·5	...	1·9	1·3
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	265,610	241,945	31,465	6,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	882,167	729,009	20,305	12,346	7,959	...	0·2	2·6	...	0·4	...	0·7	0·5	3·4	1·0	...	0·2	...	1·9	7·1
Ferozepore	1,761,280	1,344,000	163,497	123,823	39,674	...	...	1·5	...	0·2	...	...	0·1	0·3	1·10	...	0·5	...	1·7	2·0
Faridkot State	...	...	50,255	28,324	21,931	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·7	0·5	...	0·1	...	0·2	0·1	0·8	1·1
Nábha do.	...	...	12,287	4,015	8,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiála do.	...	...	26,259	5,501	20,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jind do.	...	...	148	2	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia	...	...	2,154	1,536	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL	2,643,447	2,073,009	274,905	175,547	99,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar	1,602,560	905,600	56,693	59,467	...	2,774	1·7	...	...	0·1	0·4	0·4	1·0	0·2	1·4	...	2·3	0·9	6·8	1·6
TOTAL SWAT RIVER CANAL	1,602,560	905,600	56,693	59,467	...	2,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	16,164,221	9,992,201	655,907	659,561	130,823	134,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A 1

LAHORE,
The 9th July, 1888.

Area irrigated in 1887-88 . . . . 655,907 acres.
Ditto in 1886-87 . . . . 659,561 „
NET DECREASE . 3,654 „

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1887-88 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jínd State.	Bíkaneer State.	Kalsia State.	Gurdáspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Ludhiána.	Ferozepore.	Farídkot State.	Nábha State.	Patiála State.	Pesháwar.	TOTAL.
Wheat . .	111	9,892	5,844	3,877	11,541	8,313	96	1,302	6,456	67,736	125,415	13,158	120,371	36,456	8,962	19,430	18,129	457,089
Barley . .	7	261	19	1	227	189	9	49	299	1,060	1,962	215	7,856	2,331	306	902	27,687	43,380
Mixed Grain .	...	1,703	872	498	3,731	4,461	86	199	119	1,137	1,705	2,640	2,846	470	861	2,265	10,280	33,873
Others . .	108	1,709	446	479	1,846	1,384	3	738	2,347	27,560	30,814	4,292	32,424	10,998	2,158	3,662	597	121,565
TOTAL RABI 1887-88 .	226	13,565	7,181	4,855	17,345	14,347	194	2,288	9,221	97,493	159,896	20,305	163,497	50,255	12,287	26,259	56,693	655,907
TOTAL RABI 1886-87 .	733	42,934	39,530	34,428	36,303	28,270	212	1,730	5,964	69,285	166,696	12,346	123,823	28,324	4,015	5,501	59,467	659,561

LAHORE,
The 9th July, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1887-88 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			SIRHIND CANAL.			Swat River Canal Division.	TOTAL.
	Karnál Division.	Hánsi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.	Ludhiána Division.	Ferozepore Division.	TOTAL.		
Wheat	3,981	25,739	9,907	39,627	42,586	157,021	199,607	45,888	153,838	199,726	18,129	457,089
Barley	75	630	11	716	391	2,930	3,321	1,211	10,445	11,656	27,687	43,380
Mixed Grain . . .	...	10,222	1,128	11,350	891	2,070	2,961	9,282	...	9,282	10,280	33,873
Others	1,522	3,491	993	6,006	15,473	45,248	60,721	16,912	37,329	54,241	597	121,565
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88 .	5,578	40,082	12,039	57,699	59,341	207,269	266,610	73,293	201,612	274,905	56,693	655,907
TOTAL RABI, 1886-87 .	12,391	92,241	77,970	182,602	43,182	198,763	241,945	25,331	150,216	175,547	59,467	659,561

LAHORE,
The 9th July, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1887-88.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in the Districts of the Punjab irrigated by Perennial Canals.

Districts.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.									RAINFALL.		
				Kharif, 1887-88.			Rabi, 1887-88.			Whole year, 1887-88.					
				Total area.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Total area.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1887-88.
Western Jumna Canal.																
Umballa	1,067,263	1,644,849	951,890	(a) 2,117	228	...	226	...	507	2,343	...	279	—10·64	54·89	53·47	—2·58
Karnál	622,621	1,533,990	680,319	(a) 35,087	8,579	...	13,565	...	29,369	48,652	...	20,790	—29·94	24·63	38·73	+57·24
Rohtak	553,609	1,159,350	906,022	35,234	9,512	...	7,181	...	32,349	42,415	...	22,837	—35·00	26·20	24·75	—5·53
Delhi	643,515	804,933	525,676	30,209	6,213	...	4,855	...	29,573	35,064	...	23,360	—39·98	30·40	34·60	+13·81
Hissar	504,183	2,265,428	1,161,761	43,618	13,120	...	17,345	...	18,958	60,963	...	5,838	—8·74	22·60	24·86	+10·00
Jhind State	251,231	...	...	32,560	9,232	...	14,199	...	14,069	46,759	...	4,837	—9·37	19·60	23·86	+21·74
Bikancer State	...	...	...	238	...	152	194	...	18	432	...	170	—28·24	...	...	...
Kalsia	...	...	...	1,059	81	...	134	...	60	1,193	21	...	+1·79	...	...	...
Total Western Jumna Canal	3,642,422	7,408,550	4,225,668	180,122	46,965	152	57,699	...	(b)1 24,903	237,821	21	78,111	—24·72	...	...	...
Bari Doab Canal.																
Gurdáspur	823,695	1,168,314	856,230	20,784	3,136	...	9,221	3,257	...	30,005	6,393	...	+27·08	27·4	28·4	+·36
Amritsar	893,266	1,006,798	766,773	76,437	16,017	...	97,493	28,208	...	173,930	44,225	...	+34·09	25·2	17·7	-29·76
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	(c)109,634	24,495	...	159,896	...	(d)6,830	269,530	17,695	...	+7·03	19·8	14·9	—24·74
Total Bari Doab Canal	2,641,067	4,509,664	2,787,924	206,855	43,648	...	266,610	31,465	6,800	473,465	68,313	...	+16·86	...	...	...
Sirhind Canal.																
Ludhiàna	618,835	882,167	729,009	9,627	4,971	...	20,305	7,959	...	29,932	12,930	...	+76·0	21.25	27·1	+27·5
Ferozepore	747,329	1,761,280	1,344,000	74,578	45,553	...	163,497	39,674	...	238,075	85,227	...	+55·8	16·10	11·0	—31·7
Faridkot State	...	...	...	18,174	12,646	...	50,255	21,931	...	68,429	34,577	...	+102·2	10·84	10·8	—0·4
Nàbha „	...	...	...	4,420	3,795	...	12,287	8,272	...	16,707	12,067	...	+260·0	...	...	...
Patiala „	...	...	...	8,216	8,000	...	26,259	20,758	...	34,475	28,758	...	+503·0	...	...	...
Jind „	...	...	...	36	36	...	148	146	...	184	182	...	+9,100·0	...	...	...
Kalsia „	...	...	...	1,009	1,009	...	2,154	618	...	3,163	1,627	...	+105·9	...	...	...
Total Sirhind Canal	1,366,164	2,643,447	2,073,009	116,060	76,010	...	274,905	99,358	...	390,965	175,368	...	81·33	...	...	...
Swat River Canal.																
Peshàwar	592,674	1,602,560	905,600	39,993	25,087	...	56,693	...	2,774	96,686	22,313	...	+30·00	9·3	14·2	+52·79
Total Perennial Canals	8,242,327	16,164,221	9,992,201	543,030	191,710	152	655,907	130,823	134,477	1,198,937	266,015	78,111	+18·58	...	...	...

(a) The difference of 1 acre in the Umballa District and 105 acres in the Karnál District between the figures for Kharif 1887, as shown in this Statement and in Form No. I for that crop, is due to additions subsequently made in the Karnál Division, Western Jumna Canal, after submission of half-yearly statements by the Executive Engineer.

(b) The general decrease in all Districts of the Western Jumna Canal during Rabi 1887-88 is due to heavy rain during the kharif and timely showers during the cold weather.

(c) The difference of 2,394 acres between the area shown in Half-yearly Return, Form No. I for Kharif 1887-88, and that shown in this statement is due to the fact that in the former the area of Chánga Mánga Plantation was shown approximately *viz.*, 6,150 acres, and now the actual area as reported by the Forest Department, *viz.*, 8,544, is shown.

(d) The decrease in the Lahore District during Rabi 1887-88 is entirely due to the shortness of supply.

Area irrigated, 1886-87	1,011,033
„ „ 1887-88	1,198,937
Net increase	187,904

LAHORE,
The 9th July, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.																TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			SINDH.			BURMA.							
	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.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	3,38	21,67	7,18	2,81	10,10	1,33	45	1,36	7,73	41	32	41	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22			
1872-73	4,37	21,36	6,97	1,80	12,99	1,21	1,13	1,67	14,56	39	29	80	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22			
1873-74	3,63	20,85	5,26	2,15	11,54	1,26	1,20	1,55	12,41	42	21	36	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68			
1874-75	4,04	24,63	4,40	2,19	12,28	1,34	1,48	2,35	8,57	43	16	39	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88			
1875-76	3,88	27,24	5,90	2,41	13,70	3,25	1,23	1,45	15,72	44	31	80	9,45	47,78	57,22	30,92	88,14			
1876-77	4,32	20,34	3,64	2,76	10,94	45	1,65	1,74	10,62	41	18	8	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35			
1877-78	5,14	25,71	3,72	3,13	13,21	48	1,81	1,94	8,87	75	25	14	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01			
1878-79	4,51	21,99	4,61	2,88	12,57	70	2,08	2,36	10,99	63	14	9	9,45	47,78	57,23	17,91	70,24			
1879-80	3,95	19,59	2,76	3,03	10,36	73	2,39	1,84	14,45	1,00	29	7	11,06	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71			
1880-81	4,46	17,54	3,01	2,90	13,71	63	1,67	2,37	14,38	1,50	34	9	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13			
1881-82	4,66	17,46	4,62	3,56	13,30	60	2,34	2,35	16,77	1,37	50	12	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38			
1882-83	4,93	...	4,90	3,64	—88*	51	3,18	3	22,75	1,17	2	20	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43			
1883-84	4,84	3	6,24	3,66	16	40	2,98	7	17,07	1,26	1	16	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51			
1884-85	4,15	12	3,45	3,47	16	62	2,83	3	13,10	1,40	2	16	13,40	35	13,75	18,67	32,42			
1885-86	4,44	7	4,15	3,97	17	31	2,79	2	17,89	1,43	1	27	13,65	29	13,94	23,60	37,54			
1886-87	4,37	9	3,58	4,08	22	46	2,18	2	15,73	1,67	5	34	15,52	42	15,94	21,91	37,85			
1887-88	3,76	12	4,00	4,61	16	59	3,28	—1*	15,84	1,76	3	25	16,51	30	16,81	22,27	39,08			
1888-89	4,70	1,68	6,25	4,80	1,21	50	3,40	36	10,65	1,64	34	17	17,63	39	21,52	19,37	40,89			

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.																TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			SINDH.			BURMA.							
	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.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	3,38	21,67	7,18	2,81	10,10	1,33	45	1,36	7,73	41	32	41	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22			
1872-73	4,37	21,36	6,97	1,80	12,99	1,21	1,13	1,67	14,56	39	29	80	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22			
1873-74	3,63	20,85	5,26	2,15	11,54	1,26	1,20	1,55	12,41	42	21	36	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68			
1874-75	4,04	24,63	4,40	2,19	12,28	1,34	1,48	2,35	8,57	43	16	39	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88			
1875-76	3,88	27,24	5,90	2,41	13,70	3,25	1,23	1,45	15,72	44	31	80	9,45	47,78	57,22	30,92	88,14			
1876-77	4,32	20,34	3,64	2,76	10,94	45	1,65	1,74	10,62	41	18	8	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35			
1877-78	5,14	25,71	3,72	3,13	13,21	48	1,81	1,94	8,87	75	25	14	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01			
1878-79	4,51	21,99	4,61	2,88	12,57	70	2,08	2,36	10,99	63	14	9	12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24			
1879-80	3,95	19,59	2,76	3,03	10,36	73	2,39	1,84	14,45	1,00	29	7	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71			
1880-81	4,46	17,54	3,01	2,90	13,71	63	1,67	2,37	14,38	1,50	34	9	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13			
1881-82	4,66	17,46	4,62	3,56	13,30	60	2,34	2,35	16,77	1,37	50	12	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38			
1882-83	4,93	...	4,90	3,64	—88*	51	3,18	3	22,75	1,17	2	20	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43			
1883-84	4,84	3	6,24	3,66	16	40	2,98	7	17,07	1,26	1	16	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51			
1884-85	4,15	12	3,45	3,47	16	62	2,83	3	13,10	1,40	2	16	13,40	35	13,75	18,67	32,42			
1885-86	4,44	7	4,15	3,97	17	31	2,79	2	17,89	1,43	1	27	13,65	29	13,94	23,60	37,54			
1886-87	4,37	9	3,58	4,08	22	46	2,18	2	15,73	1,67	5	34	15,52	42	15,94	21,91	37,85			
1887-88	3,76	12	4,00	4,61	16	59	3,28	—1*	15,84	1,76	3	25	16,51	30	16,81	22,27	39,08			
1888-89	4,70	1,68	6,25	4,80	1,21	50	3,40	36	10,65	1,64	34	17	17,63	39	21,52	19,37	40,89			

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th August 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JULY 1888.

During July, in normal years, the rains are established throughout the whole of India. The monsoon currents on both sides of the country blow with their maximum strength, and in Upper India temperature undergoes a rapid fall. July is also remarkable for the large number of small cyclonic storms which form over the Bay. These storms are a common feature of the whole of the south-west monsoon period, but they are usually more numerous in July and August than in the preceding and succeeding months. They usually travel on a west-north-west or north-west course from the Bay into Upper India, and are ordinarily followed by a strong burst of monsoon winds and accompanied by heavy rainfall.

The weather of the past July has in many ways fulfilled these conditions. On the 1st, favourable monsoon conditions prevailed over nearly the whole country, and rain was falling in most places; though in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India the falls were somewhat slight and scattered. These conditions continued on the 2nd, except in Bengal, where a slight but distinctly marked depression was formed, and was accompanied with dry north-westerly winds in West Bengal and the east of the North-Western Provinces. Rain had been somewhat heavier in the Punjab, but was still absent from the south of that Province and from Rajputana. On the 3rd the depression from Bengal had reached Benares, and heavy rain was falling in Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central parts of the country. This increase of rain in the lower part of the Gangetic plain was accompanied by a decrease in Upper India. There was very little change on the 4th and 5th. Moderately strong monsoons were blowing on both coasts, and rain was falling generally, except in the Punjab, Western Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat. The Chart of the 6th showed that the depression which had been advancing up the Gangetic plain had disappeared, and the rainfall, except on the West Coast, had fallen off considerably. Between the 7th and 11th normal monsoon weather prevailed throughout the greater part of India, but the rain-bearing currents did not extend properly into the Punjab, where, though mist and slight rain occurred almost daily on the hills, the weather was hot and dry. On the 12th a small depression was shown off the Ganjam Coast. This depression was accompanied with easterly and north-easterly winds in Bengal, and as a consequence the rainfall over that Province decreased considerably, and only insignificant showers were experienced. On the morning of the 13th the centre of depression was off Orissa, and a well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds was shown in its neighbourhood. The rainfall remained very light in Bengal, but elsewhere it was general and fairly heavy, and had extended into the Eastern Punjab and Rajputana. Between the 13th and 14th the depression passed inland across Gopalpore, and steady monsoon winds were blowing throughout India. Rain was reported from all parts of the country, except the Carnatic, Kattiawar, Sind, and the Western Punjab. By the 15th the depression had reached the Central Provinces and to a considerable extent filled up, but there was no important change in the weather. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th the weather was of the ordinary monsoon type, moderate but general rain prevailing, except in the extreme North-West. On the 19th the Chart showed that another small cyclonic storm was forming—this time on the head of the Bay. A feeble but wellmarked circulation existed around the centre, which lay near Saugor Island, and the rainfall was light over Bengal, but heavy over Orissa. Elsewhere there was no change, and rain was reported as far west as Lahore. On the 20th the centre of the depression lay to the west of Calcutta, and a strong monsoon was blowing up the Bay and across the Bengal Coast. A strong monsoon was also blowing on the West Coast, and rain was very general, except in the Indus Valley, Rajputana, and Madras. By the morning of the 20th the depression had reached Benares and was filling up. Rain was falling in the same regions as on the 20th, the amounts being fairly large in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast. On the 22nd the centre lay near Allahabad. There was no change in the weather, but

the depression was apparently filling up; and on the 23rd it had almost entirely disappeared. With its disappearance the amount of rainfall decreased. On the 24th a small centre of depression was formed near Benares, and during this day exceptionally heavy rain fell at Allahabad. Elsewhere the rainfall was moderate, and none fell over Sind or the greater part of the Punjab and Madras. During the next few days small local depressions continued to be formed over the lower part of the Gangetic plain, and were accompanied with heavy rain; but, perhaps as a consequence of this distribution, the rainfall of the upper part of the plain was slight, and in the Punjab and Sind there was little or none. Madras also had very little rain. Just at the close of the month rain extended over the greater part of the Punjab, but not in large amounts.

The concluding table exhibits a deficiency of rainfall at the majority of the meteorological divisions. The North-Western Provinces, Northern Bengal, and the Berars report a considerable, and Behar, Lower Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Lower Burma a slight excess. In all the other divisions a deficiency is reported, though on the whole the defect is not very large.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of July 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in July.	Difference from the average in July 1888.
Punjab, West ...	7	6·16	—0·89
„ East ...	4	10·30	—1·60
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ...	9	14·50	+5·76
„ „ Cis-Gangetic ...	3	11·76	+4·23
Behar ...	2	11·48	+1·32
Northern Bengal ...	2	22·24	+6·81
Assam—Cachar ...	3	17·19	—1·07
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur ...	7	14·22	+1·52
Orissa—Northern Circars ...	6	8·70	—1·06
Central Provinces, South ...	7	16·58	+0·01
Berar—Khandeish ...	2	8·32	+3·35
Rajputana, Central India—Saugor and Nerbudda ...	8	13·41	—0·97
Sind—Cutch ...	3	2·44	—1·22
Guzerat ...	3	11·30	—2·19
Konkan ...	4	23·88	—2·24
Deccan—Hyderabad ...	5	7·44	—0·22
Malabar ...	4	35·08	—1·90
Mysore—Bellary ...	4	3·07	—0·48
Carnatic ...	6	2·29	—0·19
Lower Burmah ...	6	27·87	+4·18
Ceylon ...	2	5·60	—4·68

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *6th August, 1888.* for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, August 13th, 1888.

Relatively quiet conditions have continued to prevail over India during the past week. Rain has been fairly general but not heavy, and the monsoon currents on either coast have blown with not more than the normal force. On the West Coast from Karrachee to Karwar the monsoon, though by no means strong, has been fairly steady, but to the south of Karwar the wind has been light and very variable, its direction on one occasion being from east and south-east. Rain fell continuously in the West Coast districts, but the amounts were not large, seldom much exceeding one inch in any single 24 hours.

On the Bay of Bengal side of India, the weather has been less settled, having been disturbed by a feeble depression which formed between False Point and Saugor Island and passed inland on a westerly course. The depression was very slight, and after passing inland became very diffused. It was followed by a strongish burst of monsoon winds, but the cyclonic circulation around it was in general very feeble.

In the Punjab and Sind the weather has been abnormally fine. On some days no rain whatever fell within the Province, and on others what little rain occurred was in the form of slight and scattered showers. On Tuesday the 7th falls exceeding 4 inches were reported from Delhi and Simla. In consequence temperature has been high over North-Western India, and maxima exceeding 100° have been reported from several stations. The highest reading recorded during the week was 110·5° at Dera Ismail Khan on the 12th.

At 8 A.M. on the 6th, the small depression, the formation of which over the head of the Bay was noticed in last week's summary, had increased considerably in size and passed inland. It covered a region represented by the stations of False Point, Saugor Island, Calcutta and Burdwan, and was apparently moving north-westward. The wind circulation around the centre, though distinctly marked, was very feeble. The heaviest rain connected with this disturbance fell over Orissa. In Lower Bengal the amounts were very small, and in North and West Bengal there was none. The West Coast monsoon was blowing moderately strongly, and rain in small amounts was falling over the greater part of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and the North-Western Provinces. Slight rain was reported from the submontane parts of the Punjab, but in general that Province as well as Rajputana and Sind was without rain. There was a fair amount of rain over the Circars, where it was much needed. Temperature had generally fallen, but high maxima were reported from the Punjab and Sind. On the 7th the Chart showed that the depression had become much larger and more diffused. The central area of low pressure extended from Lower Bengal as far west as Raipur, and from Gopalpore as far north as Allahabad. The circulation around it was feeble and irregular. Rain was reported from about the same regions as on the preceding day. The principal feature of the rainfall was the heavy showers at Delhi and in the North-West Himalaya. Temperature had again fallen over a large part of the country. On the 8th there was hardly any change in the distribution of pressure or the winds over India. The large diffused depression still occupied the same position, and light or moderate rain was reported from the greater part of the country except the south of the Punjab and the East Coast. Nowgong (Central India) reported more than 5 inches, but the amounts in the North-West were less than on the previous day. On the 9th there was again very little change, but the rainfall area had contracted, and nothing more than scattered showers were reported from Upper India or from

Madras. On the 10th the barometer had fallen over Northern India and risen over the Peninsula. In consequence the barometric gradient between the south and north had increased, but with this exception there was again very little change in the general distribution of pressure. The wind circulation was also almost unaltered. The Bay branch of the monsoon did not pass into Upper India, and hardly any rain, except on the hills, fell in that region. In Burma rain was fairly heavy, but elsewhere though general the rainfall was on the whole light. The Chart of the 11th showed that the low pressure area, recently noticed over Bengal and the east of the North-West and Central Provinces, was breaking up. There was a good deal of confused air movement within its area, and in Upper India the wind was light and variable. In most other places moderately strong monsoon currents were blowing, but on the South-West Coast an abnormal northerly breeze was reported. Rain was general, except in the North-West, and the amounts were again heavy in Burma. Temperature was rising steadily in the Punjab. On the 12th the low pressure area noticed above was still filling up, but was at the same time moving slowly west-north-westward up the Gangetic plain. There was again much confused air movement within the depression. A moderately strong monsoon current was blowing at the head of the Bay, and elsewhere the wind directions were fairly normal. Rain was again general except in the Punjab, Sind and Madras. At several central stations the falls were heavy.

The concluding table shows that the rainfall of the past week has been heavy over a considerable part of the country, and that, except in a few divisions even where a deficit is reported, the deficiency is not generally large or important. The largest deficiency is in Behar, where there has been hardly any rain compared with the normal average. Eastern, Central and Northern Bengal have also received considerably less than the average amount, though the deficiency is less than in Behar. The deficiency in these regions is due to their position with reference to the depression noticed in the previous part of the summary. During the whole time of the existence of this disturbance, easterly and northerly winds, which at this season of the year do not ordinarily bring heavy rain, prevailed over a large part of Bengal. The south and west of the Punjab had much less than their normal amount of rain. Over the whole of the Peninsula, except the West Coast, less rain than usual fell, and the same is true of Khandeish, the Berars and the west of the Central Provinces. Western Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar and Sind also experienced deficient rainfall. All the other districts received ample rain. Burma, Assam and Orissa report an excess and the North-West and Central Provinces had much more than the normal amount. The West Coast districts had a moderate, and Rajputana (East) and Central India a slight excess. No exceptionally large falls are reported from any part of India during the past week. Cherrapunji had only 15 inches, and in other parts of North-Eastern India and the Eastern Peninsula there were no remarkable falls. In Orissa there was steady and rather heavy rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the maximum amounts reported varied generally between 4 and 8 inches. In the south of the Punjab, the maximum amounts were very small, but in the central and submontane parts of that Province, good falls, varying between 3 and 6 inches, were reported. In the North-West amounts were smaller, and in the west they were as small as in the south In Mysore there was no heavy rain, and in the Konkan the maximum amounts were about normal. In the Deccan (except at Banda in the Kolapore district, where 18 inches of rain has fallen) Khandeish, the Berars, and the west of the Central Provinces there were no falls of importance, but in the Central Provinces (central and east) and in Central India there were several large falls. In the east of the Peninsula the rainfall was very light.

The concluding column of the Table shows an excess in the seasonal rainfall at twelve, a deficit at thirty-four, and no departure from the mean at two of the Meteorological divisions. There is hence still considerable and widespread deficiency in the monsoon rainfall of the present season, but except in parts of the Punjab, in Orissa, East Bengal, Mysore, Madras and Guzerat, the deficiency is not usually large.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 13th August, 1888.			Rainfall data from 14th May to 13th August, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th May to 13th August.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah ...	Tenasserim ...	14·28	9·30	+4·98	148·14	94·85	+ 56
	Lower Burma ...	4·04	4·87	—0·83	49·29	58·00	— 15
	Central do. ...	5·38	4·34	+1·04	44·59	46·32	— 4
	Upper do. ...	1·20	?	?	25·71	?	?
	Arakan ...	18·65	9·27	+9·38	100·21	125·86	— 20
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	2·64	4·88	—2·24	37·00	52·85	— 30
	Assam (Surma) ...	7·50	6·08	+1·42	87·44	74·75	+ 17
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	3·62	3·07	+0·55	42·45	45·33	— 6
	Deltaic Bengal ...	2·25	2·86	—0·61	26·95	31·50	— 14
	Central do. ...	1·40	2·53	—1·13	25·83	29·99	— 14
	North do. ...	2·14	5·07	—2·93	50·67	60·08	— 16
	Orissa ...	3·97	2·50	+1·47	19·65	28·27	— 31
	Chota Nagpur ...	1·93	2·90	—0·97	24·49	29·24	— 16
	Behar (South) ...	1·61	2·86	—1·25	20·35	23·88	— 15
	Do. (North) ...	0·85	6·26	—5·41	25·59	27·29	— 6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	3·54	2·40	+1·14	21·22	21·28	0
	Oudh (South) ...	4·03	2·28	+1·75	24·48	20·04	+ 22
	Do. (North) ...	3·12	2·24	+0·88	24·55	22·40	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	3·47	2·05	+1·42	27·68	17·82	+ 55
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·25	1·92	+0·33	16·06	17·61	— 9
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	2·66	2·41	+0·25	24·77	22·95	+ 8
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0·31	0·87	—0·56	4·55	8·44	— 46
	Do. (Central) ...	2·26	1·22	+1·04	10·29	13·89	— 3
	Do. (Submontane) ...	2·26	2·25	+0·01	15·99	16·70	— 4
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	5·33	5·01	+0·32	32·96	28·82	+ 14
	Do. (North-West) ...	1·89	1·78	+0·11	6·52	12·19	— 47
	Do. (West) ...	0·39	0·66	—0·27	2·72	4·88	— 44
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	7·15	4·09	+3·06	99·84	82·97	+ 20
	Madras (South Central) ...	0·67	0·98	—0·31	13·78	8·94	+ 54
	Coorg ...	5·40	5·88	—0·48	76·79	86·42	— 11
	Mysore ...	0·29	1·45	—1·16	4·30	12·77	— 50
	Konkan ...	6·36	4·54	+1·82	88·28	70·50	+ 25
	Bombay, Deccan ...	1·04	1·61	—0·57	17·15	18·90	— 9
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	0·36	0·90	—0·54	9·56	12·83	— 25
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	0·70	1·42	—0·72	19·56	19·47	0
	Central Provinces (West) ...	2·47	1·91	—0·56	22·72	24·53	— 7
	Ditto (Central)...	6·14	2·89	+3·25	28·80	32·57	— 12
	Ditto (East) ...	7·13	3·13	+4·00	27·15	28·91	— 6
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	0·71	2·32	—1·61	12·24	24·08	— 49
	Kathiawar ...	0·47	1·26	—0·79	9·32	12·17	— 23
	Sind ...	?	0·56	?	?	2·76	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	5·91	2·14	+3·77	21·08	18·17	+ 16
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·97	1·51	+0·46	12·02	13·44	— 6
	Rajputana (West) ...	1·20	1·34	—0·14	4·31	7·90	— 45
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	0·85	1·01	—0·16	9·80	14·19	— 31
	Hyderabad (South) ...	1·54	1·26	—0·72	8·22	13·16	— 38
	Madras (Central) ...	0·22	1·39	—1·17	4·27	8·78	— 51
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·76	1·15	—0·39	14·74	9·48	+ 56
	Ditto (South) ...	0·10	1·04	—0·94	6·65	6·95	— 4
	Madras (South) ...	0·09	0·26	—0·17	2·42	3·76	— 36

SIMLA, *13th August, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th August, 1888.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast and Ganjam, fair in Vizagapatam and Nilgiris, and indifferent elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in Madura, Salem, Anantapur, Kurnool, and Tinnevelly. Want of rain generally felt in these districts and in parts of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam. Pasture very scanty in Madura and Trichinopoly, and insufficient in Tinnevelly, Salem, North Arcot, and Bellary. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. No great fluctuation in prices. General prospects fair, but not so favourable in Madura, Salem, and Anantapur.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th August, 1888.*—River low in Sind, and want of water felt throughout Karachi and in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Rain during week throughout Presidency Proper. Total fall insufficient throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur, and in parts of Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Sowing of early crops progressing in parts of Surat, Nasik, Satara, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda, and transplantation in parts of Thana and Nasik. Young crops withering for want of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Rice in parts of Kanara, and early *jowari* in parts of Dharwar, damaged by excessive rain; cotton in parts of Kathiawar, and early crops in parts of Dharwar and Upper Sind Frontier, injured by insects. Prospects of late crops in Shikarpur unfavourable. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nasik, Khandesh, Kaira, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar, and cattle suffering in consequence in the first four districts. Want of water felt in two talukas of Sholapur, and in one of Broach and one of Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th August, 1888.*—Rainfall general, but rather light in several parts of the Provinces. In Orissa copious rain of the week has improved prospects of crops. Transplanting of winter rice well forward, but more rain wanted in parts of the Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Patna Divisions. Autumn rice and jute are being harvested, and are generally good crops; but in Bogra and Maldah autumn rice outturn will be below the average. *Bhadoi* crops and sugarcane are promising. Indigo is being manufactured. In Khoordah rain has fallen, but prices continue dear, and people are in a distressed condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th August, 1888.*—Heavy rain fell during the week throughout the Provinces doing some damage to crops on low lands in the Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Banda, Farukhabad, and Jhansi districts, where a break is needed; elsewhere crops are flourishing and prospects are promising. Supplies are sufficient, and prices steady. The condition of cattle continues good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th August, 1888.*—Rain general, except at Lahore. Prices fluctuating in Delhi, rising in Amritsar, Lahore, and Rawalpindi, falling in Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar, Ferozepur, and Sialkot. *Kharif* crops in nearly all districts reported to be flourishing and in good condition. No damage done to crops. Stock-cattle are reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder generally sufficient, but scarce in three districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th August, 1888.*—Rainfall sufficient everywhere, except in Nagpur and Bilaspur, where more is required for rice. Heavy rain has slightly damaged rice and cotton in Sambalpur. Condition of crops generally favourable.

Burma.—No report received.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th August, 1888.*—Weather seasonable, but rain wanted in Kamrup. Harvesting of early rice nearly over; transplanting of late rice continues. State and prospects of crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th August, 1888.*—Rainfall good in the Shimoga district, but slight in other parts. Crops generally in good condition, but more rain is much needed in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, and Kolar districts. Sowing operations continue throughout the State.

Good rain in Coorg during the week. Season favourable for standing crops.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th August, 1888.*—Good rain during the week in Berar. State of crops generally good. Weeding continues. Fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

There has also been some rain at Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th August, 1888.*—Excessive rain in Bundelkhand, where condition of crops is bad. Break needed in Baghelkhand. No other changes.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th August, 1888.*—Rainfall in Jhallawar and Jeypore pretty good; elsewhere light. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder scarce in Meywar. Prices steady, but rising in Meywar and Jhallawar. Cotton crops satisfactory in Jeypore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th August, 1888.*—Slight rain almost daily. Harvesting of Indian corn commenced in the valley. Prospect of rice continues fair.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVI. OF 1888-89.

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 23rd July, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st July, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd July, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st July, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
4th August, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,63,249	502	1,514	7,58,364	501	1,49,00,942	613	1,40,26,616	579	...	8,74,326
28th July, 1888	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	1,99,267	120	1,664	2,40,000	144	55,44,680	205	60,25,576	226	4,80,896	...
4th August, 1888	Sindia	75	7,449	100	75	7,184	96	1,37,144	115	1,26,852	106	...	10,292
4th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,432	165	57	7,137	125	1,47,089	161	1,35,872	148	...	11,217
28th July, 1888	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	10,036	54	186	17,550	94	5,43,639	179	5,70,310	192	26,671	...
4th August, 1888	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	816	68	12	764	64	17,026	89	18,030	94	1,004	...
28th July, 1888	Mysore	140	9,439	68	140	10,108	72	1,59,248	70	1,65,437	74	6,189	...
28th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	56,182	73	850	68,177	80	10,15,816	85	12,91,774	95	2,75,958	...
28th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,856	44	136	9,041	66	53,847	79	2,64,064	121	2,10,217	...
21st ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,530	43	...	...	75,442	57	75,442	...
28th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,148	32	36	1,491	41	30,615	53	26,505	46	...	4,110
28th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	2,817	33	105	3,582	34	66,511	51	83,976	50	17,465	...
	TOTAL	4,581	10,61,691	232	4,858	11,26,928	232	2,26,16,557	306	2,28,10,454	293	1,93,897	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
4th August, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	3,12,784	149	2,411	4,04,611	168	67,14,955	197	76,91,835	199	9,76,880	...
28th July, 1888	Wardha Coal	45	9,765	217	45	13,925	309	2,47,704	338	2,35,737	327	...	11,967
28th ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,895	79	125	9,722	78	2,11,092	106	1,89,555	95	...	21,537
28th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,50,123	233	672	1,42,392	212	22,79,247	221	23,19,125	215	39,878	...
28th ditto	Nalhátí	27	1,503	55	27	1,492	55	28,962	66	29,698	68	736	...
28th ditto	Tirhoot	249	30,914	124	259	23,801	92	5,48,238	138	5,59,489	135	11,251	...
21st ditto	Burma	333	44,742	134	392	42,792	109	9,51,416	179	9,64,502	160	13,086	...
21st ditto	Jorhát	26	962	37	25	1,585	63	15,252	33	17,396	38	2,144	...
28th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	18	3	...	(*f*)	...	661	6	(*g*)1,140	10	479	...
	TOTAL	3,551	5,60,706	158	3,956	6,40,320	162	1,09,97,527	190	1,20,08,477	190	10,10,950	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
28th July, 1888	Madras	831	1,47,755	178	842	1,54,151	183	26,55,713	196	25,92,277	192	...	63,436
28th ditto	South Indian	654	94,362	144	654	1,00,679	154	16,72,363	157	17,50,138	167	77,775	...
28th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,78,342	320	1,497	5,06,621	339	1,52,10,834	622	1,51,14,154	629	...	96,680
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	(*h*)	...	...	(*h*)	...	(*i*) 46,32,691	657	(*j*)41,35,293	598	...	4,97,398
28th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	82,244	120	693	95,844	138	22,36,365	204	23,34,023	211	97,658	...
	TOTAL	3,668	8,02,703	219	3,686	8,57,295	233	2,64,07,966	393	2,59,25,885	391	...	4,82,081
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,800	24,25,100	206	12,500	26,24,543	210	6,00,22,050	301	6,07,44,816	293	7,22,766	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,95,529	142	2,89,90,501	140	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,17,26,521	159	3,17,54,315	153	27,794	...
	Assisted Companies.												
21st July, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	30,136	80	376	34,470	92	7,65,911	125	8,92,219	148	1,26,308	...
4th August, 1888	Tárakeshwar	22	4,054	182	22	6,409	288	92,752	261	1,00,846	283	8,094	...
28th July, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,652	69	67	6,024	90	1,12,529	105	1,17,020	109	4,491	...
14th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	(*h*)	...	..	(*h*)	...	(*i*) 1,30,196	109	(*j*)1,20,977	109	...	3,219
	TOTAL	465	38,842	84	465	46,903	101	11,01,388	125	12,37,062	142	1,35,674	...
	Native States.												
28th July, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	25,491	123	277	25,164	91	5,08,863	150	4,73,875	107	...	34,988
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,434	24	59	1,410	24	55,957	58	48,918	52	...	7,039
28th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	565	27	21	500	24	12,363	36	16,509	49	4,146	...
28th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	10,833	56	193	11,906	62	3,98,862	127	3,53,791	115	...	45,071
28th ditto	Morvi	68	1,823	27	68	2,455	36	56,839	51	67,778	62	10,919	...
28th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,995	48	124	5,700	46	1,16,890	58	1,25,884	63	8,994	...
	TOTAL	673	46,141	69	742	47,135	64	11,49,800	105	10,86,755	99	...	63,098

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

(*f*) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd July, 1888.
(*h*) Return not received.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th July, 1887.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th July, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *16th August, 1888.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 34.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th July 1888.)

Districts.	Average wages per month: Able-bodied Agricultural labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
MADRAS.			
Ganjam	4 11 0	6 9 0	9 6 0
Vizagapatam	4 4 0	4 14 0	11 0 0
Godáveri	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Kishna	5 10 8	7 10 8	17 13 4
Nellore	5 8 0	6 4 0	17 8 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Anantapur	4 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Bellary	5 5 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	4 11 0	4 11 0	20 10 0
Madras	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 9 6
Chingleput	4 8 0	5 0 0	13 11 0
North Arcot	5 3 7	5 9 7	15 11 2
South Arcot	5 6 4	6 3 4	12 11 4
Tanjore	5 9 8	6 12 9	15 0 0
Trichinopoly	4 2 0	6 8 0	12 3 0
Madura	5 4 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	6 8 0	14 6 0
Coimbatore	5 4 0	6 4 0	16 14 0
Nilgiris	7 8 0	9 0 0	25 0 0
Salem	4 0 0	5 8 0	13 12 0
South Canara	6 14 0	6 12 0	18 12 0
Malabar	6 0 0	6 10 2	13 4 2
SIND.			
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	8-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	19-0 to 39-0
BENGAL.			
Eastern Districts.			
Chittagong	8 0 0	8 0 0	9-0 to 11-4
Behar.			
Patna	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	7-8 to 8-0
Shahabad	5 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-8

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
MADRAS.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	15 6	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	29 5	29 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	9 8	9 6
Vizagapatam	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	21 10	23 13	23 13	22 13	22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godávari	11 11	11 11	...	...	16 13	16 13	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	22 14	22 14	27 5	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	11 6
Kistna	8 14	9 11	...	...	15 5	15 10	16 8	16 8	22 2	21 5	...	...	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	29 2	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
Cuddapah	12 8	11 13	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 8	14 14	24 8	29 5	34 13	31 14	30 0	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	16 3	16 3	31 6	31 6	25 6	25 6	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 14	11 14
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 8	13 8	36 2	36 2	24 6	24 6	38 13	38 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Kurnool	10 13	11 6	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 10	13 10	28 2	27 6	20 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 11	11 5
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	28 2	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 14	88 11	12 11	12 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	16 10	16 10	...	...	21 2	21 2	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	11 10
North Arcot	9 11	9 11	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 11	11 11
South Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 2	14 14	...	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	26 6	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	11 0
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 0	13 5	13 6	13 13	21 0	22 6	21 10	21 10	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Madura	10 6	9 3	...	...	13 8	13 14	14 3	14 6	25 14	25 14	23 8	23 8	24 13	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	128 13	13 5	13 2
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	15 3	15 11
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 6	22 10	22 5	23 2	26 3	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	8 8	...	...	10 13	9 10	12 0	11 3	20 6	20 0	19 10	15 6	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	9 3
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 11	14 10	28 3	28 3	23 0	23 0	32 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
South Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
Malabár	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	140 14	11 11	11 11
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	10 5	10 3	21 13	21 13	7 2	7 2	11 7	11 7	17 0	17 0	12 15	13 9	17 13	17 13	15 13	15 13	15 12	15 12	18 5	18 5	8 3	8 3	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Daskrohi	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 8	13 6	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 14	13 14	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 5	12 5	13 5	14 8	13 5	12 9	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 4	15 14	...	...	14 8	14 8	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Surat	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7	15 7½	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	17 3	14 4	14 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Násik	15 15	16 10	...	...	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 13	15 13	21 0	19 10	...	...	20 2	20 2	...	...	14 10	14 10	106 8	106 8	12 11	12 11
Ahmednagar	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 1	8 4	19 4	19 11	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 11	...	...	15 4	15 4	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	17 4	17 4	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	17 6	16 5	13 13	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	60 13	60 13	11 2	11 2
Sholápur	14 8	14 8	18 2	18 2	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	20 15	20 15	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	20 1	19 11	...	...	17 12	17 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Bijápur	16 2	16 2	13 2	13 2	7 15	7 15	11 7	11 7	20 9	20 9	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	...	11 13	13 8	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 11
Satara	11 5	10 1	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	15 15	14 10	14 3	12 15	16 5	16 5	18 3	18 3	18 13	18 13	19 2	19 2	12 6	11 0	66 15	116 8	11 10	11 10
Belgaum	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	12 8	13 8	64 0	61 0	10 8	10 8
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 14	...	...	9 4	11 6	12 12	12 12	15 10	15 10	12 14	12 14	16 7	16 7	...	...	15 6	14 0	...	...	10 14	10 4	120 0	135 0	9 11	10 6
Karwar	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	11 0	11 7	13 6	17 6	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 6	15 6	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 7	11 7
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	9 2	14 4½	13 11	6 15	6 15	8 0	8 0	13 2½	12 9	11 3½	11 3½	14 4½	13 11	...	...	13 2½	13 2½	...	...	10 13½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	11 3½
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	450 0	150 0	11 12	12 4
Rájkot Station	No return received.																									
SIND.																										
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 4	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 0*	11 0*
Karáchi	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 0	19 8	12 8	8 8	8 8	9 12	12 8	18 8	20 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Shikárpur	12 8	12 8	15 0	16 0	9 4	9 4	12 8	11 8	20 8	20 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	180 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Sukkur	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 .0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Thar & Párkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
Burdwan	14 8	14 8	§	§	15 0	15 0	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	§	§	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 14*a*	10 14
Bankoora	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 4	16 4	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	21 8	21 0	280 0	280 0	10 *ob*	10 0
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 *oc*	10 0
Midnapore	13 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8*d*	10 8
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 *oe*	9 0
Howrah	‡	‡	...	...	13 4	13 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Central Districts.																										
Calcutta	13 4	13 6	19 12	19 10	11 11	11 9	16 14	16 14	17 14	20 6	12 12	15 14	...	...	15 12	16 0	18 15	19 10	17 9	19 4	19 0	18 9	95 0	95 0	10 10	10 10
24-Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	21 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 8*e1*	10 8
Nuddea	16 0	15 14	26 10½	24 12	14 8	14 8	17 8	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9	25 9	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 13*f*	9 13
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 0	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	10 *og*	10 0
Jessore	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 8*h*	10 8
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8*i*	10 8
Dinagepore	12 0	14 2	13 0	...	16 0	18 0	21 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	12 0	10 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rajshahye	18 0	18 0	45 0	45 0	16 8	15 12	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	24 0	...	...	15 4	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 12*j*	9 0
Rungpore	17 12	17 12	...	...	13 4	13 *4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	10 *ok*	10 0
Bogra	15 12	17 4	...	...	15 12	15 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 0
Pubna	18 0	18 12	...	...	8 4	8 4·	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	24 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	10 *ol*	10 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 *om*	8 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	9 *on*	9 8
Eastern Districts.																										
Dacca	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	8 8*o*	8 8
Furreedpore	20 0	22 0	30 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 14	18 13	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	120 0	120 0	10 10*p*	10 10
Mymensingh	12 0	12 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	...	...	9 12*q*	8 8
Chittagong	11 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	9 *or*	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 *os*	8 0

* In common use.
† Not procurable.
‡ Not available.
§ No sale.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Cutwa** 10-2 sers, **Raneegunge** 11 sers, and **Culna** 10-8 sers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
c At Rampore Haut retail prices of salt 11-4 sers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Ghattal** 11-4 sers, **Tumlook** 8 sers, and **Contai** 9 sers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Serampore** 11 sers and **Jehanabad** 10-12 sers.
e1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Baraset** and **Bassirhat** 9 sers; Diamond Harbour (at Magrahat) 8 sers, Barrackpore 9-2 sers, and Dum-Dum 10 sers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Kooshtea**, Chooadanga and Ranaghat 10 sers, and Meherpore 10-8 sers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Satkhira** 9-2½ sers, and Bagirhat 8 sers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Jhenidah** and Magura 9 sers, Narail 7½ sers, and Bongong 10 sers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Lalbagh** and Jungipore 10 sers and Kandi 10-8 sers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nattore 9-12 sers and Nowgong 9-9 sers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nilphamari 10 sers, Gaibanda 7-8 sers, and Kurigram 9 sers.
l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 11-4 sers per rupee.
m Retail price of salt at Kurseong 7 sers, and Silliguri 9 sers per rupee.
n At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Manickgunge** 9 sers, Munshigunge 8-14 sers, and Naraingunge 10 sers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Patuakhali** 8 sers, Perozepore 9 sers, and Bhola 10-8 sers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoregunge, Jamalpore and Sherepore 8 sers, Attea 10 sers, and Netrokona 9 sers.
r At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
s At Panchgachia in the Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.*																										
Eastern Districts —*continued.*																										
Tipperah	12 8	12 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Behar.																										
Patna	19 8	19 8	24 0	24 0	13 8	11 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	180 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Gya	16 8	17 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 8	20 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	10 0
Shahabad	17 0	17 0	22 8	22 0	10 0	8 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 4	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Durbhunga	16 12	15 0	25 0	20 0	14 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	29 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	25 0	24 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	17 0	17 0	22 12	22 12	9 8	9 8	18 12	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	23 8	22 12	22 0	22 8	24 4	25 4	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	17 0	17 0	27 0	28 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	25 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8x	10 0
Monghyr	17 14	17 14	22 4	22 2	13 1	13 14	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	16 12	25 4	25 4	16 12	13 14	24 2	25 8	126 0	126 0	10 8x	10 0
Bhágalpur	17 0	17 10	22 11	22 11	13 14	13 14	16 6	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	23 10	22 10	...	24 0	22 11	164 2	157 12	10 0	10 1
Purneah	16 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	35 0	¶	16 0	25 0	26 0	¶	...	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 0y	9 0
Maldah	18 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	140 6	120 0	9 8	9 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Orissa.																										
Cuttack	15 12	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 1‡	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	17 1	15 12	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Pooree	11 13	10 8	...	...	11 13	11 13	18 6§	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	8 0z	8 0
Balasore	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 6	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 8z1	9 8
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
Hazáribágh	13 8	13 8	16 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	*	*	*	*	21 0	25 0	*	*	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Lohardugga	12 8	12 8	†	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	†	...	†	...	32 8	30 0	†	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8
Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	8 0z3	8 0
Manbhoom	12 4	12 5	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	26 0	...	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	8 0z3	8 0
ASSAM.																										
Sylhet	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 9	13 2	21 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 6	...	...	11 8	11 10	108 0	108 0	10 8	10 0
Cachar	8 12	9 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 6	10 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 8
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Gáro Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	11 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 0 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 0	12 12	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 8	9 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 8	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 2	9 11	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	9 12	9 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	7 8
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.																										
Dehra Dún	No return received.																									
Saháranpur	16 2	16 2	21 8	21 8	7 8½	7 8½	10 12	10 12	16 2	16 2	10 12	10 2	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8**	21 8	21 8	21 8	18 4½**	18 4½	129 0	129 0	10 12	10 12
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	17 14	25 4	27 8	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	23 2	23 2	19 12	17 10	14 5	14 5	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	16 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 4	23 4	22 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	17 10	17 8	24 8	24 12	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	16 4	16 4	22 0	23 4	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 4	13 8	15 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	24 4	24 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Kumaun	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 0**	10 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwál	14 8	16 4	19 0	19 0	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 0
Bijnor	16 0	16 5	23 14	23 14	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	16 14	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	21 15	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 13	10 11
Moradabad	17 0	17 4	24 0	25 8	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4	19 4	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	25 0	25 0	24 6	165 0	165 0	11 12	11 12
Budaun	16 8	16 6	20 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 6	12 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Bareilly	No return received.																									
Sháhjahánpur	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	25 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Tarái Pergunnahs	17 8	17 8	27 8	27 8	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	13 12	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	18 12	18 12	25 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Muttra	15 8	16 0	21 8	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	24 8	24 8	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Agra	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 8	5 0	4 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	21 8	21 8	16 0	16 0	90 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Farukhabad	15 0	15 12	19 4	20 4	6 12	7 4	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	21 8	...	...	23 0	26 0	150 0	160 0	11 4	11 9
Mainpuri	16 3	16 8	20 2	20 0	4 8	4 12	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	25 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Etáwah	16 0	16 4	19 8	19 12	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 12	21 8	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Etah	16 8	16 12	21 12	21 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	17 12	17 4	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Jalaun	16 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jhánsi	15 10	16 8	24 0	24 0	8 2½	8 4	12 5	12 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13½	20 3½	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Lalitpur	15 0	15 4	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0
Cawnpore	16 4	17 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	¶	¶	18 0	12 0	21 0**	21 8	21 0	¶	25 0**	24 8	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Fatehpur	15 0	15 4	18 12	19 4	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bánda	18 0	17 12	22 0	20 4	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 12	...	...	22 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	18 11	19 8	21 10	23 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 10	16 0	16 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jaunpur	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	24 0	23 12	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Gorakhpur	16 3	16 3	23 13	23 13	9 14½	10 5½	13 8	14 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9½	21 9½	22 8	22 8	...	...	25 3	25 3	140 0	140 0	10 6½	10 0
Basti	No return received.																									
Azamgarh	15 8	16 4	20 0	20 10	10 5	10 5	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 14	...	...	17 0	18 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	16 4	16 4	19 8	19 4	10 5	10 5	16 4	16 4	12 7	13 0	11 6	11 15	...	...	11 0	11 15	20 1	19 12	16 13	16 13	21 2	20 14	110 0	110 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	17 6	16 12	21 14	21 14	7 12	7 12	16 12	16 12	14 2	14 2	14 13	14 13	23 3	23 3	12 14	12 14	23 3	23 13	...	...	23 13	23 13	128 12	128 12	10 5	10 5
Ballia	16 12	16 12	23 2	24 12	10 6	10 4	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	...	...	23 2	23 2	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4
Pilibhít	15 0	14 8	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	20 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
OUDH.																										
Sultánpur	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Partabgarh	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 2	12 4	12 5	14 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0**	22 11	...	...	16 0**	16 5	180 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Fyzabad	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri	18 0	17 12	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 8	13 0	13 0	27 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	16 8	16 4	21 4	21 4	6 0	6 0	12 14	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0½	20 8	20 0	20 0	25 0½	24 4	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4
Bara Banki	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 4	21 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	27 0	28 8	140 0	140 0	9 8	10 0 8
Rae Bareli	16 4	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	...	16 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	18 2	18 6	32 4	25 4	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	27 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	No return received.																									
Unao	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	18 6	18 8	25 0	24 12	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	29 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0

* Not procurable. † Not available.

§ In the Khordh sub-division common rice is quoted at 15-12 sers per rupee against 21 sers per rupee at this time last year.

‡ Common rice sells at 21 sers per rupee at Jajpore and 26-4 sers at Kendrapara.

¶ No sales in market.

** Prices of unhusked grains.

t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Buxar** 10-8 sers, Bhabuah 9 sers, and Sasseram 10 sers.

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Madhubani** 10 sers and Tajpore 10-8 sers.

v At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

w At Bettiah retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Beguserai** 9-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishengunge 9 sers and Ranigunge 10 sers.

z In Khordah sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

z1 At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

z2 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 7·56 sers per rupee.

z3 At Govindpore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																										
Hissar	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	110 0	10 0	10 8
Rohtak	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Gurgaon	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	15 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Umballa	20 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Simla	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	...	10 0	65 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	10 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 8	13 0
Ludhiána	19 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	24 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 0
Ferozepur	18 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Mooltan	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	12 0
Montgomery	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Lahore	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	21 0	21 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Siálkot	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpur	17 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	17 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	16 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	93 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Hazára	14 0	14 0	20* 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	...	11 0	11 0
Peshávar	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	112 0	112 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	55 0	55 0
Bannu	17 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	38 0	38 0
D. G. Khán	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	21 0	25 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																										
Saugor	16 12	16 12	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Damoh	20 0	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 15	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 4	26 11	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	8 6	8 12
Jubbulpore	16 8	16 12	...	...	8 0	8 4	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	...	...	12 0	11 12	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Mandla	24 8	24 8	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	32 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	256 0	250 0	8 8	9 0
Seoni	19 7	20 6	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12
Narsinghpur	13 8	15 12	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 12	...	...	13 11	13 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	14 10	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Asirgarh Cantonment	14 0	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 12	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Betul	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 14	10 0	11 7	24 0	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	6 6
Wardha	17 2	17 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	14 2	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	9 10	10 11
Nágpur	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 7	8 7	12 8	12 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	99 0	109 9	9 13	9 13
Chánda	15 7	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	14 11	...	...	10 0	10 0	615 0	615 0	10 0	10 0
Bhandára	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	9 2	8 12
Bálághát	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 2	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	70 0	64 0	8 5	9 0
Siláspur	23 11	22 7	...	...	13 8	12 5	18 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	16 12	...	...	16 8	16 7	64 0	64 0	6 4	6 4
Sambalpur	19 4	20 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
BURMA.																										
Arakan Division.																										
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	26 0	26 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 12	11 10	10 14	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	...	...	...	225 0	225 0	48 0	60 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 7	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	22 13
Pegu Division.																										
Rangoon Town	11 12	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	19 8	19 8	...	...	250 0	250 0	19 7	19 7
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 7	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	24 9	20 8	...	...	154 4	154 4	20 0	21 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Prome	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 5	9 9	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	9 9	9 9	9 5	9 5	139 11	139 11	18 10	18 10
Irrawaddy Division.																										
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 5	13 8	14 13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 9	24 10	19 8	...	...	222 5	216 0	16 4	16 4
Henzada	...	...	...	..	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	22 4	22 4
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 8	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 11	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	14 9	14 9
Tenasserim Division.																										
Moolmein Town and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 5	20 15
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 4	12 9	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mérgui	...	...	...	...	12 9	14 9	14 2	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	31 4	14 9
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
UPPER BURMA.																										
Mandalay	9 3	11 7	...	...	9 5	9 6	11 4	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	140 0	20 0	20 0
HYDERABAD.																										
Secunderabad, Bolaram, Chadarghát	No return received.																									
BERAR.																										
Amráoti	15 0	14 12	...	...	7 7	8 0	9 3	10 0	17 8	17 2	...	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	†	†	10 0	10 0
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 0			10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 0	14 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 4	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 2	...	...	11 0	11 0			9 0	9 4
Buldana	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0			9 0	9 0
Wún	16 8	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			10 0	9 0
Básim	17 2	17 2	...	...	8 0	7 10	10 0	10 4	18 13	18 8	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 5	19 1	...	...	12 4	13 3			9 13	10 3
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	No return received.																									
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	33 0	34 8	...	...	22 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 8

* 100 cubs maize, 12 annas.

† Firewood is sold by head-load, cart-load and bullock-load.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd and HALF OF JULY 1888—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Marua or		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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.																												
Jeypore	15 0	15 12	20 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kishengurh	13 0	14 0	17 0	18 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 12	16 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 10	13 0	18 10	21 0	135 15	135 15	10 0	10 0
Kerowlee	15 5	16 7	20 10	23 2	11 4	8 0	11 14	11 14	17 8	17 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0
Ulwur	16 14	18 1	22 11	23 0	8 0	7 12	11 0	10 0	14 14	15 8	15 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 1	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Bhurtpore (City)	15 12	15 12	22 10	23 12	7 12	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 5	14 8	14 8	22 4	23 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 8	13 0	17 0	17 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	11 0	11 0	...	...	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Deoli Cantonment	15 2	15 2	20 5	21 5	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura	12 8	13 4	17 0	17 10	...	6 8	8 0	8 0	17 2	20 0	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirohee	12 4	12 0	17 0	18 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Abu	11 1	11 12	15 12	16 0	6 8	6 12	8 10	8 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
Anadra	12 0	11 12	17 8	18 0	6 12	7 2	9 10	9 10	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Bálmere	8 2	9 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	7 2	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
Jeysulmere	10 0	10 6	...	...	6 8	7 8	9 10	9 10	11 4	12 0	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 15¾	8 15¾	12 0	12 6	...	...	11 11½	11 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 8	16 6½	16 6½	6 4	6 4	9 6	9 6	13 44	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	13 34	13 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 2½	10 2½
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	17 8	18 2	20 0	18 12	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	14 0	11 11½	11 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 15	20 0	19 0	19 0	25 13	25 13	...	...	9 6	9 6
Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	14 6	15 0	17 8	17 8	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 3	15 3
Marwar (Jodhpore)"	11 12	12 3	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	14 4	14 4	13 2	13 2	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 4
Bickaner	10 4	10 8	...	...	3 2	3 2	6 12	6 12	...	...	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	16 5	16 5	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Boondee	15 0	16 0	20 8	21 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	16 8	17 8	14 14	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 4	15 0	17 13	17 13	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Kotah	No return received.				7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 44	15 44	...	...	...	...
Tonk	13 13	14 4	22 0	21 12	9 9	9 8	10 10	10 8	18 1	18 3	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Jhallawar	13 3¾	13 2	14 0	14 7	7 5¾	7 5¾	9 6	9 6	12 15	14 11½	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8¾	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	135 15	135 15	10 0	10 0
Shahpoora	15 0	13 4	18 8	19 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 11	12 15	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	9 0	9 0	14 4	14 4	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Dholpur	16 5	15 6	22 9	22 13	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	16 5	17 13	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 5	16 5	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 4	14 4	17 12	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 44	15 44	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
CENTRAL INDIA.																												
Indore	13 12	13 12	16 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Gwalior	12 2	12 0	17 0	17 0	7 12	7 12	9 1	9 1	12 11	12 15	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 13	13 10	13 10	18 10	18 10	135 15	135 15	10 0	10 0
Goona	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 8	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 9	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 1	15 0	15 0	25 8	25 8	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
BALUCHISTAN.																												
Quetta	11 14	12 8	14 4	13 10	5 0	5 0	8 12	8 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 4	13 10	13 10	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
ADEN	No return received.																											

* Nine pies per bundle. † Six pies per bundle.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 75 *Ex.*
42—2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 24th August, 1888.

Read the following—

Letter from the Officiating Resident in Mysore regarding the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held in Mysore in October 1888.

No. 2440—3508, dated Bangalore, the 17th July 1888.

From—GENERAL SIR H. N. D. PRENDERGAST, Officiating Resident in Mysore,

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

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of letter No. 2068—153, dated the 3rd July 1888, from the Mysore Durbar, of the enclosed letter from the Director of Statistics and Agriculture in Mysore, regarding the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held at Mysore in October 1888.

2. Of the 1,250 copies of Prize Lists and Regulations of the Exhibition received from the Durbar, 500 have been sent to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for circulation. In forwarding the remaining 750 copies, I would invite the Government of India to assist the First Exhibition held in Mysore by circulating the Regulations to other Governments and Native States.

No. 2068—153, dated Bangalore, the 3rd July 1888.

From—R. VIJAYENDRA ROW, Esq., Chief Commissioner,

To—The Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

I am directed to enclose copy of letter No. 27, dated 23rd June 1888, from the Director of Statistics and Agriculture in Mysore, and copies of Prize Lists and Regulations of the forthcoming Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition; and I am to request the favour of the Resident kindly assisting the Durbar in the manner suggested by Mr. Ricketts.

No. 27, dated Bangalore, the 23rd June 1888.

From—L. RICKETTS, Esq., Director of Statistics and Agriculture,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

I have the honour to forward 1,250 English copies and 1,000 copies in vernacular of Prize Lists and Regulations of the forthcoming Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, and to request the favour of your transmitting these copies to the Resident in Mysore for circulation in British India and in Native States.

2. An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition like the one proposed will not only be of local utility, but will also educate and benefit British subjects and subjects of other Native States, who may attend the Exhibition and exhibit articles. The interests of trade of the countries taking part in the Exhibition will likewise be furthered, while a large attendance will materially contribute to its success.

3. I have the honour to suggest that you will urge the British Resident to enlist the earnest co-operation of the several Administrations in British India and of the Native States, so that all interesting and important natural products and manufactured articles peculiar to each District and Province may be represented at the Exhibition.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th June 1888.

Exhibits will, on their return from the Exhibition, be carried free of charge but at the owners' risk over the Madras, South Indian, Southern Mahratta, and Mysore State Railways, to the original forwarding station, provided a certificate accompanies the goods, signed by the Secretaries to the Exhibition Committee, stating that the goods were exhibited and have not been sold, and remain the *bonâ fide* property of the Exhibitor.

(Sd.) J. CAMERON,

(Sd.) S. A. BAPU RAO,

Joint Secretaries.

GENERAL PRIZE LIST

OF THE

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held at Mysore in October 1888.

No.	Exhibits.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Total.
	SECTION A.				
	LIVE STOCK.				
	Class I.—Horses and Ponies.				
1	Horse or gelding bred in Mysore, over four years and not under 14—2 hands	50	25	10	85
2	Mare bred in Mysore do. do. ...	50	25	10	85
3	Pony-Stallion, over four years, imported or bred in Mysore and not exceeding fourteen hands ...	50	25	10	85
4	Pony-Stallion, over four years, bred in Mysore do.	50	25	10	85
5	Pony-Mare, over three years, imported or bred in Mysore and not exceeding fourteen hands ...	50	25	10	85
6	Pony-Mare, over three years, bred in Mysore do. ...	50	25	10	85
	Total Class I ...	...	...	...	510
	Class II.—Cattle.				
1	Bull, imported, any breed, over three years old, suitable for getting Diary stock	50	30	...	80
2	Bull, Mysore breed, over three years old, suitable for getting Diary stock	50	30	15	95
3	Bull, any breed, over three years old, suitable for getting Draught cattle	50	30	15	95
4	Bull, any breed, under three years old	30	20	...	50
5	Bull calf, any breed, under one year old... ...	20	10	...	30
6	Cow, imported, any breed, in milk, over three years old, suitable for breeding Dairy stock... ...	50	30	...	80
7	Cow, Mysore breed, in milk, over three years old, suitable for breeding Dairy stock	50	30	20	100
8	Cow, any breed, in milk, over three years old, suitable for breeding Draught cattle	50	30	20	100
9	Heifer, any breed, under three years old ...	30	20	10	60
10	Heifer calf, any breed, under one year... ...	20	10	...	30
11	Bull-Buffalo, any breed, over three years old ...	30	20	10	60
12	Cow-Buffalo, in milk, any breed, over three years old	30	20	10	60
13	Bull-Buffalo under three years old	20	10	...	30
14	Cow-Buffalo do.	20	10	...	30
15	Pair of Trotting Bullocks for carriage use ...	50	30	15	95
16	Pair of Draught Bullocks, over 48 inches at shoulder	50	30	15	95
17	Do. do. under do. do. ...	30	20	10	60
	Total Class II ...	...	...	...	1,150

General Prize List—contd.

No.	Exhibits.	1st Prize.	2nd rize.	3rd Prize.	Total.
	Class III.—Sheep and Goats.				
1	Ram, imported, any breed, aged two years or older, fit for breeding wool-producing sheep	30	20	10	60
2	Ram, Mysore breed, aged two years or older, fit for breeding wool-producing sheep	30	20	10	60
3	Pair of Ewes or Gimmers, imported, any breed, over two years old, fit for breeding purposes ...	30	20	10	60
4	Pair of Ewes or Gimmers, Mysore breed, aged two years or older, fit for breeding purposes ...	30	20	10	60
5	Lamb, over six months old	7	5	...	12
6	He-Goat, any breed, suitable for improving the breed of Dairy Goats	10	7	5	22
6	She-Goat, any breed, in milk	10	7	5	22
	Total Class III ...	...	...	...	296
	Grand Total for Section A ...	...	...	...	1,956
	SECTION B.				
	VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.				
	Class I.—Field Produce.				
	(*a*)—*Cereals or Grains.*				
1	Hot season paddy (Vaisakhi Bhatta) 5 seers by measure	8	5	3	16
2	Cold season paddy (Kartika Bhatta) do ...	8	5	3	16
3	Collection of different varieties of paddy, 2 seers by measure, each kind	8	5	3	16
4	Field ragi, 5 seers by measure, each kind ...	8	5	3	16
5	Garden ragi do. ...	8	5	3	16
6	Collection of different varieties of ragi, 2 seers by measure, each kind	8	5	3	16
7	Great Millet (Bili jola), 5 seers by measure, each kind	7	4	2	13
8	Do. (Kempu jola), 5 seers by measure, each kind	7	4	2	13
9	Collection of different varieties of jola, 2 seers by measure, each kind	7	4	2	13
10	Wheat (Hotte godhi), 5 seers by measure, each kind	8	5	3	16
11	Do. (Javi godhi), do. do. ...	8	5	3	16
12	Italian Millet (Navane), do. do. ...	7	4	2	13
13	Little Millet (Samé), do. do. ...	7	4	2	13
14	Indian corn or maize (Muskinjola), a dozen cobs ...	7	4	2	13
15	Spiked Millet (Sajje), 5 seers by measure ...	7	4	2	13
16	Panicum miliaceum (Baragu), 5 seers by measure ...	7	4	2	13
17	Other varieties of food grains, 2 seers by measure, each	8	5	...	13
	Total (*a*) ...	...	...	...	245
	(*b*) *Pulses.*				
1	Dál (Togari) ... 5 seers by measure ...	5	3	2	10
2	Horse-gram (Hurali) ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
3	Bengal-gram (Kadle) ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
4	Black-gram (Uddu) ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
5	Green-gram (Hesaru) ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
6	Peas (Batani) ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
7	Beans (Avare) ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
8	Lentil (Karamani) ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
9	Other edible pulses ... 2 do. of each kind ...	5	3	2	10
	Total (*b*) ...	...	...	...	90

One seer by measure = ⅔ of a Madras measure.

One seer by weight = 24 tolas.

General Prize List—contd.

No.	Exhibits.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Total.
	(c)—Oil Seeds.				
1	Gingelly-oil seed (Atchellu), 5 seers by measure ...	6	4	2	12
2	Ramtil (Hutchellu) do. ...	6	4	2	12
3	Castor-oil seed (Haralu) do. ...	6	4	2	12
4	Pongamia seed (Honge) do. ...	6	4	2	12
5	Bassia seed (Ippe) do. ...	6	4	2	12
6	Groundnut (Kadlekayi) do. ...	6	4	2	12
7	Safflower seed (Kusumba) do. ...	6	4	2	12
8	Dry cocoanut (Kobri) do. ...	6	4	2	12
9	Cotton seed (Hattibija) do. ...	6	4	2	12
10	Collection of other seeds 2 seers do. of each kind	10	8	6	24
	Total (*c*) ...	...	...	...	132
	Total Class I ...	...	...	...	467
	Class II.—Garden, Plantation and Jungle Produce.				
1	Tamarind ... ... 10 seers by weight ...	5	3	...	8
2	Gall-nut ... ... 5 do. ...	5	3	2	10
3	Soapnut ... ... do. ...	5	3	...	8
4	Sigekayi ... ... do. ...	5	3	...	8
5	Cocoanut, a bunch, and a dozen of stripped fruits ...	8	5	3	16
6	Arecanut (in bunches)	10	7	5	22
7	Sugarcane (Mysore) ... a dozen canes ...	15	10	5	30
8	Sugarcane (imported) ... do. ...	20	10	...	30
9	Betel-leaves ... 500 ...	5	3	2	10
10	Green Ginger ... 5 seers by weight ...	5	3	2	10
11	Potatoes ... ... 10 do. ...	5	3	2	10
12	Tobacco, cured and raw ... 2½ do., each kind	10	7	5	22
13	Arrowroot tubers ... 10 do. ...	5	3	2	10
14	Tapioca ... ... 10 do. ...	4	3	2	9
15	Cinchona bark ... ... 5 do. ...	10	15	...	35
16	Lac, crude ... ... 5 do. ...	4	3	2	9
	Total Class II ...	...	...	...	247
	Class III.—Fibres—Division (a).				
1	Collection of wild silk with cocoons. Silk 1 seer each kind, and cocoons 100 each kind	20	10	...	30
2	Silk ... ... 2 seers by weight ...	20	10	5	35
3	Wool, Mysore ... ... do. ...	20	10	5	35
4	Wool, imported ... ... do. ...	20	10	...	30
5	Cotton, Mysore ... ... do. ...	20	10	5	35
6	Do. imported ... do. ...	20	10	...	30
	Division (b).				
7	Flax, ... 5 seers by weight ...	8	6	4	18
8	Sannu hemp or wild hemp (Janapa) ... do. ...	8	6	4	18
9	Jute do. ... do. ...	8	6	4	18
10	Aloe fibre, do. ... do. ...	8	6	4	18
11	Mudder (Yekka) ... do. ...	8	6	4	18
12	Hibiscus Cannabinus ... do. ...	8	6	4	18
13	Cocoanut fibre ... ... do. ...	8	6	4	18
14	General collection of fibres ... 2 seers do. excluding the above.	20	15	10	45
	Total Class III ...	...	...	...	366

One seer by measure = ⅞ of a Madras measure.
One seer by weight = 24 tolas.

General Prize List—cotd.

No.	Exhibits.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Total.
	Class IV.—Spices, Condiments, and Substances used in Food, &c.				
1	Chillies ... ... 2½ seers by weight ...	5	3	2	10
2	Dried ginger ... ... 10 do. ...	5	3	2	10
3	Pepper, ... 5 do. ...	8	6	4	18
4	Cummin seed ... ... 5 do. ...	5	3	2	10
5	Fenugreek ... ... 5 do. ...	5	3	2	10
6	Coriander ... ... 2 do. ...	5	3	2	10
7	Turmeric ... ... 10 do. ...	5	3	2	10
8	Garlic ... ... 10 do. ...	5	3	2	10
9	Onions ... ... 10 do. ...	5	3	2	10
10	Anise seed ... ... 5 do. ...	5	3	2	10
11	Omum, ... 2 do. ...	5	3	2	10
12	Mustard seed ... ... 5 do. ...	5	3	2	10
13	Cardamoms in parchment ... 1 do. ...	10	7	5	22
14	Cinnamon (grown in Mysore) do. ...	5	3	2	10
15	Lichens (Kallu huvu) ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
16	Betel-nut (prepared arecanut of sorts). 5 do. each sort	30	20	10	60
17	Coffee (Mysore) ... 5 seers by weight ...	30	20	...	50
18	Do. (imported) ... do. ...	30	20	...	50
19	Vanilla ... ... 1 do. ...	5	3	2	10
20	Collection (other than those named above) 1 do. each kind	10	7	5	22
	Total Class IV...	...	...	...	362
	Class V.—Sugars.				
1	Cane-sugar (Candy) ... 10 seers by weight ...	7	4	3	14
2	Do. (Bura or Table sugar do. ...	7	4	3	14
3	Do. (Rab) ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
4	Do. (Brown) ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
5	Do. (Jaggory) in lumps do. ...	5	3	2	10
6	Do. do. in cakes do. ...	5	3	2	10
7	Molasses (fresh) ... 5 seers do. ...	5	3	2	10
8	Date sugar ... ... 10 ,, do. ...	7	4	3	14
9	Do. jaggory ... ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
10	Palmyra sugar ... ... do. ...	7	4	3	14
11	Do. jaggory ... ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
12	Cocoanut sugar ... do. ...	7	4	3	14
13	Do. jaggory ... do. ...	5	3	2	10
14	Honey in the comb ... 2 combs ...	7	4	3	14
15	Do., run ... 5 seers by weight ...	5	3	2	10
16	Bees wax (unbleached) ... do. ...	4	3	2	9
17	Do. (bleached) ... do. ...	7	5	3	15
	Total Class V ...	...	...	...	198
	Class VI.—Dyes and Colors.				
1	Indigo ... ... 1 seer by weight ...	15	10	7	32
2	Sappan wood ... ... 5 ,, do. ...	15	10	7	32
3	Red sanders wood ... do. ...	15	10	7	32
4	Turmeric ... ... do. ...	10	7	5	22
5	Safflower ... ... 2 ,, do. ...	10	7	5	22
6	Maddi-chakke ... ... 5 ,, do. ...	15	10	6	31
7	Popli-chakke ... ... do. ...	15	10	6	31
8	Kapila Rangu ... ... 2 ,, do. ...	15	10	6	31
9	Pulas or Mutuga flowers ... do. ...	5	3	2	10

One seer by measure ⅞ of a Madras measure.
One seer by weight = 24 tolas.

General Prize List—contd.

No.	Exhibits.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Total.
	Class VI.—Dyes and Colors—continued.				
10	Lac dye ... ... 2 seers by weight ...	15	10	7	32
11	Arnotto (Rangamale) ... 5 „ do. ...	10	7	5	22
12	Shoe flower, ... 2 „ do. ...	10	7	5	22
13	Marking nut, ... 5 seers by measure...	5	3	2	10
14	Kirmanji, ... 1 „ by weight ...	5	3	2	10
15	Collection of dyes and colors (other than those named above), 1 seer each kind by weight. ...	10	7	5	22
	Total Class VI ...	...	...	...	361
	N. B.—Colors and dyes together with colored silk, cotton or wool fibres (not fabrics) should be exhibited.				
	Class VII.—Miscellaneous.				
1	Collection of tanning materials, 1 seer by weight each	20	15	10	45
2	Do. medicinal plants and roots, do. ...	20	15	10	45
3	Do. gums, resins & gum resins do. ...	20	15	10	45
*4	Do. specimens of timber and ornamental woods	30	25	20	75
5	Do. of native scents and essential oils (not less than a tola each) ...	15	10	5	30
6	Do. of oils, 1 seer by weight each kind ...	20	15	10	45
7	Ghee, 5 seers by weight each kind	7	4	2	13
8	Butter, do. do.	7	4	2	13
9	Collection of oil cakes for feeding purposes, 5 seers each sort	7	4	2	13
10	Do. do. for manure do. do. ...	7	4	2	13
11	Farinaceous foods, 2 seers by measure each kind ...	20	15	10	45
	Total class VII ...	...	...	...	382
	Class VIII.—Vegetables and Fruits.				
1	General collection of indigenous vegetables ...	15	10	5	30
2	Do. of exotic vegetables grown in the Province	15	10	5	30
3	Do. of indigenous fruits	15	10	5	30
4	Do. of exotic fruits grown in the Province ...	20	15	10	45
	Total Class VIII ...	...	...	...	135
	N.B.—Fruits, not less than a dozen of each kind.				
	Grand Total for Section B ...	...	...	...	2,518
	SECTION C.				
	MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.				
1	Collection of implements, machines and tools used in Native Agriculture	15	10	5	30
2	Mill, Mortar, or Machine, for husking paddy (Animal power)	50	25	...	75
3	Do. do. (Hand power) ...	50	25	...	75
4	Fibre separating machine	20	10	...	30
5	Winnowing machine	20	10	...	30
6	Sugar-cane mill	50	30	...	80
7	Cotton cleaning machine	50	25	...	75
8	Silk reeling machine	50	25	...	75

* Each specimen of wood must be at least twelve inches long, two inches thick, and of the greatest width obtainable.

General Prize List—contd.

No.	Exhibits.	1st. Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Total.
	SECTION C—contd.				
	MACHINES IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS—*contd.*				
9	Oil-mill or press	50	25	...	75
10	Chaff cutter	20	10	...	30
11	Iron plough	20	10	5	35
12	Wood plough with working parts of iron, for general purposes	20	10	5	35
13	Iron cultivator	20	10	...	30
14	Grubber	20	10	...	30
15	Wood cultivator or grubber with working parts of iron	20	10	...	30
16	Land roller, for general purposes	15	10	...	25
17	Iron harrows, for do.	15	10	...	25
18	Wood harrows, for do. with iron teeth ...	15	10	...	25
19	Seed drill	20	10	5	35
20	Cart for agricultural purposes	30	...	...	30
21	Wheel-barrow	10	5	...	15
22	Best and most economical arrangements for raising water for irrigation purposes, suitable to ryots of average means	100	...	...	100
23	Mamati	3	2	...	5
24	Spade, suited for the use of Native laborers ...	3	2	...	5
25	Digging fork	3	2	...	5
26	Mattock	3	2	...	5
27	Pick	3	2	...	5
28	Shovel	3	2	...	5
29	Scythe	3	2	...	5
30	Reaping knife	3	2	...	5
31	Hedge knife	3	2	...	5
32	Shikar knife	3	2	...	5
33	Manure fork	3	2	...	5
34	Axe	3	2	...	5
35	Hatchet	5	3	...	8
36	Set of Dairy utensils	20	...	...	20
37	Set of Bullock harness	10	...	...	10
38	Set of Blacksmiths' tools	10	...	...	10
39	Set of Coppersmiths' tools	10	...	...	10
40	Set of Whitesmiths' or Tinsmiths' tools ...	5	...	...	5
41	Set of Farrier's tools with shoes and nails ...	10	7	...	17
42	Set of Carpenters' tools	10	...	...	10
43	Do. Goldsmiths' tools	10	...	...	10
44	Set of sugar manufacturing and refining vessels and tools now in use in the Province	15	10	...	25
45	Do. do. imported or invented ...	60	40	...	100
46	Jhatka, turn-out complete, of improved and cheap pattern ... do. do. ...	50	35	25	110
47	Single bullock cart do. do. ...	20	10	...	30
48	Double bullock cart do. do. ...	25	15	...	40
	Total Section C ...	...	...	...	1,455
	N.B.—Prizes not to be awarded to implements or machines, however good in themselves, unless they are suitable to local conditions in every respect and show on trial a marked superiority to machines, &c., already in use.				

General Prize List—contd.

No.	Exhibits.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
	SECTION D.					
	COMPETITION IN PLOUGHING.					
1	Competition among Native ploughs ...	30	20	15	10	75
2	Do. among Native and European or American ploughs	40	30	20	10	100
3	Competition in horse shoeing	10	7	5	...	22
	Total Section D ...	...	...	...	...	197
	SECTION E.					
	FINE ARTS.					
1	Sandal wood carving	30	20	15	...	65
2	Ivory carving	30	20	15	...	65
3	Sculpture	30	20	15	...	65
4	Free hand-drawing and painting ...	30	20	15	...	65
5	Wood carving (other than sandal wood) inlaid	30	20	15	...	65
6	Lacquered ware	10	7	5	...	22
7	Musical wire	10	7	5	...	22
	Total Section E ...	...	...	...	...	369
	SECTION F.					
	INDUSTRIAL ARTS.					
	Class I.—Hardware and Cutlery.					
1	Brass (useful or ornamental)	30	20	10	...	60
2	Copper do.	30	20	10	...	60
3	Bell metal do.	30	20	10	...	60
4	Steel (country made)	20	10	5	...	35
5	Iron	15	10	7	...	32
	Total Class I ...	...	...	...	...	247
	Class II.—Earthenware.					
1	Pottery (useful or ornamental) ...	20	15	10	...	45
2	Bricks, burnt of sorts	10	5	...	...	15
3	Tiles (Mysore made)	15	10	7	...	32
	Total Class II ...	...	...	...	...	92
	Class III.—Glassware.					
1	Bangles (Mysore made)	10	5	...	...	15
2	Glass do.	15	10	...	...	25
	Total Class III ...	...	...	...	...	40
	Class IV.—Furniture.					
1	A collection of articles of wooden furniture, not less than 6 pieces of cheap, neat, and durable pattern	50	30	20	...	100
	Total Class IV ...	...	...	...	...	100
	Class V.					
1	Basket ware	10	5	3	...	18
2	Cane work	15	10	7	...	32
	Total Class V ...	...	...	...	...	50
	Class VI.—Textile Manufactures.					
	(*a*) *Silk and Country Lace.*					
1	Women's cloths (Siré of sorts and colors) ...	40	30	20	...	90
2	Do. bodices (Kupsa khana do.) ...	15	10	5	...	30
3	Men's cloths (Dhoti, Panche, Pitambra) ...	40	30	20	...	90
		...	...	...	...	210

General Prize List—contd.

No.	Exhibits.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Total.
	(*b*) *Pure Silk.*				
4	Men's cloths, (Maguta) of sorts and colors ...	35	25	15	75
5	Women's cloths (Siré), do. ...	35	25	15	75
6	Do bodices, (Kupsakhana) do. ...	10	7	5	22
7	Handkerchiefs	5	3	2	10
		...	...	...	182
	(*c*) *Silk and Cotton.*				
8	Women's cloths, (Siré) of sorts and colors ...	30	20	10	60
9	Do. bodices, (Kupsakhana) do. ...	5	3	2	10
10	Men's cloths, (Dhoti or Panche)	20	15	10	45
		...	...	...	115
	(*d*) *Cotton and Lace.*				
11	Turban or head cloth	20	15	10	45
12	Men's cloths, (Dhoti or Panche)	20	15	10	45
		...	...	...	90
	(*e*) *Pure Cotton.*				
13	Men's cloths, (Dhoti or Panche)	5	3	2	10
14	Women's cloths, (Siré) of colors and sorts ...	7	5	3	15
15	Bed sheets	5	3	2	10
16	Towels	3	2	1	6
		...	...	...	41
	(*f*) *Woollen Fabrics.*				
1	Karihodige cumbly	40	25	15	80
2	Chaukali cumbly	40	25	15	80
3	Bili cumbly	40	25	15	80
4	Woollen shawl manufactured in the Province ...	40	25	15	80
5	Horse blankets manufactured in the Province ...	10	7	4	21
6	Carpets	20	15	10	45
7	Rugs	20	15	10	45
	Total ...	...	...	...	431
	(*g*) *Fibres.*				
1	Cordage (of sorts)	7	5	...	12
2	Gonipatte and bags	10	7	5	22
		...	...	...	34
	(*h*) *Matting.*				
1	Matting of sorts	7	5	3	15
	Total Class VI ...	...	...	...	1,118

General Prize List—concld.

No.	Exhibits.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Total.
	Class VII.—Leather.				
1	Tanned hides	30	20	10	60
2	Do. Goats' skins	20	15	5	40
3	Do. Sheep's skins	20	15	5	40
4	A set of harness, (country leather)	20	15	...	35
5	Saddle and bridle do.	20	15	...	35
6	Pair of boots do.	7	5	...	12
7	Pair of shoes do.	6	4	...	10
8	Pair of native slippers	4	3	...	7
	Total Class VII ...	...	...	...	239
	Class VIII.—Stationery.				
1	Paper, (country-made) of sorts and sizes ...	30	20	...	50
2	Ink, do.	5	3	...	8
3	Sealing wax do.	5	3	...	8
	Total Class VIII ...	...	...	...	66
	Total Section F. ...	...	...	...	1,952
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	8,447

ABSTRACT.

SECTION A.—*Live Stock.*		1,956
Class I. Horses and Ponies	510	
II. Cattle	1,150	
III. Sheep and Goats	296	
SECTION B.—*Vegetable Productions.*		2,518
Class I. Field Produce	467	
II. Garden, Plantation and Jungle Produce...	247	
III. Fibres	966	
IV. Spices, condiments, &c.	362	
V. Sugars	198	
VI. Dyes and colors	361	
VII. Miscellaneous	382	
VIII. Vegetable and fruits	135	
SECTION C.—*Machines, Implements and Tools* ...		1,455
SECTION D.—*Competition in Ploughing* ...		197
SECTION E.—*Fine Arts*		369
SECTION F.—*Industrial Arts*		1,952
Class I. Hardware and Cutlery	247	
II. Earthenware	92	
III. Glassware	40	
IV. Furniture	100	
V. Basketware	50	
VI. Textile Manufactures	1,118	
VII. Leather	239	
VIII. Stationery	66	
Grand Total Rs. ...		8,447

THE MYSORE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1888.

Regulations.

1. The Exhibition will be opened at Mysore at 8 A.M., on 15th October 1888, and will continue for four days.

2. The fee for admission to the Show-yard will be one rupee for adults and 8 annas for children on the 1st day and 2 annas uniformly on the subsequent days. The forenoon of the 2nd day will be set apart exclusively for the admission of native ladies.

3. Members of Committee, and other persons attending the Show-yard on duty, will be furnished with free passes.

4. The arrangement of the Show will be conducted by the Show-yard Committee selected from among the members of the General Committee. All persons entering the Show-yard will abide by these regulations and those framed by the Show-yard Committee.

5. Care-takers of valuable exhibits will be granted free passes to the Show-yard at the discretion of the Committee.

6. Cover or shelter will be provided for all exhibits except implements. Applications for space must be made to the Secretaries in the prescribed form a month prior to the opening of the Show.

7. No exhibits will be admitted without an admission order signed by the Secretaries.

8. Separate application for space must be made for exhibits competing for different classes, and each exhibit must be accompanied by an entry notice, in the form supplied, duly filled up.

9. All exhibit except live stock, vegetables, dairy produce and similar perishable articles should be produced at the Show-yard 6 clear days previous to the day on which the Show opens.

10. Live stock must be in the Show-yard clear 24 hours before the opening of the Show.

11. Vegetables, fruits, dairy produce and other perishable articles must be delivered at the Show-yard before 7 A.M. on the day of the opening of the Show.

12. Articles that are not delivered at the Show-yard as provided in the rules 9, 10, 11, shall not be eligible to compete for prizes, but may be admitted to the Show at the discretion of the Committee.

13. Exhibitors will have to pay every expense of transit, delivery, fixing and removing their exhibits, and they must either personally or by their agents superintend the reception and removal of those exhibits; in default whereof the Committee reserves to itself the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary at the expense of the exhibitor.

14. Every reasonable care will be taken of the exhibits while in the Show-yard, but no responsibility will be accepted by the Committee.

15. All stock and exhibits of all kinds must be removed within four days after the close of the Show; exhibits remaining after that time will be disposed of as the Committee see fit.

16. No exhibit of any description except perishable articles will be allowed to leave the Show-grounds until the Show is closed.

17. The competing stock and exhibits must be marked with labels supplied duly filled up.

18. The age of all live stock (classified according to age) will be calculated from the first July of the year of birth, unless the exact age is specified.

19. Every animal must be properly secured by a nose-rope or otherwise, and dangerous or diseased animals shall be refused admission or removed from the yard by order of the Show-yard Committee.

20. Each animal or lot competing separately must be in charge of a caretaker who will remain in charge of the exhibit and must be ready to lead it out at any time as required by the Committee.

21. The Committee will supply water for live stock and arrange for keeping available in the yard a supply of fodder which can be obtained on purchase, but they undertake no responsibility as to the feeding or care of stock.

22. Implements and machines will be tested and ploughing matches held on the 2nd day of the Show.

23. The Judges in each class or group will not be less than 3 in number, but they are not bound to award any or all the prizes in each case if the exhibits do not, in their opinion, merit any reward.

24. Prizes will be distributed at the close of the Show. In addition to the money prize each winner of a prize will be entitled to a certificate. Medals equivalent in value to the money prize may be awarded at the option of the prize-winner.

25. "Honourable mention" will be awarded to such articles as deserve encouraging notice though not a prize.

26. Government institutions or institutions receiving aid from Government may exhibit but not compete for prizes.

27. Judges cannot compete for prizes in the classes or sections in which they are judging.

28. Articles on sale and articles sold should in either case have cards attached to them notifying the same. The Show-yard Committee will afford all possible assistance to the owners in effecting such sales but cannot accept any responsibility.

29. The Committee have full power to make rules for the conduct of the Exhibition under these regulations and their decision is final in all cases.

J. CAMERON,

S. A. BAPU RAO,

Joint Secretaries of the Mysore Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers read above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin* for information, with the request that any encouragement which can be reasonably given should be shown to the undertaking.

* The Government of Bengal.
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
" Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " Burma.
" " " Assam.
" " " Coorg.
" " " Ajmere and Merwarra.
" Resident at Hyderabad.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1888.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad.				Demerara.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	37	36	73	48·78 women to every 100 men.	16	26	42	52·06 women to every 100 men.	53	62	115
From 2 to 10 years	110	87	197		75	79	154		185	166	351
„ 10 „ 20 „	66	29	95		132	49	181		198	78	276
„ 20 „ 30 „	548	212	760		457	205	662		1,005	417	1,422
„ 30 „ 40 „	99	54	153		93	44	137		192	98	290
„ 40 „ 50 „	2	3	5		3	1	4		5	4	9
Above 50 years	1	...	1		...	...	...		1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL	863	421	1,284		776	404	1,180		1,639	825	2,464

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Trinidad.			Demerara.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Western Bengal	5	2	7	2	2	4	7	4	11
Central ditto	2	...	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	254	145	399	177	99	276	431	244	675
North-Western Provinces	442	220	662	396	230	626	838	450	1,288
Oudh	137	41	178	187	67	254	324	108	432
Central India	4	8	12	5	3	8	9	11	20
Punjab	7	1	8	5	...	5	12	1	13
Nepal and Native States	3	1	4	2	2	4	5	3	8
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	7	1	8	...	...	...	7	1	8
GRAND TOTAL	863	421	1,284	776	404	1,180	1,639	825	2,464

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	90	42	132	135	76	211	225	118	343
Agriculturists	297	106	403	239	83	322	536	189	725
Artisans	44	17	61	36	25	61	80	42	122
Low castes	337	207	564	300	176	476	657	383	1,040
Musulmans	75	40	124	66	44	110	141	93	234
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	863	421	1,284	776	404	1,180	1,639	825	2,464

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,498	732	2,230
2. Musulmans	141	93	234
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,639	825	2,464

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, August 20th, 1888.

The relatively quiet conditions which have prevailed over India during the past few weeks disappeared during the week under review. On the West Coast the monsoon current has blown stronger and with fewer irregularities than during the previous week, while on the opposite side of India the cyclonic vortices which have been formed have been larger and more intense than those formed during the previous three weeks. Another important characteristic of the storms formed during the present period has been the tendency they have displayed to travel on a more westerly course than their predecessors. This has exercised an important influence on the weather, as they have not interfered with the free advance of the monsoon current from the Bay of Bengal into Upper India. In consequence, not only has the rainfall been heavy in the immediate neighbourhood of the storm, but the south-easterly winds on the northern side have given fairly heavy rain to the greater part of Northern India.

In the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind the reports of the 14th, 15th, and 16th showed that very little rain had fallen within those Provinces; but on the 16th rain had extended as far west as Sialkot, and before the close of the week had reached as far as Peshawar. This extension of rain westward was preceded and accompanied by a brisk fall of temperature, the change on some days and at some stations equalling 10°.

The Chart of the 13th showed the existence of abnormally high pressures over Rajputana, the south-east of the Punjab, and the north-west of the North-Western Provinces, while on either side of this shoulder, *viz.*, over the Indus Valley on the one hand and the neighbourhood of Allahabad on the other, relatively low pressures were shown. A feeble cyclonic storm lay between Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur. The existence of this small storm and of the high pressure shoulder over Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces apparently prevented any considerable extension of monsoon rainfall into North-Western India, the only amounts reported from the Punjab being slight showers at Delhi and Ludhiana, while in Sind and the greater part of Rajputana there was no rain. In Madras any rain which fell was slight and scattered. Elsewhere the rainfall was general and in places heavy. Chittagong had over 3 inches; Gya and Lucknow, over 4 inches; Saugor (Central India), over 7 inches; and Nowgong and Jeypore, over 3 inches. On the 14th the small local storm over Allahabad had disappeared, but the general distribution of pressure and of rainfall was unaltered. There was no rain at all in the Punjab or in Sind, and only a slight shower at Jeypore in Rajputana. Elsewhere rain had fallen generally but less heavily than during the previous 24 hours. The heaviest falls recorded were $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Nowgong (Central India) and over 3 inches at Akyab and Chittagong. High maximum temperatures were recorded from most of the Punjab stations, as well as from parts of Sind

and South Madras. On the 15th there was again no important alteration. There was no rainfall in the Punjab, Western Rajputana, or Sind, but moderate general rainfall elsewhere. In Burma and Lower Bengal the falls were heavy. High maxima were again reported from the Punjab, Sind, and South Madras. The Chart of the 16th showed that the barometer was falling all over Northern India, but was rising in the South. A barometric depression was forming over Bengal, and easterly and south-easterly winds were advancing along the foot of the hills into Upper India. The shoulder of high pressure over the east of the Punjab and west of the North-Western Provinces showed signs of giving way. Rain was reported from Delhi, Sialkot, and Simla, but, with these exceptions, the Punjab, Western Rajputana, and Sind were without rain. Over the Central parts of the country the falls were light and scattered, but elsewhere rain was general, though on the whole not heavy. The maxima reported from the Punjab, Sind, and Madras were still high, but the mean temperature had begun to fall. On the 17th a well marked depression was shown over Bengal, and very heavy rain was falling in Behar and the east of the North-Western Provinces. The development of this depression had been accompanied with a further development of the Rajputana shoulder of high pressure, and consequently the rainfall in North-Western India was again slight. General rain continued elsewhere. During the 17th the depression advanced westward; and its centre at 8 A.M. on the 18th lay between Nowgong and Sutna. Its advance westward had broken down the Rajputana high pressure, and the monsoon current from the Bay had penetrated and carried rain into the greater part of the Punjab. Heavy rain was still falling on the western side of the depression, and moderate general rain was falling elsewhere. The monsoon currents on both sides of India were blowing strongly. There had occurred a brisk to rapid fall of temperature in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. On the 19th the storm lay near Saugor, and rain had extended to Deesa, Rajkot, and Mooltan. The monsoon currents both continued strong; but in Northern India the winds were light. The heaviest rainfall was 6 inches at Saugor. Temperature had again fallen in the Punjab.

The following report referring to the conditions over the Arabian Sea during the past week was kindly telegraphed by the Superintendent, P. O. Company, Bombay:—In the Gulf of Aden the winds were light and variable, and the barometer about normal; from the Gulf of Aden to Long. 61° East a fresh monsoon, cloudy weather, and a slightly high pressure were experienced; and from Long. 61° to Bombay a strong monsoon and heavy sea. It is evident from this report that favourable monsoon conditions prevail over the Indian region.

The concluding table shows that very fair rain has been experienced over a very large portion of the country during the past week, and that in some divisions there has been a very considerable excess. Thirty of the meteorological divisions report an excess for the week varying from only a few hundredths of an inch to as much as $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while eighteen divisions report deficiencies varying from a few hundredths to nearly 4 inches. The regions where the rainfall of the week has been excessive are Burma, Bengal, Behar, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South Central), the Konkan, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, and Central India, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Rajputana (East), and the East Coast (Central and

South). The divisions where there has been a deficiency are Assam, Orissa, the greater part of the Punjab, Coorg, and Mysore, the Berars, and Khandeish, and the greater part of Madras. The rainfall over Burma was very heavy and continuous. In Tenasserim some places had an average of over 2 inches a day; in some districts in Central Burma equally heavy falls were recorded; and at Kyaukpyu in Upper Burma the week's fall equalled 26 inches. At this station the total rainfall since the 14th of May is 169 inches, or rather more than 1½ inch per day throughout the whole period. For the Sandoway district the average for last week was 3 inches per diem. In East, Central, and Deltaic Bengal the rainfall was steady and continuous, but was less heavy than in Burma, the largest amount reported being 14 inches at Nuddea. In Northern Bengal the amounts were about the average. In Orissa there were some fairly heavy falls, Pibli reporting 5 inches and Kendrapan 4·8 inches; but the average for the district was a little short of the normal. Chota Nagpur and South Behar had several heavy falls, while in North Behar the amounts were generally about the average. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh very heavy rain was experienced, the heaviest recorded falls for the seven days being 12 inches in the Mirzapur and Allahabad districts, 14 inches in the Banda district, 15 inches in the Cawnpore district, and 19 inches in the Dera Doon. The Punjab (South and Central) had fair rain, 2 inches being reported from the Ferozpur and Hissar districts, and between 2 and 3 inches from the Central division. The Submontane and Western divisions had good falls of rain at the close of the week. The West Coast and the Deccan have had steady and continuous but not heavy rain. In Khandeish, the Berars, and the west of the Central Provinces slight rain has fallen steadily; but the heaviest falls vary generally between 1 and 4 inches. In other parts of the Central Provinces, in Guzerat and in Central India several heavy falls are reported. At some places in the Chingleput, Arcot, and Trichinopoly districts heavy rain has occurred, but as a rule throughout Madras the rainfall has been light.

The final column of the concluding table shows that at 16 of the meteorological divisions the seasonal rainfall exhibits an excess, and that at 32 there is still a deficiency; but at 10 out of these 32 divisions the defect is less than 10 per cent. of the seasonal fall, and may hence be disregarded. The divisions with the largest excess of rain are Tenasserim, the North-Western Provinces (Central), and Madras (South Central); while the divisions with the greatest deficiency are the Punjab (South and West), Mysore, Rajputana (West), and the East Coast (North).

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 20th August, 1888.			Rainfall data from May 14th to 20th August, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to 20th August.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah ...	Tenasserim ...	14·74	9·66	+5·08	162·87	104·51	+ 56
	Lower Burma ...	6·38	5·23	+1·15	55·66	63·23	— 12
	Central do. ...	5·89	4·54	+0·90	50·09	50·86	— 2
	Upper do. ...	3·82	?	?	27·31	?	?
	Arakan ...	10·49	9·04	+7·45	116·70	134·90	— 13
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	6·08	4·26	+1·82	43·07	57·11	— 25
	Assam (Surma) ...	2·18	6·01	—3·83	89 61	80·76	+ 11
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	1·65	4·18	—2·53	44·10	49·51	— 11
	Deltaic Bengal ...	5·65	3·42	+2·23	32·59	34·91	— 7
	Central do. ...	5·32	3·09	+2·23	31·06	33 08	— 3
	North do. ...	4·33	4·14	+0·19	55·01	64·22	— 14
	Orissa ...	2·01	2·77	—0·16	22·26	31·04	— 28
	Chota Nagpur ...	8·73	2·83	+5·90	33·87	32·07	+ 6
	Behar (South) ...	4·38	2·01	+2·37	24·72	25·89	— 5
	Do. (North) ...	2·46	2·08	+0·38	28·05	29·37	— 4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	6·42	1·93	+4·49	27·64	23·21	+ 19
	Oudh (South) ...	3·76	1·68	+2·08	27·39	21·71	+ 26
	Do. (North) ...	2·37	1·97	+0·40	26·01	24 38	+ 14
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	5·08	1·71	+3·97	33·36	19·54	+ 75
	North-Western Provinces (West).	3·69	1·83	+1·86	19·75	19·44	+ 1
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	3·53	2·01	+1·52	29·03	24·87	+ 17
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0·62	0·75	—0·13	5·17	9·19	— 44
	Do. (Central) ...	1·40	1·23	+0·17	11·77	15·11	— 22
	Do. (Submontane) ...	0 88	1·42	—0·54	16·85	18·11	— 7
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	3·00	3·40	—0·37	34·50	32·28	+ 7
	Do. (North-West) ...	0·91	1·20	—0·29	7·37	13·39	— 45
	Do. (West) ...	0·28	0·37	—0·09	3·00	5·25	— 43
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	3·85	2·97	+0·88	103·69	85·94	+ 20
	Madras (South Central) ...	1·64	0·70	+0·94	15·43	9·64	+ 60
	Coorg ...	4·92	5·81	—0·89	81·71	92·23	— 11
	Mysore ...	0·83	1·53	—0·70	5·12	14·30	— 64
	Konkan ...	5·20	3·93	+1·27	93·48	74·43	+ 26
	Bombay, Deccan ...	1 60	1·25	+0·35	18·75	20·15	— 7
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	0·99	1·12	—0·13	10·56	13·95	— 24
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	0·96	1·37	—0·41	18·62	20·84	— 11
	Central Provinces (West) ...	0·96	1·08	—0·72	22·18	26·21	— 15
	Ditto (Central)...	5·65	2·44	+3·21	33·57	35·01	— 4
	Ditto (East) ...	2 84	2·00	+0·78	30·46	30·97	— 2
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	4·14	1·47	+2·67	16·37	25·56	— 36
	Kathiawar ...	0·99	0·48	+0·51	10·31	12·64	— 18
	Sind ...	?	0·15	?	?	2·92	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	4·85	2·25	+2·60	25·93	20·42	+ 27
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2·76	1·35	+1·41	14·52	14·67	— 1
	Rajputana (West) ...	0	0·74	—0·74	4·31	8·64	— 50
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	0·71	0·89	—0·18	8·72	15·28	— 43
	Hyderabad (South) ...	1·20	1·45	—0·25	9·46	14·29	— 34
	Madras (Central) ...	1·14	1·33	—0·19	6·61	10·52	— 37
	East Coast (Central) ...	1·20	1·09	+0·11	10·74	10·56	+ 4
	Ditto (South) ...	1·92	0·95	+0·97	8·57	7·82	+ 10
	Madras (South) ...	0·14	0·31	—0·17	2·56	4·07	— 37

SIMLA, *20th August, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th August, 1888.*—Rainfall general,—good on the West Coast, poor in Anantapur, Madura, and Salem, and fair elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in Madura and Salem and in parts of Vizagapatam, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, and Nilgiris. Want of rain much felt in these districts and in parts of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Ganjam. Pasture very scanty in Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, and Tinnevelly, and insufficient in North Arcot and Anantapur. Agricultural operations generally progressing fairly. No great fluctuations in prices. General prospects fair, but not so favourable in Madura, Salem, Anantapur, and Vizagapatam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd August, 1888.*—Slight rain in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, but river still low. Area of early crops less than average, and prospects of late crops unfavourable in Shikarpur. Rain during week throughout Presidency Proper, and prospects generally improved, especially in Guzerat and Kathiawar. Total rainfall still insufficient throughout Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur, and in parts of Surat, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Crops suffering for want of rain throughout Sholapur, in three talukas of Nasik and Poona, four of Bijapur, and one of Dharwar. Prospects of early crops in Ahmednagar generally unfavourable. Sowing of early crops progressing in parts of Nasik, and transplantation in parts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Nasik, and Thana. Rice in parts of Kanara, and other crops in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, damaged by excessive rain. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, Khandesh, Karachi, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Want of water felt in six talukas of Karachi, in one of Upper Sind Frontier, and in parts of Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st August, 1888.*—Rainfall has been general all over the Province, and heavy in South-West and East Bengal, South Behar, and Chota Nagpur. Prospects of late rice are generally good, but in parts of the Rajshahye, Patna, and Orissa divisions rain is still required for transplanting. Early rice and jute harvests proceeding and good yield expected; but in Dinagepur, Bogra, Maldah the outturn of early rice will be below the average. *Bhadoi* crops are generally promising; but in Gya and Hazaribagh they have suffered from excessive rain. Sugarcane is a good crop. Indigo manufacture continues. Distress in Khurdah continues; and bad accounts are also received from some other parts of the Orissa division.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd August, 1888.*—There was general and plentiful rain during the week. In Cawnpore the fall was very heavy in places, causing serious damage to crops. Crops have also suffered in Benares, Rai Bareli, Partabgarh, Allahabad, Farukhabad, and Jhansi, and in these districts a break is much needed; otherwise crops are flourishing and prospects are good. Supplies of foodgrains are sufficient; and except in Ballia, Rai Bareli, Allahabad, and Bareilly, where they are still rising, prices are steady. The condition of cattle continues satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd August, 1888.*—Rainfall general, except at Shahpur. Prices fluctuating in Delhi, rising in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops in progress. Weeding commenced in Jullundur. Ploughing for *rabi* has also commenced in Shahpur. More rain wanted at Hissar and Ferozepore. *Kharif* crops flourishing and are in fair condition. Prospects of standing crops are reported generally good, and average in Jullundur and Rawalpindi. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder generally sufficient, but scarce in three districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd August, 1888.*—Good rain during the week in all districts, except in the Harda tahsil of Hoshangabad and in Nagpur, where the fall has been scanty; but heavy rain has fallen in Nagpur since the week under report ended. Prospects generally continue favourable. Rice in Sambalpur in excellent condition. Cattle healthy. Prices rising in Saugor.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th August, 1888.*—In Lower Burma there was sufficient rain in all districts. Agricultural operations are everywhere progressing favourably. In Upper Burma there was but little rain, except in Bhamo, Myadaung, Minbu, Yamethin, Pyinmana, and Upper Chindwin. Rain is much wanted in parts of Bhamo and Yeu districts. Ploughing and sowing continue. The price of paddy has risen in Moulmein and Tavoy, and has fallen in Shwebo. Elsewhere prices are stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th August, 1888.*—Agricultural operations advancing satisfactorily both in Lower and Upper Burma. 10,000 acres of paddy have been destroyed in Payagale township, Pegu district, owing to the bursting of the Pagaing bund. Crops have been slightly damaged in Moulmein, Shwegyin, Toungoo, and Tavoy districts by heavy rain and floods. In Lower Burma the rainfall was satisfactory in all districts, and in Upper Burma it was more plentiful than in the previous week, except in Myadaung and Minbu districts. In Upper Burma the price of paddy was stationary; in Lower Burma it rose in Sandoway, Tharrawaddy, Thongwa, Henzada, Moulmein, Amherst, and Tavoy districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd August, 1888.*—Weather seasonable, but rain wanted in Lakhimpur, Darrang, and Kamrup. Reaping of early rice almost over. Transplanting of late rice still continues. Prospects of crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd August, 1888.*—Rainfal general and slight. Good showers reported in parts of Shimoga and Kadur districts. Crops in parts of the Mysore, Kadur, and Chitaldroog districts, and in the northern taluks of the Tumkur district, require more rain. Sowing of dry crops generally completed, and transplanting of paddy progressing. Outturn of harvests fair. Prices slightly risen in the Kolar and Tumkur districts.

Good rain in Coorg during the week. Transplanting of rice well advanced. Continuous rain hurtful to coffee crops in North Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd August, 1888.*—Slight rain during the week in Berar. Cotton and *jowari* good. Weeding in progress. Pasturage abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition. No change in prices.

There has been slight rain at Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd August, 1888.*—Excessive rain in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, slight in parts of Bhopawar, and good elsewhere. Crop slightly damaged in Bundelkhand, Goona, and Bhopawar. Prices of foodgrains rising slightly in Bhopawar and Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd August, 1888.*—Heavy rainfall in Abu, Jhallawar, Jeypore, Kerowlee, and Dholepur, light elsewhere, and none in Marwar. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good generally, but slightly damaged at places. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally, but fluctuating at places. Cotton crop favourable in Jeypore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th August, 1888.*—Good rain fell during last week. Agricultural prospects generally good. Sowing of *marua* commenced after harvesting Indian corn.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVII. OF 1888-89.

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 30th July, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 28th July, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th July, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th July, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
11th August, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,21,748	475	1,514	6,71,187	443	1,56,22,660	605	1,46,97,803	571	...	9,24,887
4th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,004	2,02,115	121	1,004	2,30,000	138	57,46,705	200	62,48,617	221	5,01,822	...
11th ditto	Sindia	75	5,010	75	75	6,260	84	1,42,784	112	1,33,112	105	...	9,642
11th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,435	105	57	6,057	109	1,56,344	161	1,41,924	146	...	14,015
4th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	180	8,300	45	180	20,543	110	5,52,008	172	5,90,545	187	38,537	...
11th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	685	57	12	675	56	17,715	87	18,705	92	990	...
4th ditto	Mysore	140	9,658	69	140	10,754	77	1,69,021	70	1,76,191	74	7,170	...
4th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	705	50,703	69	850	70,074	84	10,66,510	83	13,02,748	64	2,96,229	...
28th July, 1888	Indian Midland	42	1,400	35	136	9,726	72	55,313	70	2,73,159	118	2,17,846	...
4th August, 1888	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,852	47	...	...	79,258	50	79,258	...
4th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	30	694	28	30	1,199	33	31,609	52	27,693	45	...	3,916
4th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	3,440	40	105	3,566	34	60,051	51	87,613	40	17,662	...
	TOTAL	3,581	10,14,247	221	4,858	10,34,793	213	2,30,30,919	300	2,38,37,373	289	2,06,454	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
11th August, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	3,12,118	149	2,411	4,22,530	175	70,27,073	194	81,14,365	198	10,87,292	...
4th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,124	203	45	12,373	275	2,56,828	330	2,47,207	323	...	9,621
11th ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,614	85	125	9,590	77	2,21,700	104	2,00,242	94	...	21,524
4th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,42,886	221	672	1,63,486	243	24,22,113	221	24,98,253	218	76,140	...
4th ditto	Nalhâti	27	1,841	68	27	1,385	51	30,811	67	31,951	69	1,140	...
4th ditto	Tirhoot	240	27,447	110	250	23,009	89	5,75,685	136	5,89,625	134	13,940	...
4th ditto	Burma	333	40,888	150	342	47,011	107	10,01,301	177	10,06,520	157	5,219	...
4th ditto	Jorhát	20	1,443	55	25	1,313	52	10,075	34	18,709	38	2,034	...
28th July, 1888	Cherra-Companyganj	7	25	3	...	(*f*)	...	684	6	(*g*) 1,140	9	456	...
	TOTAL	3,538	5,55,390	150	3,950	6,75,081	171	1,15,32,036	188	1,27,08,012	181	11,55,076	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
4th August, 1888	Madras	831	1,66,728	201	842	1,63,834	195	28,22,441	196	27,52,847	192	...	69,594
4th ditto	South Indian	654	92,611	142	654	1,00,738	154	17,64,974	156	18,51,233	167	86,259	...
4th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,27,148	286	1,497	5,62,563	376	1,59,37,982	603	1,56,76,507	614	38,585	...
4th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,16,734	253	461	1,33,000	288	48,66,739	611	44,19,782	564	...	4,46,957
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	680	87,401	127	693	85,057	124	23,23,765	199	24,13,531	205	89,766	...
	TOTAL	4,129	8,90,622	216	4,147	10,46,092	252	2,74,15,901	384	2,71,13,960	385	...	3,01,041
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	2,261	24,60,238	201	12,961	27,56,566	213	6,25,99,756	290	6,36,50,315	289	10,59,589	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,61,717	141	3,08,37,400	140	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,28,039	155	3,28,21,945	149	83,906	...
	Assisted Companies.												
4th August, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	29,900	80	376	30,210	80	7,95,901	122	9,22,429	144	1,26,528	...
11th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	4,446	198	22	4,983	220	97,108	257	1,05,749	280	8,581	...
4th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,433	81	67	6,240	93	1,17,962	104	1,23,182	108	5,220	...
14th July, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	...	(*h*)	...	..	(*h*)	...	(*i*) 1,30,190	100	(*j*) 1,20,977	109	...	3,219
	TOTAL	465	39,889	86	465	41,353	89	11,41,227	122	12,78,337	138	1,37,110	...
	Native States.												
4th August, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	25,732	124	277	34,692	126	5,34,601	149	5,08,567	108	...	26,034
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,080	29	59	1,440	24	57,037	57	50,333	50	...	7,304
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	522	25	21	650	31	12,885	35	16,888	47	4,003	...
4th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	103	10,104	53	103	11,609	61	4,06,027	123	3,65,462	111	...	40,565
4th ditto	Morvi	68	1,780	20	68	2,098	31	58,645	51	69,950	61	11,305	...
4th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,816	47	124	6,200	50	1,22,706	57	1,31,915	62	8,909	...
	TOTAL	673	45,700	68	742	56,779	76	11,95,501	103	11,42,815	91	...	52,686

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rajpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

(*f*) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd July, 1888.
(*h*) Return not received.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th July, 1887.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th July, 1888.

SIMLA 29*th August*, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 25th August 1888.)

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																									
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*).		FIRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
HYDERABAD.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Secunderabad	12 11	12 11	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	18 13	19 7	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	12 3	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 10
Bolárum	13 4	13 8	...	...	7 13½	7 6	10 4	10 4	20 1	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghát	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 8	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 4	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	144 0	9 0	9 0
Túmkúr	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	12 8	12 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Mysore	10 0	10 4	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 12	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	...	15 0	14 4	84 0	84 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	42 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 9	11 9	16 13	15 4	42 0	42 0	...	...	57 12	52 8	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaldroog	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	30 0	30 0	55 0	55 0	65 0	65 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
ADEN	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, August 27th, 1888.

Strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed over India during the past week. These conditions reached their maximum intensity on the 24th, after which they gradually fell off, and at the close of the week the weather was much less rough and unsettled than it had been previously. Between the 21st and the close of the week a small storm was formed at the head of the Bay and travelled inland as far as Chota Nagpur. It had the usual characteristics of the storms which are formed during the south-west monsoon period, but was very much more severe than any of the previous storms this year. It occasioned exceedingly heavy rain in its immediate neighbourhood, and was accompanied with very strong winds and rough weather.

Over the greater part of the Punjab and Rajputana rain has been of almost daily occurrence, and in Sind rain fell on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. In consequence there has been a brisk fall of temperature over these regions, and except in Upper Sind the maxima have been very much lower than in the previous weeks.

On the morning of the 20th the Chart showed two well marked depressions. One had its centre near Neemuch, the other its centre to the south of Saugor Island. Around each of these disturbances there existed a well marked cyclonic circulation of the wind. A strong monsoon was blowing across the West Coast and thence into the central parts of the country, while the Bay monsoon blowing with moderate force passed round the eastern side of the Bengal depression and thence passed into Upper India, travelling as a south-easterly wind up the Gangetic plain as far as the Indus. Except in Sind and some parts of Madras, rain was falling in all parts of the Indian region, the largest amounts being 2¼ inches at Dacca, 3½ inches at Goa, and 7 inches at Mount Abu. Temperature had fallen briskly, except over the central parts of the country, Guzerat, &c. The highest maximum was 110° at Jacobabad. By the 21st the disturbance which on the previous day had been reported from Neemuch had reached the Runn of Cutch, while the Bengal disturbance had passed northward to the neighbourhood of Dacca and almost filled up. The cyclonic circulation around the Cutch depression was very distinct, while that around the Bengal depression was feeble and indistinct. Northerly breezes were reported from Lower Bengal, indicative of the formation of a fresh disturbance at the head of the Bay. Except in parts of the Punjab and Madras, rain was general, and in places heavy. Three inches fell at Berhampore, two-and-a-quarter at Calicut, three-and-a-half at Nagpur, three at Jubbulpore, and six-and-a-half at Deesa. On the 22nd a fresh and rather deep depression was shown over the head of the Bay, while the disturbance which was crossing Cutch on the previous day had almost filled up. A strong and rising cyclonic circulation of the winds prevails around the Bengal depression, and a strong indraught of south-west monsoon winds prevailed along the whole length of the West Coast. Except in Madras, rain continued general. At Diamond Island and Akyab 3 inches had fallen; at Saugor Island 5 inches; at False Point 2¼ inches; and at Cuttack 3¼ inches. Temperature had decreased very generally. The Chart of the 23rd showed that the Cutch depression had entirely disappeared, while the Bengal depression had, on the contrary, developed considerably. The centre of the disturbance was apparently near Saugor Island, where pressure was about 0·25″ below the normal. The cyclonic circulation around the Bengal depression was very strong, and a vigorous monsoon current was also blowing across the Bombay Coast and into the central parts of the country. Rain had fallen generally, except in the Indus Valley and the eastern side of the Peninsula. The heaviest amounts were 6 inches at False Point, 7 inches at Cuttack, 3 inches at Darjeeling, 5 inches at Sialkot. On the 24th the centre of the Bengal depression had advanced north-westward, and lay near Burdwan. Within the centre

pressure was probably about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch below the normal. Very strong winds circulated around the centre of depression, the velocity of the south-south-west wind at Saugor Island being as much as 62 miles per hour at 8 A.M. Except in Madras and the Indus Valley, rain had been very general. At Saugor Island, 14 inches fell; at Calcutta, 5 inches; at False Point, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; at Sialkot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and at Mount Abu, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Temperature had generally risen. The Chart of the 25th showed that the depression had continued to move slowly north-westward, and that the centre lay to the west of Berhampore. It was apparently filling up, and the winds around the disturbance were less strong than on the previous day. The monsoon current on the West Coast was weaker than on the 24th, and the winds were feeble and irregular in Upper India. Rain was less general than during some preceding days, the weather being merely showery in Upper India, the central parts of the country, and the east of the Peninsula. Large falls were reported from several stations, the most important being 6 inches at Calcutta, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Darjeeling and at Ratnagiri. On the 26th the Bengal depression had to a large extent filled up. Gradients had become generally slighter, and the weather had a more settled appearance over a large part of the country. The winds were generally moderate in force, both in Bengal and on the Bombay side. Rain remained fairly general. The largest amounts reported were $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches at Hazaribagh and Mount Abu, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Madura.

The following report, referring to the conditions over the Arabian Sea during the past week, was kindly telegraphed by the P. & O Agent, Bombay: "Between Aden and Bombay light to moderate monsoon prevailed, with fine weather. Rain fell on approaching coast. Barometer normal." From this report it would appear that the monsoon current is less strong than it was in the previous week, and that the weather is generally quieter.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that heavy rains have been experienced over nearly the whole country. Thirty-three of the meteorological divisions report an excess for the week and only sixteen a defect. The regions reporting deficiencies are the Assam Valley, Bengal (North), the North-West Provinces (East, North, and Submontane), Mysore, Khandeish, the Berars, the Central Provinces (East), Central India (East), and the east of the Peninsula. Of these sixteen districts, the deficiency in eight is less than half an inch, and hence is generally unimportant. The greatest excess of rain is reported from those districts which were under the influence of the depressions noticed in the preceding portion of the summary. Thus in Arakan and Deltaic Bengal the excess equalled 6 inches; in Orissa, 7 inches; in Guzerat and Kattiawar, 2 inches; and in Rajputana (West), 9 inches. In the Eeastern Peninsula, except at a few places in Upper Burma, rain fell on every day of the week, but, except at Kyaukpyu where 15 inches and at Sandoway where 16 inches fell, the amounts were not large. In East and Deltaic Bengal rain was heavy and continuous. In Assam the weather was only showery. Heavy rain fell over Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Behar; but in North Bengal the amounts were generally not large. In the North-Western Provinces rain fell almost daily. The maximum amounts were between 1 and 4 inches, and the rainfall, as a whole, differred but little from the normal. In the Punjab, though there was much fine weather, there were several heavy showers, and the rainfall generally was excessive. Malabar, the West Coast, and the Deccan, all had fair rainfall without any excessive falls; but the Berars and Khandeish had less than the normal amount. In the Central Provinces the maximum falls varied between 3 and 5 inches. In Guzerat and Kattiawar the early part of the week was very wet, and several abnormally large falls were registered. Central India (East) had moderate rain; but Central India (West) and Rajputana (East and West) had very heavy rainfall. The east of the Peninsula had generally light rainfall, with occasional heavy showers.

The concluding column of the table shows the present condition of the seasonal rainfall. In 22 divisions there is an excess, and at 27 there is still a deficiency, in the rainfall of the season. At the majority of these divisions however, except those in the west and south of the Punjab and in the east of the Peninsula, the amount of the deficiency is generally trifling.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 27th August, 1888.			Rainfall data from May 14th to 27th August, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to August 27th, 1888.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah ...	Tenasserim ...	8·40	8·01	+0·39	171·27	112·52	+ 52
	Lower Burma ...	6·52	4·08	+2·44	62·18	67·30	— 8
	Central do. ...	4·98	3·56	+1·42	55·07	54·37	+ 1
	Upper do. ...	2·98	?	?	30·29	?	?
	Arakan ...	12·98	6·68	+6·30	129·68	141·58	— 8
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	6·34	3·53	+2·81	49·42	60 64	— 19
	Assam (Surma) ...	5·15	4·76	+0·39	94 76	85·52	+ 11
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	1·79	3·69	—1·90	47·85	53·20	— 10
	Deltaic Bengal ...	8·92	2·74	+6·18	41·11	37·65	+ 10
	Central do. ...	5·85	2·92	+2·93	35·63	36 00	— 1
	North do. ...	3·80	4·26	—0·46	58·81	68·48	— 14
	Orissa ...	9·73	2·40	+7·33	31·99	33·43	— 4
	Chota Nagpur ...	5·79	2·98	+2·81	36·83	35·04	+ 5
	Behar (South) ...	5·03	2·90	+2·13	29·75	28·79	+ 3
	Do. (North) ...	3·09	2·45	+0 64	31·13	31·81	— 2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	2·29	2·42	—0·13	29·93	25·43	+ 18
	Oudh (South) ...	2·01	2·00	+0·01	29·40	23·91	+ 23
	Do. (North) ...	1·92	2·41	—0·49	28·83	26 79	+ 8
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2·51	1·73	+0·78	35·36	21·16	+ 67
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2·42	1·71	+0·71	22·06	21·15	+ 4
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	1·59	2·12	—0·53	30·49	27·09	+ 13
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	1·61	0·82	+0·79	6·78	10·01	— 32
	Do. (Central) ...	1·58	1·19	+0·39	13·31	16·31	— 18
	Do. (Submontane) ...	4 07	1·25	+2·82	20·96	19 36	+ 8
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	4·17	2·73	+1·44	41 51	35 01	+ 18
	Do. (North-West) ...	3·17	0·97	+2·20	10 54	14·37	— 27
	Do. (West) ...	1·36	0·28	+1·08	3·97	5·53	— 44
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	6·50	3·72	+2·78	110·19	89·66	+ 23
	Madras (South Central) ...	0·89	0·83	+0·00	16·31	10·47	+ 51
	Coorg ...	5·88	4·95	+0·93	87·59	97 18	— 10
	Mysore ...	0·22	1·32	—1·10	5·35	15·62	?— 66
	Konkan ...	6·41	3·68	+2·73	99·89	78·11	+ 28
	Bombay, Deccan ...	1·55	1·42	+0·13	20·30	21·30	— 5
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	1·32	1·33	—0·01	11·88	15·28	— 22
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	1·47	1·76	—0·29	22·12	22·77	— 3
	Central Provinces (West) ...	2·07	1·91	+0·16	24·25	28·12	— 14
	Ditto (Central) ...	3·70	2·59	+1·11	37·27	37·60	— 1
	Ditto (East) ...	1·09	3·37	—2·28	31·55	34·34	— 8
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	3·86	1·80	+2·06	20·23	27·36	— 26
	Kathiawar ...	2·87	0·38	+2 49	13·18	13·52	— 3
	Sind ...	? 0·69	0·26	? +0·43	?0·99	3·17	?— 69
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	1·82	1·83	—0·01	27·75	22·25	+ 25
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	4·07	1·89	+2·18	18·59	16·45	+ 13
	Rajputana (West) ...	10·18	0·64	+9·54	14·49	9·28	+ 56
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	0·73	1·39	—0·66	11·77	16·68	— 29
	Hyderabad (South) ...	0·06	1·40	—1·34	9·52	15·69	— 39
	Madras (Central) ...	0·15	0·73	—0·58	6·76	11·25	— 40
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·33	1·22	—0·89	15·53	11·78	+ 32
	Ditto (South) ...	0·75	1·08	—0·33	9·31	8·86	+ 5
	Madras (South) ...	0·27	0·53	—0·26	2·82	4·60	— 39

SIMLA, *27th August, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th August, 1888.*—Rainfall general, good on the West Coast, and poor in Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Bellary, Anantapur, and Kurnool. Crops generally fair, but withering in Madura, Salem, and in parts of Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and Tinnevelly. Want of rain much felt in these districts and in parts of Ganjam, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices generally rising where not stationary. General prospects fair, but not so favourable in Madura, Salem, and in parts of Anantapur, Vizagapatam, and Bellary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th August, 1888.*—Rain throughout Presidency Proper and Sind. Total fall insufficient in parts of Ahmedabad, throughout Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, in four talukas of Surat and Poona, in three of Khandesh and Satara, in six of Nasik, two of Dharwar, and in the north-east talukas of Belgaum. Standing crops suffering for want of moisture in Sholapur and Ahmednagar and in parts of Poona and Nasik, and injured by excessive rain in parts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara. Transplantation in progress in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Nasik, Thana, and Baroda. Sowing of cotton commenced in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur. Want of water felt in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier and in parts of Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th August, 1888.*—Copious rain with high wind over the whole Province. The rain was exceptionally heavy in Orissa, and in parts of South-West and East Bengal, where the rice crops have been submerged in many places. Transplantation of late rice is almost over. Early rice and jute harvests are proceeding. In Behar the *bhadoi* crops are doing well, but on the banks of the Ganges they have suffered from inundation. Sugarcane promises to be a good crop. In Khurdah great distress exists among labouring classes, and relief is being given gratuitously and by way of tuccavi advances and works.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th August, 1888.*—Rain continued during the week throughout the Provinces, and a break is now generally needed. Crops in low lands have suffered considerably, but otherwise prospects of the *kharif* are good. Rice is being transplanted, and indigo cutting has begun. Supplies are sufficient, and prices steady. The general condition of agricultural stock continues favourable.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th August, 1888.*—Rainfall general, except at Peshawar. Prices fluctuating in Mooltan, rising in Delhi, Umballa, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Shahpur, falling in Sialkot and Lahore, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops completed. Weeding finished in Umballa, and in progress in Jullundur. Ploughings for *rabi* commenced in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Shahpur. More rain wanted at Hissar. *Kharif* crops flourishing, and are in fair condition. Prospects of standing crops are reported good. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder generally sufficient, but scarce in Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th August, 1888.*—Rainfall somewhat deficient in parts of the Hoshangabad and Bilaspur districts; elsewhere weather seasonable. *Jowari*, rice, and cotton thriving; but in Sambalpur rice attacked by insects. Prospects generally favourable. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th August, 1888.*—Agricultural operations making rapid progress both in Upper and Lower Burma. In Tharrawaddy and Thongwa crops have been attacked by rats and insects, and slight damage has been done to crops in Moulmein and Shwegyin by floods and heavy rains. Heavy floods also in Kyauksè have damaged crops. Two-thirds of planted area in Toungoo flooded, but no damage reported. Flood subsiding. Scarcity of food prevails in Sandoway, the Karen Hills, and the northern part of the Toungoo district. The rainfall was satisfactory in both Upper and Lower Burma. The price of paddy was stationary, except in Mandalay, where it rose, and in Kyauskè, where it fell. In Lower Burma the price rose very much in Sandoway, owing doubtless to the scarcity of food supply, and slightly in Rangoon, Bassein, Thayetmyo and Shwegyin; elsewhere prices were stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th August, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Rain wanted in Lakhimpur, Nowgong and Kamrup. Reaping of early rice almost over. Transplanting of late rice still continues. Late potato crop being planted in the Khasi Hills. Tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th August, 1888.*—Rainfall good in parts of the Shimoga and Kadur districts. Crops generally in fair condition. Prospects dependent on rain throughout the State, except in Shimoga district, where dry crops are reported to have been damaged by excessive rain. Sowing operations still delayed in parts of the Hassan district for want of rain.

Some rain in Coorg during the week. Rice planting nearly completed.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th August, 1888.*—Slight rain during the week. *Kharif* crops in good condition. Weeding continued. Agricultural stock good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th August, 1888.*—Rainfall general, but scanty in Indore, and needed in Kuksi Bhopawar. Condition of crops improved in Bundelkhand, but indifferent in Baghelkhand, where outturn is below average. Prices of foodgrains falling in Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th August, 1888.*—Rainfall generally good. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd August, 1888.*—Slight rain. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVIII. OF 1888-89.

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 6th August, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th August, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th August, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th August, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
			Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
18th August, 1888	East Indian	1,519	6,35,750	419	1,514	6,59,965	436	1,62,58,446	595	1,53,57,768	504	...	9,00,678
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	1,95,716	118	1,664	2,00,000	120	50,42,511	195	04,60,322	210	5,17,811	...
18th ditto	Sindia	75	5,725	77	75	5,144	(0)	1,F,479	110	1,38,250	103	...	10,223
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,954	122	57	7,059	123	1,63,408	159	1,48,688	145	...	14,510
11th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	180	11,207	60	180	18,204	98	3,03,215	100	6,68,749	182	45,534	...
18th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	654	54	12	693	56	18,304	85	19,308	90	1,020	...
11th ditto	Mysore	140	9,642	69	140	9,671	69	1,78,444	70	1,85,862	74	7,418	...
18th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	705	52,890	69	850	72,110	85	11,10,580	92	14,31,858	94	3,15,272	...
4th ditto	Indian Midland	42	993	24	130	12,173	90	56,308	73	2,85,012	140	2,28,704	...
11th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,180	50	...	...	83,391	56	83,391	...
11th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,121	31	39	1,289	36	33,739	51	28,991	45	...	3,739
11th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	2,924	34	105	3,482	33	72,875	50	92,791	49	19,916	...
	TOTAL	4,581	9,23,584	202	4,858	10,02,970	206	2,45,54,491	300	2,48,44,380	284	2,89,025	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
18th August, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	2,87,884	137	2,411	4,14,167	172	73,14,057	191	85,28,532	197	12,13,575	...
11th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,714	200	45	15,386	342	2,68,542	326	2,61,468	323	...	7,074
18th ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,792	78	125	10,338	83	2,31,558	103	2,10,580	94	...	20,978
11th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,67,013	259	672	2,00,832	308	23,89,120	223	27,05,085	223	1,15,959	...
18th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,878	69	27	1,634	60	32,600	67	33,585	68	895	...
18th ditto	Tirhoot	249	24,843	100	259	23,514	91	6,00,521	134	6,19,024	133	18,495	...
4th ditto	Burma	333	49,038	147	392	47,571	121	10,50,339	175	10,54,425	155	4,086	...
11th ditto	Jorhát	26	790	30	25	1,137	45	17,405	34	19,846	38	2,381	...
11th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	26	4	7	34	5	710	6	1,174	9	464	...
	TOTAL	3,551	5,52,978	156	3,963	7,20,613	182	1,21,05,910	186	1,34,33,719	189	13,27,803	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
11th August, 1888	Madras	831	1,56,481	188	842	1,63,008	194	20,78,922	196	28,99,656	191	...	79,266
11th ditto	South Indian	654	88,385	135	654	98,037	151	18,53,359	155	19,50,551	166	97,192	...
11th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,34,349	291	1,497	5,71,511	382	1,60,72,331	580	1,62,49,037	602	1,77,306	...
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,30,702	284	461	1,46,000	317	49,07,441	593	45,04,079	554	...	4,03,362
11th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	91,792	134	693	90,207	130	24,15,558	100	25,25,507	202	1,09,949	...
	TOTAL	4,129	9,01,709	218	4,147	10,70,053	258	2,83,17,611	375	2,82,19,430	378	...	98,181
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		12,261	23,78,271	194	12,968	27,93,636	215	6,49,77,988	292	6,64,97,535	285	15,19,547	...
Gross Estimated Expenses		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,14,37,083	141	3,28,36,846	141	...	...
Net Receipts		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,40,905	151	3,36,60,689	144	1,19,784	...
	Assisted Companies.												
11th August, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	23,922	64	376	31,200	83	8,19,823	119	9,50,345	140	1,30,522	...
18th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	3,928	177	22	4,124	185	1,01,096	252	1,09,873	274	8,777	...
11th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,158	77	67	5,700	85	1,23,120	102	1,20,107	107	3,047	...
4th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,505	109	78	8,788	113	1,55,378	109	1,54,296	110	...	1,082
	TOTAL	543	41,513	76	543	49,872	92	11,99,417	121	13,43,681	137	1,44,264	...
	Native States.												
4th August, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	23,361	136	277	34,907	126	5,62,962	148	5,43,474	109	...	19,488
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	3,088	52	59	1,310	22	60,725	56	51,563	49	...	9,162
18th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	300	14	21	800	38	13,185	34	17,494	46	4,309	...
11th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	10,268	53	193	13,500	70	4,19,205	110	3,80,468	110	...	38,827
11th ditto	Morvi	68	2,175	32	68	2,877	42	60,820	50	73,061	60	12,241	...
18th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,917	48	124	5,900	48	1,28,023	57	1,37,741	62	9,118	...
	TOTAL	673	45,109	67	742	59,294	80	12,45,610	102	12,03,801	90	...	41,809

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *30th August, 1888.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 36.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1887.

No. 866 R. T., dated Simla, the 20th August 1888.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 623R.T., dated 2nd June 1883.
" " " " 485R.T., dated 2nd June 1884.
" " " " 559R.T., dated 20th June 1885.
" " " " 570R.T., dated 10th June 1886.
" " " " 764R.T., dated 29th June 1887.
" " " " 379R.T., dated 23rd March 1888.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No. 125T., dated 30th June 1888, forwarding the Abstract Returns of Accidents to Trains, &c., on the open lines of Railways in India for the quarter ending 31st December 1887.

OBSERVATIONS.—In this review the procedure hitherto adopted has been modified, and the number of accidents which occurred during the quarter is compared with the average number in the corresponding quarters of five previous years, instead of being contrasted, as has hitherto been the practice, with the number which happened during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

This procedure has been introduced because it was considered that an average of five quarters gave a better basis for comparison than the returns of one individual quarter.

A tabulated statement has also been added * in which the accidents during the year 1886 are compared with those which occurred in England the same year.

*See Table No. 5.

The number of minor accidents is greater in India; but the Casualties in India compare favourably with the results under this head from English working.

2. Compared thus with the average of five previous quarters, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 64, or 10·21 per cent., against an increase of 2,534¾ miles or 22·29 per cent., in the mean mileage open, and an increase of 1,370,805 miles, or 13·18 per cent., in the train mileage.

3. The following are the Railways on which the more important fluctuations occurred :—

Railways.	Accidents.				Mean mileages open.		Train mileages.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Rajputana-Malwa . .	...	32	...	35·16	11·94	...	2·24	...
North-Western . .	...	83	...	48·54	33·19	...	5·78	...
Eastern Bengal . .	...	10	...	14·08	22·46	...	37·86	...
South Indian . . .	12	...	21·82	...	...	...	23·02	...
Great Indian Peninsula .	...	17	...	39·53	1·59	...	11·88	...
Dibru-Sadiya . . .	14	...	93·33	...	150·00	...	143·64	...

4. The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is due chiefly to the number of cattle accidents having been reduced from 40 to 29, "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" from 7 to 1, and "Broken rails" from 6 to 1. With a total decrease of 32 accidents or 35·16 per cent., the mean mileage increased by 179·85 miles or 11·94 per cent., and the train mileage by 29,351 miles or 2·24 per cent.

5. On the North-Western Railway, the principal decreases were under "Trains running over cattle on the line" 24 against 43, "The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines" 7 against 15, "The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" 12 against 24, "Fire in trains" 9 against 25, and "Other accidents" 3 against 14. Although there was a decrease of 83 or 48·54 per cent. in the total number of accidents, 606·35 miles or 33·19 per cent. were added to the mean mileage, and 85,261 or 5·78 per cent. to the train mileage.

6. The chief variations on the Eastern Bengal Railways were under "Goods trains, &c., leaving the rails" 6 against 10; "Trains, &c., travelling in the wrong direction through points" 10 against 1; "Trains running over cattle on the line" 16 against 28; "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts" 4 against 0. The total number of accidents shew a decrease of 10 or 14·08 per cent., whereas the mean mileage increased by 141·25 miles or 22·46 per cent., and the train mileage by 197,808 miles or 37·86 per cent.

7. The differences on the South Indian Railway were generally distributed over all the classes of accidents. The total shews an increase of 12 or 21·82 per cent. in the number of accidents, and an increase of 96,961 miles or 23·02 per cent. in the train mileage, the mean mileage worked being the same.

8. Cases of "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" partly account for the decrease in the number of accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 2 against 11; and it is partly attributable to 10 accidents happening under different classes during the corresponding periods of five previous years, whilst none occurred under these classes during the quarter under notice. There was a diminution of 17 or 39·53 per cent. in the number of accidents, and an increase of 23·55 miles or 1·59 per cent. in the mean mileage, and of 253,655 miles or 11·88 per cent. in the train mileage.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers and others, 1 killed and 2 injured, against 2 killed and 11 injured; and among servants, 2 killed and 6 injured, against 2 killed and 8 injured. The high average number of passengers and others injured during the corresponding periods of previous five years is occasioned by three collisions which took place on the Eastern Section of the Eastern Bengal, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and Southern Mahratta Railways on the 2nd and 18th of October 1884, and 16th November 1886, by which 14, 12 and 8 passengers respectively were injured.

10. Of the total casualties—3 killed and 8 injured—3 were killed on the Rajputana-Malwa, and 3 injured on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in three separate accidents on each; the remaining cases of injury being equally distributed over the East Indian, North-Western, Cherra-Companygauj, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Darjeeling-Himalayan Railways.

11. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, during the 4th quarter of 1887, as compared with the corresponding

quarters of five previous years, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby :—

No.	Class.	Number of accidents	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all classes.	
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains 1887	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line 1887	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains 1887	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Collisions between light engines . . 1887	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails 1887	15	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails 1887	85	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points 1887	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed. 1887	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ditto over cattle on the line . 1887	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ditto over obstructions on the line . 1887	16	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto through gates at level crossings . 1887	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	The bursting of boilers of engines . . 1887	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines . 1887	16	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, &c., or engines 1887	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ditto of tyres 1887	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto of wheels . . . 1887	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Ditto of axles 1887	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto of brake apparatus . . 1887	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ditto of couplings . . . 1887	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts 1887	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails 1887	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way . 1887	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments . 1887	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains 1887	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts 1887	14	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents 1887	45	...	1	1	1	1	2
	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 1887	563	1	2	2	6	3	8
	Total . Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years	627	2	11	2	8	4	19

12. The principal variations occurred under "Goods trains, &c., leaving the rails," 85 against 74, "Trains running over cattle" 177 against 205, "The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" 38 against 56, and "Fire in trains" 23 against 43.

13. Accidents of "Goods trains, &c., leaving the rails" happened chiefly on the North-Western, Madras and Dibru-Sadiya Railways, the numbers being 13, 16, and 11 respectively.

14. Of the 177 cases of cattle accidents, 10 took place on the East Indian, 29 on the Rajputana-Malwa, 24 on the North-Western, 16 on the Eastern Bengal, 12 on the Madras, 27 on the South Indian, 15 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 11 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways. With the exception of the Great Indian Peninsula, 15 against 12, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand, 11 against 9, the number of cattle accidents was less on each Railway than during the corresponding quarters of five previous years, notably on the Rajputana-Malwa, North-Western, and Eastern Bengal Railways, as already referred to in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

15. The cases of "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" chiefly occurred on the North-Western 12, Eastern Bengal 8, Jorhat 5, and South Indian 6.

16. The greatest number of cases of "Fire in trains" took place on the North-Western, *viz.*, 9, but, as already pointed out in paragraph 5, this is considerably less than the average number which occurred during the corresponding quarters of the five previous years, *viz.*, 25.

17. Out of 45 accidents classed as "Other accidents" 26 happened on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

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

Cause of accidents.	Killed.		Injured.	
	1887.	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years.	1887.	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years.
From falling between carriages and platforms	1	2	4	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	3	3	2	4
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	...	1	..
By closing of carriage doors	...	...	2	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	7	2	11	1
Other accidents	2	1	6	3
Total	14	8	26	25

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 :—

Cause of Accidents.	Killed.		Injured.	
	1887.	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years.	1887.	Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years.
During shunting operations	4	5	7	10
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	3	3	12	9
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	1	...	...	1
Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	...	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	3	3	6	8
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	3	1	17	11
Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels	...	...	2	...
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	1	...	...	1
Whilst working on the Permanent-way or in sidings	2	2	4	4
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	3	2	3	1
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line	3	8	4	9
Whilst passing between vehicles	2	1	2	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	...	2	4
Whilst attending to gates at level crossings	3	1	...	1
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	...	1	1	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	...	4	4
By falling off lamps, wagons, doors, timber, weights, &c.	...	...	5	5
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	3	3	9	6
Miscellaneous	4	5	25	17
Total	35	35	103	95

20. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., *viz.*, 61 killed and 15 injured, 4 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over the line at level crossings; 46 were killed and 12 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide; and two were killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

21. The following table shews the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarters of five previous years :—

	4th quarter, 1887.		Corresponding quarters of 5 previous years.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	1	1	2	11
„ misconduct or want of caution	14	26	8	25
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	...	8	4	16
„ misconduct or want of caution	37	101	33	87
Others.				
Whilst passing at level crossings	4	1	1	...
Trespasses, including suicides	55	12	36	9
Other persons	2	2	4	3
Total	113	151	88	151
Total open mileage	13,903¾		11,369	
Total train mileage	11,772,362		10,401,557	

22. In addition to the above, 14 persons are reported to have been killed and 36 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 160 persons to have met death in carriages, and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Resolution.—The Government of India observe with satisfaction that, with a large increase of open mileage and train mileage, there has been a considerable reduction in the percentage of accidents as compared with corresponding quarters in the five preceding years.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated, for information, to the **Local Governments, Administrations and Officers** noted on the margin.

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

Ordered also that copies be forwarded 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*.

By order,

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Document accompanying.

Abstract Returns of Accidents on Indian Railways for the fourth quarter of 1887.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1887 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.																							
1,671½	East Indian	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	1	3	8	3	9	...	5	7	20	7	25	...	...	13	2	2	1	15	3	25	37
1,722		1887	1	1	3	7	4	8	...	7	3	30	3	37	3	1	13	2	1	...	17	3	24	48
1,505½	Rajputana-Malwa	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	5	6	5	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	8	11
1,685½		1887	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	7	8	7	8	1	...	5	2	...	...	6	2	15	13
142	Bengal-Nágpur	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
149		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
116½	Mysore	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
139¾		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189½	Southern Mahratta	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
773¾		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
1,826¾	North Western	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	3	2	4	2	7	2	2	4	12	6	14	1	...	3	1	...	1	4	2	12	23
2,433		1887	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	8	12	8	12	...	...	9	2	...	1	9	3	21	16
45	Wardha Coal	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½	Katni-Umaria	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																							
...	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91		1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
628½	Eastern Bengal Railways	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	2	4	...	1	2	5	1	2	3	7	4	9	...	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	11	15
770		1887	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	5	8	5	8	...	...	6	2	...	...	6	2	13	12
27¼	Nalháti	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27¼		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
190	Tirhoot	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
254		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
246	Burma	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
327		1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	1
12	Jorhát	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1½	Cherra-Companyganj	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																							
861	Madras	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	5	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	8
842		1887	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	7
654½	South Indian	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
654		1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
1,478½	Great Indian Peninsula	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	6	15	6	16	...	...	3	1	1	1	4	2	11	20
1,502		1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	15	7	15	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	11	16
461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	7	2	7	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	4	10
461		1887	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	2	7	2	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	12
597	Oudh and Rohilkhand	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	5
693		1887	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	3	6
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
40½	Darjeeling-Himalayan	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
50¾		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
4½	Deoghur	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	Bengal and North-Western.	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
376		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	4	2
54¾	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet).	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½	Thâton-Duyinzáik	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31½	Dibru-Sadiya	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.																							
138½	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
208		1887	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
59	The Gaekwar's	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193	Bhávnagar-Gondal	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½	Morvi	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Jodhpore	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124		1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11,369	TOTAL	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	2	11	8	25	10	36	4	16	33	87	37	103	1	...	36	9	4	3	41	12	88	151
13,903¾		1887	1	1	14	26	15	27	...	8	37	101	37	109	4	1	55	12	2	2	61	15	113	151

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1887 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable the nature and causes of the

No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying as far as ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH OR INJURY.

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																								SER											
	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																						From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM											
			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.				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 platforms, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6.—Whilst loading, unloading, or shooting.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.																																				
East Indian	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	4	8	4	8	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3					
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...				
Bengal-Nágpur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1				
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
North Western	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2				
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
STATE PROVINCIAL.																																				
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eastern Bengal Railways	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3			
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																				
Madras	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1				
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1					
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3				
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2				
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																				
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1				
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Thâton-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
NATIVE STATES.																																				
The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
The Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
TOTAL 1887	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	2	7	11	2	6	11	26	15	27	2	6	4	7	3	12	1	...	...	1	3	6	3	11				
TOTAL Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	2	11	2	2	3	4	...	...	1	2	15	1	3	8	25	10	36	2	8	5	10	3	9	...	1	...	1	3	9	13				

VANTS.																																				
CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																															OTHERS.					
7.—Whilst breaking, uncoupling, 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, waggon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling waggons.		19.—Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		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.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	16	3	36	3	37	3	1	11	2	2	...	1	...	17	3	24	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	8	7	8	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	6	2	15	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
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...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	8	11	8	12	...	...	4	2	5	...	..	1	9	3	21	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	8	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	6	2	13	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1
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...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	7
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	7	12	7	15	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	16
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	12
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	3	1	3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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2	1	...	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	2	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	3	9	4	25	35	103	37	109	4	1	46	12	9	...	2	2	61	15	113	151
...	...	1	2	4	2	1	8	9	1	1	...	4	1	1	1	2	...	4	...	5	3	6	5	17	35	95	37	103	2	...	27	10	8	...	4	2	41	12	88	1

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1887 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.							BENGAL-NAGPUR.							MYSORE.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	38	..	...	...	1	...	1	59	1	...	2	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	233,001,281							98,163,117							5,198,213							4,564,357						
„ of Servants employed	24,480							12,680							3,125							850						
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,129,510							1,337,703							80,631							39,641						

	SOUTHERN MARHATTA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	14	...	..	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	24,960,444						
„ of Servants employed	6,144						
Train mileage of all descriptions	331,164						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1887, &c.—*continued*.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE IMPERIAL—*concld.* | STATE PROVINCIAL.

	NORTH WESTERN.							WARDHA COAL.							KATNI-UMARIA.							LUCKNOW-SITAPUR-SIKRAMAU.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	88	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	131,258,582							795,127							204,337							2,472,256						
„ of Servants employed	21,748							455(a)							180							507						
Train mileage of all descriptions	1,560,007							21,214							9,290							41,504						

	STATE PROVINCIAL. EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	54,259,987						
„ of Servants employed	9,235						
Train mileage of all descriptions	720,270						

(a) Includes 19 servants employed on colliery.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1887, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE PROVINCIAL—*concld.*

	NALHÁTI.							TIRHOOT.							BURMA.							JORHÁT.							CHERRA-CHERRAPUNJI.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	1
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Number of Passenger miles	762,893							20,315,158							27,774,090							51,759							(a)						
„ of Servants employed	139							2,886							3,048							127							95						
Train mileage of all descriptions	10,369							154,723							204,426							6,786							3,318						

(a) Correct figures not available.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1887, &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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	16	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	35	..	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	3	...	3	33	...	1	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	67,430,004							53,748,661(a)							126,343,200							63,337,620							48,621,313						
„ of Servants employed	6,161							8,391(a)							25,116							6,286							6,493						
Train mileage of all descriptions	580,527							518,195(a)							2,387,900							490,768							635,243						

(a) Excludes Poudicherry Railway.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1887, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

	DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.							DEOGHUR.							BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.							ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN (INCLUDING BAREILLY-PILIBHEET).							THAYON-DUYINZAIK.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	375,606							161,936							19,081,771							1,873,869							33,848						
„ of Servants employed	446							50							2,491							712							54						
Train mileage of all descriptions	26,662							3,339							195,906							26,245							1,760						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1887, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concld.* | NATIVE STATES.

	DIBRU-SADIYA.							THE NIZAM'S (GUARANTEED COMPANY.)							THE GAEKWAR'S.							BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	528,875							11,028,477							1,237,078							8,792,917						
„ of Servants employed	581							1,686							211							641						
Train mileage of all descriptions	24,654							106,473							17,801							66,722						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1887, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*													TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	MORVI.							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.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	2	...	2
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	1	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	1	1	1	1	2
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	1	2	2	6	3	8
Number of Passenger miles				1,304,737					2,821,527							1,010,502,980					
„ of Servants employed				326					437							155,784					
Train mileage of all descriptions				14,025					25,586							11,772,362					

TABLE

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

and the Number of RAILWAY SER

No. 4.

Fourth Quarter of 1887, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS

VANTS KILLED OR INJURED thereby.

RAILWAYS.	1.—Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2.—Collisions between passenger trains and Goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3.—Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4.—Collisions between light engines.	5.—Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6.—Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7.—Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8.—Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9.—Trains running over cattle on the line.	10.—Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11.—Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12.—The bursting of boilers 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	2	2	1	...	6	1	...	10	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	3	1	38	...	...	...	1	1	1,722	3,476,372	2,129,510	233,001,281	2,019	1,237	135,309	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	29	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	11	...	1	...	1	2	1	59	1	...	2	...	3	...	1,685½	1,949,374	1,337,703	98,163,117	1,157	794	58,240	0·512	...	0·010	...
Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	8	..	...	...	...	...	149	203,117	80,631	5,198,213	1,363	541	34,887	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	139½	119,924	39,641	4,564,357	858	284	32,661	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	14	..	..	1	...	...	773½	510,097	331,164	24,960,444	659	428	32,259	...	...	...	...
North Western	...	3	1	...	2	13	1	...	24	2	2	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	88	....	...	...	1	1	2,433	2,165,495	1,560,007	131,258,582	890	641	53,949	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	45	32,106	21,214	795,127	713	471	17,669	...	...	...	...
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	37	7,309	9,290	204,337	197	251	5,523	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																																											
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	91	96,942	41,504	2,472,256	1,065	456	27,168	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal Railways	...	1	1	...	1	6	10	...	16	5	1	...	1	8	...	...	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	770	1,778,975	720,270	51,259,987	2,310	935	70,168	...	...	...	...
Nalhátí	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	27½	38,360	10,369	762,893	1,408	380	27,996	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	254	554,874	154,723	20,315,158	2,184	609	79,981	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	327	920,925	204,426	27,774,090	2,816	625	84,936	...	...	...	...
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	(a)30	5,192	6,786	51,759	433	226	4,313	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,757	3,318	(b)	680	474	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																											
Madras	...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	842	1,615,703	580,527	67,430,004	1,919	689	80,083	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	1	5	...	1	7	...	...	27	1	4	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	3	...	3	67	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 654	(c)1,569,689	(c)518,195	(c)53,748,661	2,400	792	82,184	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	26	...	...	3	...	3	1,502	2,256,005	2,387,900	126,343,200	1,502	1,500	84,117	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	33	...	1	...	...	1	461	2,443,336	490,768	63,337,620	5,300	1,065	137,392	...	0·409	...	0·016
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	693	1,051,835	635,243	48,621,313	1,518	917	70,161	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	50½	9,794	26,662	375,606	193	525	7,401	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	33,807	3,339	161,936	7,117	703	34,092	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	376	546,854	195,906	19,081,771	1,454	521	50,749	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	91	47,213	26,245	1,873,809	519	288	20,591	...	...	...	...
Thâton-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	4,231	1,760	33,848	529	220	4,231	...	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	78	17,716	24,654	528,875	227	316	6,780	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																																											
The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	208	210,718	106,473	11,028,477	1,013	512	53,022	...	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	61,616	17,801	1,237,078	1,044	302	20,967	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	193	209,159	66,722	8,792,917	1,084	346	45,559	...	...	...	...
Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	39,028	14,025	1,304,737	574	206	19,187	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	66,044	25,586	2,821,527	538	206	22,754	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1887	2	12	13	3	15	85	15	1	177	16	17	...	16	38	1	2	10	...	37	...	7	11	3	23	14	45	563	1	(e)2	2	6	3	8	13,903¾	22,046,567	11,772,362	1,010,502,980	1,586	847	72,773	0·045	0·045	0·001	0·001
Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	2	11	18	3	17	74	12	3	205	22	10	...	22	56	4	...	8	...	34	...	13	8	5	43	5	52	627	2	11	2	8	4	19	11,369	17,304,098	10,401,557	856,423,498	1,522	915	75,329	0·116	0·636	0·002	0·01

(a) Of this 12 miles were open for Passenger Traffic. (b) Correct figures not available (c) Excludes Pondicherry Railway. (d) Not passenger. (e) One was not a passenger.

TABLE No. 5.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on all RAILWAYS open for traffic in INDIA and in ENGLAND, during the year 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 mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3.—Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4.—Collisions between light engines.	5.—Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6.—Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7.—Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8.—Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9.—Trains running over cattle on the line.	10.—Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11.—Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12.—The bursting of boilers of engines.	12a.—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.
IN INDIA	5	58	72	4	66	279	45	12	1,078	61	46	1	80	217	3	1	24	5	148	1	24
Per 1,000,000 train miles	0·11	1·28	1·58	0·09	1·45	6·14	0·99	0·26	23·70	1·41	1·01	0·02	1·76	4·77	0·07	0·02	0·53	0·11	3·26	0·02	0·53
IN ENGLAND (United Kingdom)	50	53	15	...	65	8	6	22	125	48	1	7	866	1	329	...	8	6	247		
Per 1,000,000 train miles	0·18	0·19	0·05	...	0·24	0·03	0·02	0·08	0·45	0·17	...	...	0·03	3·13	...	1·19	...	0·03	0·02	0·89	

RAILWAYS.	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 1000 OPEN MILES.		TOTAL PASSENGERS			
							Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS.		PER MILLION OF TRAIN MILES.			
																	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
IN INDIA	47	12	191	42	182	2,707	3	44	6	41	9	85	12,548	88,436,318	45,475,834	3,894,076,609	0·24	3·51	0·03	0·50	0·07	0·97
Per 1,000,000 train miles	1·03	0·26	4·20	0·92	4·00	59·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN ENGLAND (United Kingdom)	24	17	8	4	5	1,915	8	615	4	81	12	696	19,332	725,584,390	277,131,054	Not available.	0·41	31·81	0·01	0·85	0·03	2·22
Per 1,000,000 train miles	0·09	0·06	0·03	0·01	0·02	6·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROP OF 1887-88 AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICTS IRRIGATED BY THOSE CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1886-87 AND 1887-88.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1887-88 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated.		Comparison with last Crop.		Rainfall in Rabi Months.													
							October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
			1887-88.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Gujranwala	1,637,425	520,270	5,982	...	(2) 5,982	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·4	1·0	0·9	0·7	...	0·6	...	2·3	1·6
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	15,715	(1) 9,715	(3) 6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·3	0·4	1·10	0·7	0·4	...	1·8	1·3
Montgomery	3,507,750	357,622	45,714	20,325	(3) 25,389	...	0·1	0·9	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·5	0·5	...	1·1	1·7
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal)	Given above.		23,151	8,253	(4) 14,898	...							Given above.							
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	142,934	142,289	645	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·1	...	1·3	...	0·1	...	1·5	0·5
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	Given above.		21,140	(1) 20,621	519	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·4	...	0·7	...	...	...	1·1	0·5
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	146,769	149,469	...	(5) 2,700	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	1·5	0·7
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	56,336	47,184	(6) 9,152	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	0·2	2·1	...	0·1	...	2·2	0·6
Shahpur	3,031,700	585,491	6,363	(1) 5,422	941	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	1·0	...	1·2	2·9	3·1	2·9
Total Inundation Canals	19,143,726	4,842,193	464,104	403,278	63,526	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) These are the correct areas and differ from those shown in the Returns for Rabi, 1886-87.
(2) Increase due to the Chenab Canal having been opened.
(3) Increase due to a steadier supply in the Upper Sutlej Canals.
(4) Increase due to development of irrigation on the Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.
(5) Decrease is small; the area for 1887-88 is far above that of any other year except 1886-87.
(6) Increase due to steadier supplies, and to the Mánka Canal having run throughout the crop.

Total area irrigated in 1886-87 . . 403,278 acres.
Ditto 1887-88 . . 464,104 „
Net Increase . . 60,826 „

LAHORE,
The 10th August, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1887-88 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Gujránwála.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal).	Mooltan.	Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal).	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Shahpur.	Total.
Wheat	3,663	5,177	22,313	18,365	99,973	15,372	105,755	46,995	6,253	323,796
Barley	1,627	222	822	293	2,548	757	4,258	311	15	10,853
Mixed grain	164	4,974	5,467	543	...	...	3,959	1,640	13	16,760
Others	528	5,342	17,112	3,950	40,483	5,011	32,797	7,390	82	112,695
Total Rabi, 1887-88	5,982	15,715	45,714	23,151	142,934	21,140	146,769	56,336	6,363	464,104
Total Rabi, 1886-87	...	9,715	20,325	8,253	142,289	20,621	149,469	47,184	5,422	403,278

LAHORE,
The 10th August, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1887-88 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Chenab Canal.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sohág and Para Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Sidhnai Canal.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shapur Canals.	Total.
Wheat	3,663	27,490	18,365	99,903	15,372	105,755	46,995	6,253	323,796
Barley	1,627	1,044	293	2,548	757	4,258	311	15	10,853
Mixed Grain	164	10,441	543	...	...	3,959	1,640	13	16,760
Others	528	22,454	3,950	40,483	5,011	32,797	7,390	82	1,12,695
Total Rabi, 1887-88	5,982	61,429	23,151	142,934	21,140	146,769	56,336	6,363	464,104
Total Rabi, 1886-87	...	30,040	8,253	142,289	20,621	149,469	47,184	5,422	403,278

Lahore,
The 10th August, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1887-88.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in the districts of the Punjab irrigated by Inundation Canals.

Districts.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated. Kharif, 1887-88. Total in acres.	Kharif, 1887-88. In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Kharif, 1887-88. In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Rabi, 1887-88. Total in acres.	Rabi, 1887-88. In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Rabi, 1887-88. In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Whole year, 1887-88. Total in acres.	Whole year, 1887-88. In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Whole year, 1887-88. In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1887-88.	Rain Fall. 1886-87.	Rain Fall. 1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1887-88
Gujránwála	616,892	1,637,425	529,270	(1) 4,872	4,872	...	5,982	5,982	...	10,854	(2) 10,854	...	...	21·90	21·80	— 0·45
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	(1) 16,579	...	760	15,715	6,000	...	32,294	5,240	...	+ 10·37	18·80	9·67	— 48·56
Montgomery	426,529	3,507,750	357,622	(1) 60,629	5,484	...	45,714	25,389	...	106,343	30,873	...	+ 40·90	10·13	11 00	+ 8 53
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal)	...	...	...	18,008	8,921	...	23,151	14,898	...	41,159	23,819	...	+137·30	...	...	...
Mooltan (Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canal)	551,964	3,763,200	799,360	154,662	...	27,661	142,934	645	...	297,596	...	(3) 27,016	— 9·90	3·50	3·50	...
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	...	...	...	45,599	39,058	...	21,140	519	...	66,739	39,577	...	+145·70	4·10	2·80	— 31·70
Muzaffargarh	338,605	2,007,819	397,529	133,558	7,615	...	146,769	...	2,700	280,327	4,915	...	+ 1·70	2·80	5·50	+ 96·43
Dera Gházi Khan	363,346	2,801,280	1,008,000	134,139	2,652	..	56,336	9,152	...	190,475	11,804	...	+ 6·60	3·20	6·70	+109·37
Shahpur	421,508	3,031,700	585.491	10,449	2,013	...	6,363	941	...	16,812	2,954	...	+ 21·30	14·60	7·00	— 52 05
Total Inundation Canals	3,642,950	19,143,726	4,842,193	578,495	70,615	28,421	464,104	63,526	2,700	1,042,599	130,036	27,016	+10·0	...	...	...

(1) The difference of 1 acre in Lahore District and 4 acres in Montgomery District between the figures for kharif 1887 as shown in this statement and in Form No. I for that crop is due to additions made after submission of half-yearly statements. The difference of 4,872 acres in the Gujranwala District is due to the Chenab Canal having been erroneously entered in the Kharif Return as a Perennial Canal.
(2) Increase due to opening of Chenab Canal.
(3) The decrease on Lower Sutlej and Chenab is due to the Rivers Chenab and Sutlej having risen later and fallen earlier than usual.

Area irrigated, 1886-87 . . 939,579 acres (as per Revenue Report).
" " 1887-88 . . 1,042,599 "
Net increase . 1,03,020

Lahore,
The 10th August, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 9	11 11	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	37 8	31 4
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 12	11 7	12 9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Moulmein and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 5
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 9	12 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	26 8	24 9	...	...	154 4	154 4	21 0	20 0
Rangoon	11 2	11 12	...	...	10 6	12 6	12 6	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	19 8	19 8	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	19 7
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 6	12 10	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	22 6	22 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 10	13 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 7	24 10	24 10	...	...	225 5	222 5	16 4	16 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 1	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Prome	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 9	10 5	13 12	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	9 9	9 9	9 5	9 5	167 9	139 11	14 0	18 10
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	12 12	...	...	...	...	320 11	320 11	14 9	14 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 5	9 3	...	...	9 10	9 5	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	110 0	21 0	20 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	‖	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	22 13
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 12	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	...	...	...	225 0	225 0	42 0	48 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	26 0	26 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	13 4	15 0	...	...	13 9	13 9	22 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 8	...	...	12 8	11 8	108 0	108 0	10 8	10 8
Cachar	8 14	8 12	...	...	11 6¾	11 8	18 13½	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3¾	17 0	...	...	11 6¾	11 6	80 0	80 0	10 5	9 12
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 12	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 0	16 0	16 0	9 12	9 12	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 0
Gáro Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Brahmáputra—																										
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 10	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 8
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	No return received.			...																						
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 10	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	120 0	120 0	10 0*a*	10 10
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0*b*	8 0
Chittagong	10 0	11 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	9 0*c*	9 0
Tipperah	12 8	12 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	Return not received.																									
Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 4	15 0	19 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 12	20 0	...	...	9 8*d*	9 12
Deltaic—																										
Koolna	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 5	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	140 0	9 0*e*	10 0
24-Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 8*f*	10 8
Midnapore	13 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8*g*	10 8
Howrah	‡	‡	...	...	13 0	13 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 4	13 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	13 2	13 4	19 1	19 12	11 5	11 11	17 8	16 14	17 12	17 14	12 12	12 12	...	...	16 0	15 12	18 14	18 15	17 8	17 9	18 11	19 0	95 0	95 0	10 10	10 10
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*h*	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 14	16 0	26 10½	26 10½	14 8	14 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	25 9	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 2*i*	9 13
Jessore	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 8*j*	10 8
Furreedpore	18 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 6	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	13 8	13 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	16 4	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	21 8	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 8	14 8	§	§	15 0	15 0	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 8	§	§	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 14*k*	10 14
Beerbhoom	13 8	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 12	...	...	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*k1*	10 0
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8*l*	10 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Pubna	18 12	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 4	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 0*m*	10 0
Bogra	16 8	15 12	...	...	13 8	15 12	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahye	16 8	18 0	45 0	45 0	15 12	16 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 12	...	...	16 3	15 4	240 0	240 0	9 12*n*	9 12
Maldah	17 4	18 0	...	...	13 5	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	17 12	17 12	...	...	13 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0*o*	10 0
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	140 0	10 0*p*	10 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	9 0*q*	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0*r*	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	13 2	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 8	13 2	80 0	80 0	9 3	8 0
Cuttack	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 1**	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	17 1	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Balasore	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	160 0	200 0	9 8*s*	9 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8
Manbhoom	12 8	12 4	30 0	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	8 0*t*	8 0
Lohardugga	11 0	12 8	‡	‡	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	‡	...	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	8 0*u*	8 0
Hazáribágh	13 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	12 12	13 8	††	††	18 0	21 0	††	††	††	††	13 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* 100 Cobs maize, 12 annas. †† Not procurable. ‡ Not available. § No sale. ‖ None in the market. ** Common rice at Jajpore 21 sers and Kendrapara 23-10 sers per rupee.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Patuakhali 8 sers, and Bhola 10-8 sers.
b At Panchgachia in the Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
c At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoregunge, Jamalpore and Sherepore 8 sers, Attea 10 sers, and Netrokona 9 sers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Satkhira 9-2½ sers, and Bagirhat 8 sers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Baraset and Bassirhat 9 sers; Diamond Harbour (at Magrahat) 8 sers, Barrackpore 9-2 sers, and Dum-Dum 10 sers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Ghattal 11-4 sers, Tumlook 8 sers, and Contai 9-8 sers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10-8 sers and Jehanabad 10-12 sers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kooshtea and Chooadanga 10 sers, Meherpore 10-8 sers, and Ranaghat 9-4 sers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenidah and Magura 9 sers, Narail 7½ sers, and Bongon 10 sers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Culna 10 sers, Cutwa 10-6 sers, and Raneegunge 11 sers.
k1 At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 sers per rupee.
l In Lalbagh, Kandi, and Jungipore sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee
m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nattore 9-12 sers and Nowgong 9-9 sers.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nilphamari 10 sers, Gaibanda 7-8 sers, and Kurigram 9 sers.
p At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
q Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division 8 sers per rupee.
r Retail price of salt at Silliguri 9 sers per rupee.
s At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
t At Govindpore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
u At Daltongunge retail price of salt 9-4 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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, south—																										
Monghyr	17 4	17 14	21 0	22 4	13 0	13 1	14 10	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 9	25 4	26 4	16 12	23 2	24 2	126 0	126 0	10 8*v*	10 8
Gya	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	21 8	21 8	200 0	180 0	9 8	9 0
Patna	18 8	19 8	24 0	24 0	11 0	13 8	17 8	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	26 0	27 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	16 8	17 0	20 0	22 8	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	23 0	...	...	14 12	16 0	120 0	140 0	10 0*w*	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	16 0	¶	20 0	25 0	¶	¶	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*x*	9 0
Bhágalpur	16 12	17 0	21 12	22 11	13 14	13 14	16 12	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	22 10	22 11	22 11	25 4	22 10	22 11	24 0	151 0	164 2	10 1	10 0
Durbhunga	15 12	16 12	25 4	25 0	13 4	14 8	15 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	24 12	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 0*v*	...
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*z*	10 0
Sarun	16 8	17 0	22 0	22 12	9 0	9 8	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 12	23 8	18 0	22 0	24 4	24 4	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	17 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	100 0	*10 0*z*1*	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	16 2	16 4	20 1	19 8	10 5	10 5	15 11½	16 4	12 7	12 7	10 13½	11 6	...	...	11 8	11 0	20 1	20 1	16 4	16 13	21 2	21 2	110 0	110 0	10 6½	10 6½
Ghazipur	17 6	17 6	21 14	21 14	7 12	7 12	16 12	16 12	19 5	14 2	14 13	14 13	23 3	23 3	12 14	12 14	23 3	23 3	...	...	23 3	23 13	128 12	128 12	10 5	10 5
Jaunpur	15 0	15 0	19 4	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	25 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Allahabad	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Fatehpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 12	12 0	12 12	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	18 6	18 11	...	21 10	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	...	16 0	...	15 2	...	...	...	...	20 7	21 5	...	...	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4
Jalaun	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	17 0	16 4	22 8	22 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	¶	¶	21 0	18 0	20 12	21 0*	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0*	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 8	16 0	20 8	19 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	16 0	13 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 4	20 12	20 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Farukhabad	15 0	15 0	19 4	19 4	6 9	6 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 4	...	...	22 4	23 0	150 0	150 0	10 12	11 4
Mainpuri	15 6	16 3	19 12	20 2	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	...	...	24 6	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12
Etah	16 10	16 8	21 12	21 12	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	17 12	17 12	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 8	15 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4
Jhánsi	15 3	15 10	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 2½	12 0	12 5	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0½	19 13½	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	10 0	16 0	80 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	16 0	15 8	21 0	21 8	7 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 8	23 0	...	25 0	25 0	24 8	130 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	15 12	16 4	22 8	22 0	6 0	5 8	11 4	11 0	14 8	14 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	24 0	24 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Bulandshahr	17 0	17 10	24 8	24 8	6 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 8	25 8	23 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	16 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 12	23 4	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	16 12	16 12	23 2	23 2	10 6	10 6	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 4	26 4	...	...	23 2	23 2	100 0	100 0	10 6	10 6
Azamgarh	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	10 5	10 5	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 2	...	...	16 10	17 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	15 12	16 3	23 13	23 13	9 14½	9 14½	13 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9½	21 9½	23 0	22 8	...	...	25 3	25 3	140 0	140 0	10 6½	10 6½
Basti	18 8	...	27 8	...	10 0	...	15 0	...	18 0	...	12 0	...	18 0	...	16 0	...	24 0	...	24 0	...	26 8	...	140 0	...	10 0	...
Shahjahánpur	17 8	17 8	23 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	16 8	16 8	20 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	11 6	12 0	14 0	14 6	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 8	19 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhít	15 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bareilly	13 0	...	19 6	...	6 4	...	11 9	...	17 8	...	15 0	...	...	...	13 12	...	18 12	...	21 14	...	20 10	...	137 8	...	10 10	...
Moradabad	16 14	17 0	24 8	24 0	10 8	12 0	12 4	11 4	21 12	19 4	17 8	16 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	23 8	23 8	23 4	25 0	165 0	165 0	11 12	11 12
Tarái	18 2	17 8	27 8	27 8	8 12	8 12	11 14	11 4	17 8	13 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	22 8	18 0	18 12	18 12	25 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	16 0	16 0	23 10	23 14	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	18 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 4	...	...	21 15	21 15	135 0	135 0	10 4	10 13
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 8	25 4	25 4	6 9	6 9	11 0	12 2	24 5	22 0	18 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	22 0	23 2	22 0	19 12	14 5	14 5	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	16 2	16 2	21 8	21 8	7 9½	7 8½	10 12	10 12	20 13	16 2	10 12	10 12	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8*	21 8*	22 9	21 8	18 4½*	18 4½*	129 0	129 0	10 12	10 12
Dehra Dún	15 0	...	22 0	...	6 8	...	10 8	...	20 0	...	14 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	18 4	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	...
Kumaun	13 8	14 0	17 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0*	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwal	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	23 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	17 0	17 0	21 8	21 0	13 0	12 4	13 12	14 0	18 0†	...	17 8†	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0*	...	...	16 4	16 0*	193 0	180 0	10 3	9 8
Sultánpur	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	16 10½	16 8	21 8	21 4	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 14	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 1	20 0½	20 0	20 0	25 6	25 0½	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4
Hardoi	18 4	18 6	25 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	16 14	16 8	23 0	21 0	6 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	22 0	21 4	20 0	21 0	24 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gonda	18 8	...	25 0	...	12 12	...	13 12	...	16 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	...	8 0	8 0	23 12	...	20 4	...	29 8	...	200 0	...	10 6	...
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Sitapur	18 4	18 2	25 8	32 4	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	27 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	20 0	12 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	14 6	17 8	17 8	7 8	8 2	10 0	11 4	13 2	13 2	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	15 10	18 12	...	...	14 2	15 3
Bánswára	14 8	14 8	17 8	17 8	7 8	6 4	11 14	12 8	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 8	16 12½	16 6½	8 15¾	8 15¾	9 6	9 6	13 4½	13 4½	11 11½	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 8	12 8	14 7½	15 10	14 1	13 3¾	10 8¼	10 8¼	160 0	200 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohi	12 4	12 4	18 0	17 0	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Erinpura	12 8	12 8	17 10	17 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 2	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 0	12 8	17 8	17 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 5	11 1	16 0	15 12	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	15 0	15 6	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	13 12	13 0	18 8	17 0	8 12	9 0	9 12	10 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	15 0	15 0	20 8	20 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 0	16 8	13 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	161 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Kotah	15 0	...	17 0	...	7 8	...	10 0	...	15 8	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	10 0	...	12 0	...	240 0	...	10 8	...
Jhalláwar	13 6	13 3½	14 4½	14 0	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	14 11½	14 11½	14 14½	10 15	...	...	...	...	14 11½	14 11½	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 12
Tonk	13 9	13 13	22 0	22 0	9 9	9 9	10 12	10 10	20 5	18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 4	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 2	11 2
Jeypore	15 8	15 0	22 4	20 8	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 0	14 4	13 12	...	...	13 8	13 8	15-12 to 20 12	15-8 to 20 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	120 c	120 0	12 c	12 0
Kerauli	17 3	15 5	21 14	20 10	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	19 0	16 4	15 0	14 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 9	20 10	...	...	24 6	24 6	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Dholpur	15 8	16 5	23 9	22 9	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	16 14	16 5	15 12	14 14	...	...	15 12	16 12	23 5	22 8	...	...	28 2	26 8	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhartpur	15 4	15 12	24 0	22 10	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	14 6	14 14	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 4	23 14	18 0	16 0	21 4	22 4	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	17 6	16 14	22 13	22 11	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 14	16 0	16 14	...	...	14 8	14 8	23 11	23 9	15 7	15 8	27 8	28 8	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 8	15 2	20 10	20 5	4 0	4 8	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 10	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	11 0	11 2
Nasirabad Cantonment	14 4	14 4	17 10½	17 12	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 10	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 14½	17 14½	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	‡	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	8 13	8 2	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	14 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	11 0	11 0
Anádra	12 4	12 0	17 0	17 8	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 10	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	16 8	17 0	10 12	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	15 4	15 0	18 12	18 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 9	15 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	17 0	15 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpur	12 8	11 12	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	13 12	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 13
Jaisulmer	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	8 4	8 0	9 12	9 10	11 9	11 4	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	9 4	10 4	...	...	3 2	3 2	6 4	6 12	...	...	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 4
Central India—																										
Indore	13 8	13 12	16 10	16 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	‖	‖	...	...	16 12	17 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 8	12 8	17 5	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 9	14 0	14 0	‖	‖	‖	‖	17 8	17 12	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	10 8
Baghelkhand (Satna)	19 6	19 0	26 12	26 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	23 4	23 0	‖	‖	25 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Gwalior	11 14	12 2	17 3	17 0	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 1	12 15	12 11	12 4	12 0	‖	‖	10 0	9 1	17 11	16 7	13 10	13 10	19 15	18 10	126 14	135 15	10 4	10 0

* Prices of unhusked grains.

† Prices of Tahsil Kunda only.

‡ Six pies per bundle.

§ Nine pies per bundle.

‖ Not sold.

¶ No sales in market.

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bogwarai 9-4 sers and Jamui 9-8 sers.

w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bettiah 10-8 sers and Sasseram 10 sers.

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishengunge 9 sers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 10 sers.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Tajpore 10 sers and Madhubani 9 sers.

z At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

*z*1 At Bettiah retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Punjab—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 6	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 0
Ferozepore	17 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	16 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	17 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Lahore	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	19 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	12 0
Ludhiána	19 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0
Jullundur	18 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	12 8
Gurdáspur	19 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	65 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	17 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	160 0	150 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	98 0	93 0	12 4	13 4
Hazára	15 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	110 0	112 0	41 0	41 0
Kohát	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	130 0	120 0	50 0	55 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	17 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	12 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	39 0	38 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	5 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	11 0
D. G. Khán	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	21 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 8	14 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	*	*	*	*	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 8	7 8	12 0	9 12	17 8	18 8	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 6	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 5	...	...	13 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	133 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	14 8	16 0	20 0	21 0	9 8	10 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0	9 4	9 4	11 8	12 8	20 8	20 8	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	10 8	...	...	11 0	10 8	160 6	180 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	22 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 8	12 4	160 0	160 0	11 0†	11 0†
Quetta	11 8	11 14	15 0	14 4	5 0	5 0	8 10	8 12	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	64 0	64 0	8 8	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 0	10 3	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 12	12 12	15 10	15 10	12 4	12 14	16 7	16 7	...	...	13 7	15 6	...	...	10 3	10 14	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 11
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Bombay	10 0	10 5	15 14	21 13	6 12	7 2	11 7	11 7	17 0	17 0	14 1	12 15	16 1	17 13	12 6	15 13	15 12	15 12	18 5	18 5	8 3	8 3	97 1	67 1	10 1	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	15 8	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	11 8	12 8	61 0	64 0	10 0	10 8
Satara	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	15 15	15 15	14 3	14 3	16 5	16 5	18 3	18 3	18 13	18 13	19 2	19 2	12 6	12 6	66 15	66 15	11 10	11 10
Sholápur	14 8	14 8	18 2	18 2	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	22 6	20 15	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	20 1	20 1	...	...	17 12	17 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Bijápur	16 2	16 2	13 2	13 2	7 15	7 15	11 7	11 7	20 9	20 9	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	...	...	11 13	11 13	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 2
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	17 4	17 4	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	17 6	17 6	13 13	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	60 13	60 13	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	12 8	13 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 1	9 1	18 5	19 4	14 10	15 15	...	...	...	...	18 9	19 0	...	...	15 4	15 4	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	15 15	15 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 6	15 13	19 10	21 0	...	...	18 14	20 2	...	...	14 10	14 10	106 8	106 8	12 11	12 11
Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	15 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	17 3	14 4	14 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	16 14	16 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Guserat—																										
Surat	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Kaira	13 8	13 14	20 0	20 0	8 a	8 0	11 14	12 5	13 5	13 5	12 9	13 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 14	15 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	8 9	14 4½	14 4½	6 15	6 15	8 0	8 0	13 2½	13 2½	11 3½	11 3½	14 4½	14 4½	...	...	13 2½	13 2½	...	...	11 3½	10 13½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	10 0	10 0	16 0	19 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 6	12 8	13 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	9 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 3	11 4	...	...	11 5	11 0	18 6	13 6	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 4	15 6	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 2	11 7
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	14 0	18 6	18 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	14 14	15 0	14 14	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 14	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	11 0	11 12
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	11 8	...	..	...	6 8	...	8 0	...	13 0	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	...	...	8 0	...	100 0	...	40 0	...
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	14 9	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	160 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 11	11 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 7	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 8	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Betul	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 14	8 0	11 7	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 2
Nágpur	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 7	8 7	12 8	12 8	19 11	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	99 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	17 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	9 10	9 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 14	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 3	...	...	13 11	13 11	160 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	16 12	16 12	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 8
Damoh	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 14	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	28 4	...	...	10 11	...	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 6
Jubbulpore	14 4	16 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 4
Mandla	24 0	24 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	256 0	256 0	8 0	8 8
Seoni	17 15	19 7	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	...	...	13 15	13 9	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	9 4	9 2
Chánda	16 3	15 7	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	400 0	6 5 0	9 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	23 11	23 11	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	15 8	16 8	64 0	64 0	6 1	6 4
Raipur	22 0	23 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	70 0	70 0	8 5	8 5
Sambalpur	19 4	19 4	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	7 7	7 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0
Básim	17 5	17 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 5	18 13	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 5	...	...	12 0	12 4			9 13	9 13
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 0			10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 4	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	10 4	11 0			9 4	9 0
Amráoti	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 7	9 0	9 3	17 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0			10 0	10 0
Wún	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			9 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	No return received.																									
Boláram																										
Chadarghat																										

* Not procurable.

† In common use.

‡ Firewood is sold by head-load, cart load and bullock-load.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1888—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	21 11	22 6	23 14	22 5	23 6	23 6	...	...	21 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	19 10	20 6	16 13	19 10	25 6	26 3	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	...	32 0	...
South central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	21 11	22 6	23 14	22 5	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	10 6	10 13	12 0	12 0	19 10	20 6	16 13	19 10	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	101 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 11	13 2	14 11	14 11	26 6	28 3	23 0	23 0	29 2	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 8	13 8	36 2	36 2	24 6	24 6	38 13	38 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	16 3	16 3	31 6	31 6	25 6	25 6	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 5	11 14
Cuddapah	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 8	25 5	24 8	30 8	34 13	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	10 13	10 13	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 10	13 10	27 6	28 2	20 0	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	15 5	16 5	16 5	...	...	21 13	23 13	29 5	29 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 6	104 6	9 8	9 8
Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 2	16 2	11 5	11 5	21 10	21 10	23 13	23 13	22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godavari	10 13	11 11	...	...	16 13	16 13	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	22 14	22 14	27 5	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	11 6
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	8 14	...	...	14 3	15 5	15 6	16 8	20 8	22 2	...	...	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 14	89 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	16 10	16 10	...	...	21 2	23 13	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	11 10
N. Arcot	9 11	9 11	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	23 2	23 2	23 5	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 4	14 2	...	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	26 6	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	12 0
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 0	14 2	13 6	...	21 0	21 0	21 10	21 10	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 14	12 5	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	15 3	15 3
Madura	10 2	10 6	...	...	13 6	13 8	14 3	14 3	25 14	25 14	23 8	23 8	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	131 3	13 5	13 5
Mysore—																										
Mysore	No return received.																									
Bangalore																										
Kolar																										
Tumkur																										
Hassan																										
Kadur																										
Shimoga																										
Chitaldrug																										
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0
Aden	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	...	8 0	...	10 3	...	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1887.

No. 326.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 5th September, 1888.

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails of the several Provinces of British India for the year 1886; the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon; and Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{23}{1639-1619}$ (Judicial), dated the 7th October 1887, and accompaniments.

Read also—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated the 23rd February 1888.

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails of the several Provinces of British India for the year 1887, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

The Provincial Reports on the Administration of Jails for the calendar year 1887 were submitted to the Government of India, with the reviews recorded by Local Governments and Administrations, on the dates noted in the margin. They were, on the whole, submitted with fair punctuality, but the reports of the Inspectors General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, were detained for an unnecessarily long time in the Secretariats of the Local Governments. The Governor General in Council trusts that further efforts will be made to submit these reports with absolute punctuality, *i.e.*, by June 1st.

	Date of receipt by Government of India of the Reports for	
	1886.	1887.
Madras ...	14th July 1887.	18th June 1888.
Bombay ...	3rd June 1887.	5th June 1888.
Bengal ...	5th April 1887.	22nd June 1888.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	9th August 1887.	3rd August 1888.
Punjab ...	3rd June 1887.	20th July 1888.
Central Provinces...	14th June 1887.	10th July 1888.
Lower Burma ...	7th June 1887.	4th July 1888.
Assam ...	8th July 1887.	11th June 1888.
Coorg ...	2nd June 1887.	7th June 1888.
Hyderabad ...	29th June 1887.	15th June 1888.

2. Excluding certain jails opened in Upper Burma, for which statistical information in the standard forms is not available, there were in British India, during 1887, 741 jails and lock-ups for the reception of prisoners. There were 4 fewer district jails and 9 fewer subordinate jails and lock-ups than in 1886, but the number of central jails remained the same. At the beginning of 1887 the jails contained 76,738 prisoners, as compared with 75,156 at the beginning of 1886. There was a substantial increase in the number of male prisoners received during the year, from 345,727 to 352,702, so that the total number of prisoners in the jails during the year numbered 448,741 (426,686 males and 22,055 females) against 440,090 in 1886 (418,026 males and 22,064 females). The discharges from all causes rose, however, from 363,353 in 1886 to 372,819 in 1887, so that on December 31st of the latter year the numbers actually in jail were 75,922,

as compared with 76,738 on January 1st. Despite the fact that the number in prison at the commencement of the year and also the number admitted during the year were higher than in 1886, the daily average in jail, upon which figure it is necessary for statistical purposes to base the comparison in many respects between the administration of jails in the two years, was only 70,879 in 1887, as compared with 75,978 in 1886. The diminished average was chiefly due to the special releases granted on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

3. The statistics just enumerated relate to under-trial and civil prisoners, as well as convicts, but the actual number of convicts in the jails during the year is separately shown in the second statement attached to this Resolution. The number of convicts unreleased at the beginning of 1887 was 70,592, and 154,629 were admitted during the year, as compared with 150,108 in 1886. The number in jail at the end of the year was 69,468. 22,918 convicts (excluding about 400 released from Port Blair) were given their discharge on the occasion of the Jubilee, of whom 6,282 would, under ordinary circumstances, have been still in jail at the close of the year. The Governor General in Council is gratified to learn, from the special report received on the subject, that the act of clemency did not contribute in any considerable degree to the amount of crime during the year. This general report is supplemented in the case of one province (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh) by information contained in the jail report, that out of 7,242 convicts released at the time of the Jubilee, only 174 were remitted to jail during the year.

4. The number of European convicts admitted declined from 899 to 885, while the Eurasians increased from 219 to 229. Natives professing the Christian religion who came under sentence rose from 1,061 to 1,111. The number of Muhammadan convicts rose from 39,665 to 42,504; of Hindus and Sikhs, from 90,748 to 95,457; while the number of Buddhists and Jains fell from 12,867 to 10,938. Convicts classed as belonging to all other classes numbered 4,649 in 1886 and 3,505 in 1887. The proportion of the members of the different religions admitted into jail to the total jail admission is thus compared with the proportion borne by them respectively to the total population in India:

	Ratio per mille of each class of convicts to total convict population in 1887.	Ratio per mille of convicts admitted in 1887 to total free population of each class in India.
Christians ...	14·4	1·9
Muhammadans ...	274·9	0·9
Hindus and Sikhs ...	617·3	0·6
Jains and Buddhists ...	70·7	2·8
All other classes ...	22·7	0·6

5. Dealing next with the age at which the convicts came into jail, it will be observed that there was again a slight decline in the number of juvenile offenders admitted into jail from 2,207 to 2,117. The proportion of such convicts to the total convicts admitted fell from 1·47 to 1·36 per cent. In spite of this general result, there was an increase in all the larger provinces except Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Burma. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is as yet no reformatory, the number declined from 537 to 343, the latter figure amounting to ·8 per cent. of the total admissions in those provinces, as compared with a proportion in Madras of 2·7 per cent. These comparative figures suggest different treatment of juvenile offenders in different provinces, and complaints are made in several provinces as to the manner in which Magistrates exercise their discretion in awarding punishment to juveniles. In provinces in which there are reformatories, sentences of

imprisonment in them may reasonably be expected to be relatively more numerous; but where there are no reformatories, sentences of imprisonment are, as previously pointed out, to be more sparingly imposed. A reformatory was during the year opened at Chingleput in the Madras Presidency, and reformatories are about to be established at Yerroada in the Bombay Presidency and at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces; while, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Local Government has a scheme for the establishment of a reformatory under consideration. Convicts between the ages of 16 and 40 increased in number from 121,355 to 124,772. Those from 40 to 60 rose from 24,088 to 25,065, and those over 60 from 2,458 to 2,675.

6. The variations in the previous occupations of persons who entered the jails as convicts are on the whole not important, but there was a considerable decline both in the number of persons engaged in service, and of the number engaged in commerce and trade, who were sent to jail. In 1886 there was an increase of 5,528 in the number of agriculturists; and this was followed in 1887 by a further increase of 3,078, which occurred almost entirely in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. Prices were high during the year in these provinces, with the natural result that more persons of the class referred to were convicted of petty crime. As noticed in the Resolution on the statistics for 1886, a far larger proportion of the convicts in Madras are reported to belong to the miscellaneous classes than elsewhere, except in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and a more strict method of classification is required in these two provinces.

The number of females imprisoned was 9,412, of whom 2,194 (10·0 per cent. of the convicts admitted to jail) belonged to Madras, and 2,592 (6·4 per cent. of admissions) to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The proportion of female convicts throughout India to the total prison population of convicts was 6·08, as compared with 6·17 in 1886. Of the females admitted, 5,676 were married and 2,675 widows. More than one-half, *viz.*, 5,269, were under sentence of not more than a month.

7. The nature and length of the sentences of imprisonment under which convicts were admitted into jail in the past two years are thus shown:

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. of total admissions.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Not exceeding 1 month	57,312	56,562	38·18	36·58
Above one month and not exceeding 3 months ...	30,837	31,818	20·54	20·58
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ...	25,649	26,578	17·09	17·19
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	16,854	18,162	11·23	11·74
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years	9,000	11,494	5·99	7·43
Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years	5,427	5,826	3·62	3·77
Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years	1,821	1,702	1·21	1·10
Exceeding 10 years	147	74	·09	·05
Transportation (*a*) for life	1,631	1,062	1·09	·69
Transportation (*b*) for a term	967	926	·65	·60
Sentenced to death	463	425	·31	·27

The ratios in the above statement show that there was a tendency to impose slightly severer sentences during the year under review in cases in which imprisonment of not more than 5 years was the sentence, but the percentage of sentences of not more than one year's duration was as high as 86·09 of the whole. The subject deserves only a passing notice in connection with jail statistics; but from an examination of the crime returns of recent years the Governor General in Council thinks that there may be some justification for the opinion put forward by some authorities, that the reduction of crime is to some extent retarded by the award of punishments inadequate to the crimes to be punished.

There was a material decline in the sentences of transportation and death sentences, mainly attributable to the restoration of order in Burma. The grave crimes which are made punishable by these sentences show, the Governor General in Council regrets to note, no material decline in British India generally.

8. The year under review opened with 2,969 convicts under sentence of transportation for life, and 1,834 under transportation for a term of years, in Indian jails. As noticed above, the number sentenced to transportation for life was 1,062, and for a term of years, 926. There were thus in all under sentence of transportation 4,031 convicts for life, and 2,760 for a term of years. The number transported to the Andamans was 1,599, as compared with 1,631 in 1886; and on 31st December 1887 there were in Indian jails 2,868 convicts under sentence of transportation for life, and 1,889 under sentence for a term of years. The Governor General in Council regrets to notice that some instances of laxity on the part of Boards entrusted with the duty of selecting convicts fit to be sent to the Andamans occurred during the year.

Of the 154,629 convicts admitted into jail in 1887, 19,266 (12·45 per cent.) were identified as having been previously convicted, as compared with 17,593 (11·72 per cent.) in 1886. The ratio varied from 17·53 per cent. in Burma to 6·29 in Coorg. Of the 2,070 juvenile convicts, 230 (11·11 per cent.) had been previously convicted. The Government of India is glad to notice the favourable testimony which is generally borne to the efficiency of the rules for the identification of habitual criminals which were issued for general guidance last year.

9. The number of convicts able to read and write a little on admission was 13,274, as compared with 14,459 in 1886, but the number able to read and write well rose from 4,778 to 4,810. There was a serious decline in the average number under instruction in jail from 3,715·68 to 3,112·03, and the number released who had been under instruction fell from 5,549 to 5,193. Of the men released, only 985 had been able to read and write a little, and 321 to read and write well, on admission; but 2,778 had learnt to read and write a little, and 911 to read and write well, before release.

10. The employment of convicts in jails is dealt with in Statement No. 5. The average number of convicts sentenced to labour was 60,820, as compared with 65,810 in 1886. Of the number under sentence of labour, 4,738, as compared with 5,244 in 1886, were on an average incapacitated from labour owing to sickness or infirmity. The average number actually available for labour was thus 56,082, as compared with 60,566 in 1886. In the Punjab and the Central Provinces there was a trifling increase in the daily number available for labour, but there was

a decrease in every other province. In Bengal the average number available for labour was 9,374, as compared with 11,619; in Bombay 5,109, as compared with 6,026; in Madras 5,658, as compared with 6,369; and in Burma 4,941, as compared with 5,364, in 1886. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was an average of 16,202 convicts available for labour, as compared with 16,660 in 1886.

The manner of employment of the convicts available for labour in 1886 and 1887 is compared in the following table:—

	1886.	1887.
On unremunerative labour	1,985	1,271
As prison officers	3,433	2,821
As prison servants	6,854	6,449
On gardening	3,733	3,710
On preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	6,795	6,800
Jail repairs	3,083	2,800
On additions and alterations to jail buildings—		
(i) Under the Superintendent ...	3,190	2,961
(ii) Under the Public Works Department...	384	682
On new jails—		
(i) Under the Superintendent ...	2,108	1,219
(ii) Under the Public Works Department	149	97
On Manufactures	25,903	25,116
On Public Works	2,452	2,187
Hired out to municipalities or individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department	1,020	681

The ratio per cent. of labouring convicts employed as prison officers fell from 5·21 to 4·63, while the ratio of those employed as prison servants rose from 10·42 to 10·62. Employment of convicts on jail buildings was carried out to a greater extent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than elsewhere. In those provinces 1,500 convicts were on an average employed on jail additions and alterations, and 1,202 on new jail buildings. The total number of convicts employed on manufactures was slightly less than in 1886, but the ratio of convicts so employed to the whole number of labouring convicts rose from 39·36 to 41·29. The average number so employed fell from 5,972 to 4,925 in Bengal, and from 3,657 to 3,179 in Burma. On the other hand, the average number employed on working days rose from 5,037 to 5,583 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and from 4,764 to 5,219 in the Punjab.

11. The Governor General in Council abstained from making any detailed comments on the cash earnings of convicts in 1886, because the revised rules regulating the employment of convicts had been in force for only a portion of that year. The cash earnings fell from Rs. 11,51,206 in 1886 to Rs. 10,11,891 in 1887. The release at the Jubilee of a large number of convicts who had become skilled in jail manufactures was undoubtedly prejudicial to the financial results of the employment of convicts during the year, but after making allowance for this circumstance, the results of the employment of convicts during the year are in some provinces very unsatisfactory. In Bengal and Burma, however, both the aggregate cash earnings, and the average earnings per head showed a very satisfactory advance. The statistics in the Central Provinces are obscured by a debit on account of raw material purchased in 1886, but not paid for till 1887.

The revised orders which regulate the employment of convict labour have been in force since May 1886, but the Governor General in Council notices among some heads of the jail department a disposition to be despondent as to the success of their working. There are doubtless difficulties to be overcome in bringing the industries in jails into accordance with these rules; but if jail manufactures are regulated so as to meet the demands of the consuming departments of Government, the difficulties now felt will be diminished. The subject is a most important one, and the Governor General in Council desires to commend it again to the special attention of Local Governments and Administrations.

12. The record of offences against jail discipline and punishments awarded for such offences is contained in Statement No. 6. The grand total of such offences diminished from 84,084 in 1886 to 78,398 during the year under review. The number of criminal offences rose from 245 to 279, chiefly owing to increases in the Punjab and Assam. The number of persons detected smoking or in possession of forbidden articles showed a slight decrease. The number of such offences were highest in Bengal (3,334), where the daily average of convicts was 10,908·29 while it was, comparatively speaking, lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where 698 such offences were recorded among a daily average of convicts amounting to 17,961·00. Offences relating to work were, as usual, most numerous, though on the whole they declined as compared with the previous year. The Provinces which show a decline are Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay, and Burma, while Madras, the Central Provinces, and Assam exhibit an increase. The variations from the figures of the previous year in other Provinces were unimportant. Other offences against prison discipline amounted to 25,754 as compared with 28,470 in 1886. In Bengal there were 13,151 such offences, as compared with 15,496, in Bombay 825, as compared with 1,145, and in Burma 3,759, as compared with 3,429 in 1886, but the changes in other Provinces were slight. The question of the more uniform record of offences against jail discipline was noticed at some length in the Resolution recorded on the reports for 1886: it is again under the consideration of the Government of India. Without losing sight of the consideration that Provincial peculiarities render complete uniformity impossible, there can be no doubt that, for various reasons, it is desirable to aim at much greater uniformity in the execution of legal sentences in the various Provinces than has yet been attained.

13. Passing to the punishments awarded for these offences, His Excellency in Council is glad to observe that on the whole they evidence a more considerate spirit than seemed to be apparent from the reports of preceding years. They shew that solitary confinement and reduced diet were inflicted less frequently than in the preceding year. In Bengal there was a marked decrease in both forms of punishment; while in the Punjab there was a marked increase, and in the Central Provinces a marked decrease, in the latter form. In other Provinces the figures present no striking variations. Solitary confinement was combined with reduced diet in 5,877 as compared with 6,054 cases in 1886. This decrease occurred mainly in Bombay and Bengal. In Burma there was a considerable increase. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh out of a total of 6,185 punishments, no less than 2,142 were cases in which solitary confinement was combined with reduced diet. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been separately addressed on this point; but here the Governor General

in Council would call attention to the opinion which, in reviewing the statistics for 1886, he expressed, that sufficient discretion is not always exercised in the use of this form of punishment. The remarks made on that occasion are, practically speaking, of equal application to the figures for the year under review. Solitary confinement or a reduction of diet are by themselves forms of punishment to the use of which no objection can be urged; but solitary confinement combined with reduced diet is liable to cause both mental and physical depression, and it should be confined to cases in which the offence to be punished is a really serious one.

14. The following table compares the number of corporal punishments inflicted in the jails in the past 4 years:—

Province.	Year.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of whippings according to the number of stripes to the total number of whippings.				
		From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.	From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.
Madras ...	1884	174	122	55	6	21	378	46·0	32·3	14·5	1·6	5·6
	1885	139	90	20	6	16	271	51·3	33·2	7·4	2·2	5·9
	1886	73	66	31	13	12	195	37·4	33·8	15·9	6·7	6·2
	1887	41	34	25	11	22	133	30·8	25·6	18·8	8·3	16·5
Bombay ...	1884	11	11	15	30	...	73	15·1	15·1	20·5	49·3	...
	1885	5	11	9	36	...	61	8·2	18·0	14·8	59·0	...
	1886	8	20	13	60	...	101	7·9	19·8	12·9	...	59·4
	1887	9	3	23	36	...	71	12·6	4·2	32·6	50·6	...
Bengal ...	1884	79	67	88	42	67	343	23·0	19·5	25·7	12·3	19·5
	1885	93	66	98	41	49	347	26·8	19·0	28·3	11·8	14·1
	1886	78	76	113	49	80	396	19·7	19·2	28·5	12·4	20·2
	1887	21	42	110	39	54	266	7·8	15·7	41·5	14·7	20·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1884	445	225	188	69	127	1,054	42·2	21·3	17·8	6·6	12·1
	1885	320	203	177	123	117	1,000	32·0	20·3	17·7	12·3	11·7
	1886	124	104	259	68	189	834	14·9	23·3	31·0	8·1	22·7
	1887	112	161	192	61	103	629	17·8	25·6	30·5	9·7	16·4
Punjab ...	1884	75	97	141	56	84	453	16·6	21·4	31·1	12·4	18·5
	1885	119	58	137	29	77	420	28·4	13·8	32·6	6·9	18·3
	1886	206	79	96	48	125	554	37·2	14·2	17·3	8·7	22·6
	1887	83	86	154	27	88	438	18·9	19·6	35·3	6·2	20·0
Central Provinces.	1884	49	53	112	23	117	354	13·8	15·0	31·6	6·5	33·1
	1885	57	53	92	21	77	300	19·0	17·6	30·7	7·0	25·7
	1886	53	87	133	26	74	373	14·2	23·3	35·7	7·0	19·8
	1887	59	130	74	34	62	359	16·4	36·3	20·6	9·5	17·2
Lower Burma	1884	56	126	250	100	77	609	9·2	20·7	41·1	16·4	12·6
	1885	19	176	137	49	107	488	3·9	36·1	28·1	10·0	21·9
	1886	9	91	161	64	104	429	2·1	21·2	37·5	14·9	24·3
	1887	21	207	99	29	49	405	5·2	51·1	24·4	7·2	12·1
Assam ...	1884	98	53	40	4	1	196	50·0	27·1	20·4	2·0	·5
	1885	43	44	73	6	3	169	25·4	26·0	43·2	3·6	1·8
	1886	66	52	41	8	16	183	36·1	28·4	22·4	4·4	8·7
	1887	12	43	41	5	5	106	11·3	40·6	38·7	4·7	4·7

Province.	Year.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of whippings according to the number of stripes to the total number of whippings.				
		From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.	From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.
Coorg ...	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1885	6	2	...	...	...	8	75·0	25·0	...	...	..
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1884	15	15	2	...	...	32	46·9	46·9	6·2	...	...
	1885	5	8	1	...	...	14	35·7	57·2	7·1	...	...
	1886	4	12	4	1	...	21	19·0	57·1	19·1	4·8	...
	1887	3	7	3	2	5	20	15·0	35·0	15·0	10·0	25·0
Grand total.	1884	1,092	769	891	336	404	3,492	28·7	22·0	25·5	9·6	14·2
	1885	806	771	744	311	446	3,078	26·2	25·0	24·2	10·1	14·5
	1886	621	677	851	337	600	3,086	20·1	21·9	27·6	10·9	19·5
	1887	361	713	721	244	388	2,427	14·9	29·4	29·7	10·0	15·0

The preceding figures shew a substantial decline in the number of corporal punishments. The ratio of such punishments to the daily average of male prisoners fell from 1·2 to 9. The number of cases in which less than ten stripes were awarded fell from 20·1 per cent. of the total whippings in 1886 to 14·9 per cent. in 1887. In 1880, when the number of male prisoners was 271,633 compared with 256,193 in the year under review, the number of whippings was 17,057, and the ratio to the daily average of male prisoners 6·2. Moreover, while in 1880 corporal punishments amounted to 19·0 per cent. of the total jail punishments, in 1887 they numbered only 3·1 per cent. Out of the persons punished with whipping during the year under review, 11 persons (6 of them in Bengal) are reported to have suffered from illness as the result of being whipped.

The Governor General in Council is glad to notice the improvement which has in this respect followed the admonitions of the Government of India, and he is gratified to learn that this improvement has been secured without any forfeiture of the interests of order and good conduct among the prisoners. Discipline in Indian jails is even better now than when punishments were more numerous and more severe. While acknowledging, however, the marked advance that has been made in this respect, His Excellency in Council must call attention to the defect, with a view to its speedy correction, that prisoners are still in some cases punished with whippings for comparatively trivial offences.

15. The number of miscellaneous punishments inflicted in 1887 was 57,747, as compared with 61,617 in 1886. In Bengal the number of such punishments amounted to 33,095, and included 23,428 cases in which either fetters or handcuffs were imposed, and 5,387 cases in which marks earned towards remission were forfeited. In Burma such miscellaneous punishments numbered 4,979, and in the Punjab 10,765. In the latter Province 9,552 punishments were warnings, an apparently excessive number. Warnings appear in the registers of all Provinces except Burma, in which they do not seem to have been entered

during the year under review. All warnings by the Superintendent, which, under the orders of the Government of India noted in the margin, have to be entered in the jail punishment register, should be included in this category. His Excellency in Council considers it essential that an accurate record of such cases should be kept. If this is not done, the inevitable tendency is for the subordinate staff to deal with minor offences, and thereby prejudice of good order and discipline to the transfer part of the Superintendent's authority to themselves.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 1318, dated 14th October 1884, and extract therefrom circulated to Local Governments and Administrations, under endorsement No. $\frac{21}{1364\text{-}72}$, dated the 27th idem.

16. In reviewing the statistics regarding punishments in 1886, the Governor General in Council entered with some detail into the administration of punishments in Bengal, and repeated the conclusion that it was susceptible of improvement. In the year under review the aggregate number of punishments has indeed decreased, but the ratio of punishments to the daily average in jail has risen from 299·93 to 328·41. The ratio over the whole of India, excluding Bengal, is 79·9. It is observed that of the punishments inflicted in Bengal 13,291 occurred in the Alipore Jail, in which the ratio of punishments to the daily average was 863·23. If these figures be excluded from the Bengal returns, the provincial ratio is reduced from 328·41 to 240·46. This is a matter which the Government of India is considering separately, and into which it may be necessary to institute a local enquiry.

17. In the review on the statistics for 1886 reference was made to the custom of imposing fetters on prisoners. In 1887 fetters were imposed on 12,269 prisoners for offences against discipline, of which 12,199 cases occurred in Bengal. It is in that province only that Jail Superintendents as such are by law permitted to award this form of punishment. In Madras, however, Jail Superintendents awarded it in 14 cases, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in 36 and 2 cases, respectively, apparently in exercise of their additional power as Magistrates. In 50,081 cases, as compared with 47,471 in 1886, prisoners were ironed for safe custody. This practice prevails chiefly in Bombay (8,151 cases), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (13,633 cases), the Punjab, (17,979 cases), and Burma (9,409 cases). The Bombay Government and the Chief Commissioner of Burma are opposed to any restrictions being placed on the present practice, but the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, have both expressed themselves willing to impose restrictions on the practice, which have been approved by the Governor General in Council. His Excellency in Council must rely much, in a matter of this nature, on the discretion of Local Governments, but he trusts that every effort will be made to confine the imposition of fetters to cases in which they are really necessary.

18. In 1886 there were 172 escapes, and at the beginning of 1887 there were 596 escaped convicts at large. During the year under review the number of escapes and recaptures in each Province was:

	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1886, of those who escaped during the previous ten years.		Escaped during the year.		Recaptured during the year.		Remained uncaptured.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Madras	36	29	21	14	20	11	37	32
Bombay	120	128	41	18	27	20	134	124
Bengal	132	108	17	13	12	14	137	105
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	77	65	16	16	23	16	70	66
Punjab	43	40	17	24	17	16	40	46
Central Provinces ...	61	63	10	14	8	16	63	61
Lower Burma	35	36	10	3	9	4	36	35
Assam	109	118	40	40	31	34	118	124
Coorg	14	1	...	...	...	...	14	1
Hyderabad	8	8	...	1	...	1	8	8
Total ...	635	596	172	143	147	132	657	602

There was a satisfactory decline in Madras, Bombay and Burma. In the Punjab, Central Provinces and Assam, the number of escapes was large.

19. The figures showing the operation of the mark system are contained in Statement No. 11. In 1886 the number of convicts released who were eligible for remission under the mark rules was 10,300, of whom 386 failed to gain any remission at all. In the year under review the number of convicts who gained remissions under the rules declined to 7,696, and 22 were released at the expiration of their sentences, who though eligible for remission had failed to gain any. The decline in the numbers who gained remissions under the rules is due to the fact that at the time of the Jubilee a large number of convicts who had earned some remission were released under special orders. Though the maximum remission earned has in almost every class of convicts declined, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to observe that the average remission gained has increased except in the case of convicts sentenced to from 8 to 10 years' imprisonment. There are still considerable variations in the method of granting marks, not only in different Provinces, but in different jails in the same Province, and the Governor-General

in Council trusts that endeavours will be made to work the rules in future with more uniformity. During the year under review His Excellency in Council decided to abolish the rule under which convicts, eligible for convict warderships, but not appointed to be convict warders, were permitted to gain marks at the higher rate allowed to convict warders. His Excellency in Council considers this concession to convict warders to be of the nature of a reward to them, for the services performed in that capacity.

20. Details as to the cost of maintaining prisoners in jail in 1887 are given in Statement No. 7. The total cost of guarding and maintaining a daily average of 70,953·77 prisoners was Rs. 45,84,778 as compared with Rs. 47,59,878 incurred on an average of 76,037·12 prisoners in 1886. The average cost per head thus rose from Rs. 62-9-7 in 1886 to Rs. 64-9-10 in 1887. The items composing the total expenditure in the two years were as follows:

	Total cost of maintenance. 1886.	Cost per head of average strength. 1886.	Total cost of maintenance. 1887.	Cost per head of average strength. 1887.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Rations ...	17,78,720	23 10 9	17,10,698	24 6 5
Establishments ...	18,36,069	24 2 4	18,54,877	26 2 3
Police guard ...	3,95,922	5 3 3	3,06,082	4 6 5
Hospital charges ...	1,40,127	1 13 5	1,32,235	1 12 4
Clothing ...	2,14,703	2 13 2	1,79,271	2 8 5
Contingencies ...	3,75,581	4 15 3	3,82,166	5 6 2

The Government of India in 1887 directed that in order to render the statement of expenditure on rations more accurate, it should be supplemented by information showing the extent to which vegetables, &c., grown in the jail gardens were added to rations purchased in the market. The statement below gives the information required, so far as it has been furnished to the Government of India:

	Value of vegetables, &c., grown in jail gardens.	Expenditure on Rations.	Cost of rations plus value of vegetables, &c.	Cost per head of average strength, including value of vegetables, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Madras	3,218	2,83,914	2,87,132	40 0 0
Bombay	11,305	1,53,107	1,64,412	26 15 9
Bengal	Not shown.	2,44,730	2,44,730	*20 5 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	20,188	3,50,952	3,71,140	19 0 7
Punjab	20,547	2,90,940	3,11,487	27 1 3
Central Provinces... ...	7,031	97,213	1,04,244	28 3 4
Lower Burma	Not shown.	2,16,486	2,16,486	*28 2 10
Assam	4,425	45,021	49,446	35 5 10
Coorg	Not shown.	3,445	3,445	*39 6 1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts...	2,511	24,890	27,401	29 7 4

* Average cost excluding value of vegetables.

It is noted that in Bengal, Burma and Coorg the information has not been given for the year under review. It should be regularly furnished in future.

21. The cost of rations per head of each prisoner continues to be much higher in Madras than anywhere else except Coorg. Under the instructions of the Government of Madras the expensive contract system previously in force has been abandoned in some jails ; but, considering the fact that the price of food in Madras was generally less in 1887 than in 1886, the diminution in the cost of rations per head has not been what it should have been. The results which have been obtained in some jails accentuate the necessity for the early abandonment of the contract system in those jails in which it still exists. There are reasons for thinking that an enquiry into the expenditure in Madras jails by selected officers experienced in jail management may be productive of advantage.

The cost of rations per head declined considerably in Bengal, Assam and Coorg and slightly in Bombay. It rose by Rs. 4-7-10 per head in the Punjab, and Rs. 2-13-7 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to a smaller extent in the Central Provinces, Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The price of food in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces was high during the year. The net result was that the average cost of rations per head over India rose from Rs. 23-10-9 to Rs. 24-6-5. This increase, as just explained, is in the main attributable to the high cost of food grains in the northern provinces of the Bengal Presidency in 1887, as compared with 1886. The Governor General in Council is, however, not assured that Superintendents of Jails are generally sufficiently alive to the obligation which rests on them to arrange for the laying in of stocks for their jails at the time when the price of food grains is lowest. The variations in the average cost of rations at jails situated even in contiguous districts are often considerable, while in other cases the high cost of rations at subsidiary jails and lock-ups, compared with the cost at central or district jails situated in the same station, indicates the necessity for greater control over this item of expenditure. The Governor General in Council desires that the attention of all Inspectors-General of Jails and District Officers be drawn to this matter. It is the duty of District Officers, not only to ensure economy at the subsidiary jails and lock-ups under their charge, but also to give every assistance to Superintendents of Central and District Jails in the purchase of stocks at the time when the market is most favourable.

22. The cost of establishment rose from Rs. 18,36,069 to Rs. 18,54,877, or from Rs. 24-2-4 to Rs. 26-2-3 per head of average strength. The chief increase occurred in Madras, Rs. 2,43,547 to Rs. 2,85,381 (Rs. 29-10-4 to 38-10-9 per head) ; and there was also a rise in the Central Provinces, Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In the other provinces the expenditure decreased. In estimating the cost of establishment, the expenditure on police should be considered. The police employed in jails are occupied upon duties similar to those of jail warders ; and it will be observed that during the year under review the increase of expenditure on establishment over India (Rs. 18,808) was far more than compensated for by the saving under the head of police (Rs. 89,840).

Statement No. VIII of the returns to provincial reports gives details as to the behaviour of convict officers generally. The system of employing convicts as

warders continues to be favourably reported on. The reasons which render the maintenance of the system imperative were stated in full in the Resolution of the Government of India on the jail statistics for 1886. His Excellency in Council would be glad to see the conduct of paid and convict warders during the year compared in future in the body of each Provincial report, which should invariably state the number of warders of each class employed.

23. During the year under review it was brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council that, though separate accommodation was provided for female prisoners in jails, the practice as to their supervision was not uniform ; and the Government of India therefore called on Local Governments and Administrations for their opinion as to how far it was possible to improve existing arrangements by collecting female prisoners into special jails, and appointing female warders to supervise them. The Prison Conference of 1877 observed in regard to this question : "The special difficulty which surrounds the question of the treatment of female prisoners is this, that, as there are strong objections to removing them far from their homes, it is inexpedient to transfer any but quite long-termed prisoners to special jails ; while their numbers are so few, that it is impossible, without incurring a quite unjustifiable expense, to entertain a female staff of warders for all District Jails. In many jails there are no female prisoners for months together." The Conference recommended that, when possible, matrons should be selected from among the wives of jail officials, and that Superintendents of Central Jails should supply trained convict matrons to District Jails where females were commonly confined. These suggestions were accepted by the Government of India and communicated to Local Governments and Administrations. It appears that in some provinces greater difficulties in obtaining really respectable and reliable matrons have been experienced than in others. In Madras the District Jails are without matrons, but they are now about to be appointed. In Bombay there are matrons at the majority of Central Jails, and female convict warders are employed at the District Jails to look after females. In Bengal it is stated that experience has shown that respectable Bengali women will not accept such posts, and that it is less dangerous to leave female convicts under the charge of male warders of good caste and respectable character than under that of the class of women who will accept the post of matron. In the Central Provinces matrons were entertained as an experiment, but the system was abandoned, as respectable women could not be obtained for the work. In Burma there are very few female convicts, and no matrons. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, on the other hand, female warders or matrons are appointed to all jails except a few small ones ; and in the former Provinces male warders are absolutely prohibited from having anything to do with female convicts. The Government of India is not however in possession of all the information it desires to have as to how the system of employing matrons works in actual practice. The difficulty of collecting female convicts in special jails is that they are thereby removed far from their homes. On their release they cannot be met by their friends, and there are obvious objections to their taking long journeys in the custody of a police guard. Experience in Bengal, where a jail for females only was established at Russa, conclusively proved that the evils apprehended from the adoption of such a system were not imaginary. Moreover, it would cause profitless expense to send all female convicts to particular jails. Out of 9,412 female convicts admitted in 1887 no less than 5,269 were under sentence of not more than a month, and 1,979 more under sentence

of not more than three months. In the majority of such cases a large portion of the term of imprisonment would be spent on the journey to the jail, and Government would have to incur considerable expense in, first of all, conveying the convict for sentence to the jail, and then again from the jail to her home. Arrangements are made in all jails to segregate female convicts, and female convict warders are employed to supervise them; but of course the employment of convict warders does not do away with the necessity of the interference and supervision of male warders, who are not convicts. The subject is in the conditions of society in India a most difficult one; but the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that the existing arrangements in some provinces are open to exception. His Excellency in Council will however defer coming to a final decision in the matter till he is in possession of further information as to how the system of appointing matrons is actually working now in those Provinces in which it has been adopted.

24. The amount spent in contingencies rose from Rs. 3,75,581 or Rs. 4-15-3 per head of average strength in 1886, to Rs. 3,82,166, or Rs. 5-6-2 per head in 1887. In Madras the increase amounted to Rs. 21,748, partly owing to the transfer of charges hitherto incorrectly shown under rations, but partly also owing to want of control. The cost per head of this item of expenditure in Madras thus rose from Rs. 5-12-2 to Rs. 9-5-9. In Bengal there was a decline of Rs. 5,284, but the cost per head rose from Rs. 6-14-4 to Rs. 7-14-6. In Burma the cost per head rose from Rs. 7-4-9 to Rs. 7-12-8, but the cost in that province is much affected by high transfer charges. The largest decrease (Rs. 7,294) occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where the cost per head was only Rs. 1-12-8. The Governor General in Council is not satisfied that sufficient justification exists for these serious differences between the charges in different provinces under this head. If this item of expenditure was more strictly scrutinised, considerable economy might, he thinks, be effected. His Excellency in Council therefore commends the subject to the careful attention of Local Governments and Administrations; and would be glad if, in future, details of this head of expenditure were noted in the body of all (as it is at present in some) of the Provincial reports.

25. As explained above in paragraph 11, the cash earnings declined from Rs. 11,51,206-10-9 to Rs. 10,11,891-5-0. After deducting the earnings from the gross cost, it will be seen that the cost of maintaining a prisoner varied from Rs. 37-11-5 in Burma to Rs. 88-8-5 in Madras. The average over India was Rs. 50-5-8, as compared with Rs. 47-7-4 in 1886, a rise having taken place in all Provinces except Bengal, Burma, Assam and Coorg.

26. In Statement No. 10 details are given as to the physical condition of prisoners as exhibited in the results of their weighment, and the statistics of sickness and mortality are contained in Statement No. 9. The number of prisoners who gained weight or whose weight remained stationary while in jail rose, while the number who lost weight fell. The total number of prisoners admitted into hospital in 1887 was fewer than in the preceding year, but the ratio per mille of admissions on average strength rose from 927·4 to 946·9.

The number of deaths in the last two years were as follows:

		Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.
1886	...	255	787	131	1,357	2,530
1887	...	224	790	325	1,174	2,513

The ratio per mille of deaths from the principal causes enumerated above among the jail population is given in the following statement. The corresponding figures for the general population are added, with however the caution that the latter figures lay claim to nothing more than an approximation to correctness:

	Jail population (daily average).				General population.			
	Ratio of deaths from fever.	Ratio of deaths from bowel-complaints.	Ratio of deaths from cholera.	Ratio of deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths from fever.	Ratio of deaths from bowel-complaints.	Ratio of deaths from cholera.	Ratio of deaths from all causes.
Madras	1·62	5·82	·40	23·03	8·6	0·9	1·01	21·6
Bombay	1·83	5·41	1·64	19·69	18·71	2·59	1·56	27·67
Bengal	5·06	12·97	1·71	32·73	16·44	·85	2·60	23·46
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2·48	8·32	2·63	27·64	25·64	1·41	4·58	35·45
Punjab	3·72	13·03	6·03	44·52	23·78	1·30	0·47	34·31
Central Provinces	2·93	21·65	14·17	65·77	19·20	2·95	1·43	32·70
Lower Burma	2·72	17·36	14·14	58·70	8·71	·66	0·73	16·18
Assam	4·87	14·01	·61	28·03	14·38	3·07	1·75	24·52
Coorg	33·36	22·24	.....	55·60	15·39	1·55	0·01	19·41
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	5·34	4·27	8·54	26·70	18·3	8·2	5·5	45·3

27. The following statement compares the mortality of prisoners in jail according to the length of time for which they had been incarcerated:

1		2			3			4			5			6			7		
Province.		Under six months in Jail.			From six months to twelve months.			From one to two years.			From two to three years.			From three to seven years.			Above seven years.		
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Madras ...	1886	1,935	32	16·5	1,039	20	19·2	931	27	28·9	602	10	16·6	1,421	16	11·2	832	20	24·0
	1887	1,658	55	33·1	955	23	24·0	839	40	44·9	648	7	10·8	1,112	10	8·9	704	10	14·1
Bombay ...	1886	3,202	85	26·5	1,025	38	37·0	903	31	34·3	355	13	36·6	805	25	31·0	209	6	28·7
	1887	2,843	60	21·1	979	21	21·4	689	16	23·2	292	5	17·1	474	9	19·0	195	5	25·6
Bengal ...	1886	6,986	214	30·6	2,471	125	50·5	2,079	97	46·6	1,260	38	30·1	373	30	80·3	410	9	21·91
	1887	4,846	179	36·9	2,172	81	37·2	1,571	56	35·6	1,066	25	23·4	993	14	14·0	359	4	15·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886	8,180	149	18·2	3,730	88	23·5	2,865	72	25·1	1,677	22	13·1	1,346	55	40·8	889	31	34·8
	1887	8,387	196	23·3	3,751	103	27·4	2,852	73	25·5	1,240	28	22·5	982	73	74·2	732	25	34·1
Punjab ...	1886	4,197	81	19·3	1,990	62	31·1	1,978	58	29·3	892	30	33·6	824	52	63·1	161	10	62·1
	1887	4,730	139	29·2	2,193	102	46·5	1,762	107	60·7	898	56	63·7	650	76	116·9	174	13	74·7
Central Provinces.	1886	1,270	62	48·0	550	53	96·2	512	44	85·8	444	13	29·2	378	32	84·6	299	27	90·2
	1887	1,450	118	81·3	587	47	79·9	531	36	67·7	317	11	34·6	357	21	57·0	275	15	54·3
Lower Burma	1886	2,502	232	92·7	1,825	111	60·8	1,381	50	36·2	740	23	31·0	814	22	27·0	158	4	25·3
	1887	2,810	164	58·3	1,883	115	61·0	1,253	92	73·4	549	27	49·1	699	34	48·6	145	...	...
Assam ...	1886	592	37	62·4	251	12	47·7	204	18	79·9	86	4	46·4	82	9	108·8	11	1	16·9
	1887	570	25	43·8	254	4	15·7	230	7	30·4	186	1	5·3	110	...	...	8	...	...
Coorg ...	1886	23	6	251·1	11	...	...	20	1	49·9	16	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...
	1887	19	4	207·6	10	1	98·2	13	...	...	18	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886	453	4	8·8	107	...	...	177	5	28·2	121	...	16·5	109	1	9·1	76	...	...
	1887	439	6	13·6	156	1	6·3	143	5	34·9	67	4	58·8	73	5	68·1	13	2	151·9
Total ...	1886	29,343	902	30·7	13,001	509	39·1	11,052	403	36·5	6,195	155	25·0	6,165	242	39·3	3,052	108	35·3
	1887	27,755	936	33·7	12,943	498	38·4	9,935	432	43·47	5,263	164	31·1	5,472	242	44·2	2,512	74	29·4

28. It would thus appear that during the year under review, while in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal the mortality was greatest in the earlier portions of terms of imprisonment, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab the proportion of deaths was greatest in the later portions. Ordinarily this result would point to the existence of sanitary defects in the jails of the last mentioned Provinces; but no conclusion can with confidence be drawn from the figures for a single year, while there is no doubt that a great deal has been done to improve the sanitation in the jails of these Provinces.

One hundred and sixty-two prisoners were released by Government on the ground of sickness; the great majority in Burma (64), Madras (43) and Bengal (28). The practice in this respect varies so much, that the Government of India is led to believe that its orders on the subject have not always been completely understood. A convict should be released on the ground of sickness only when it is believed that he will have a chance of recovering outside, while he will have none in the jail. Ordinarily if the jail hospitals are properly maintained and supervised, the chance of recovery within a jail should be greater than it is outside it. The Governor General in Council admits that the surroundings of jail life may in some cases affect a sick prisoner injuriously, but he very much doubts whether natives of India, except perhaps the Burmese, are thus affected to anything like the same degree as Europeans. The slight decline in the total number of deaths was accompanied by a large increase in the number of deaths from cholera, which principally occurred in Burma, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces. The jails in Bengal were singularly free from cholera during the year. The jails which suffered most from this disease were those at Lahore (Central) and Moulmein, in which the number of deaths from cholera were 57 and 91 respectively. The general unhealthiness of the Moulmein jail is so great, that it has been determined to abandon it.

The year was, as the statement given in paragraph 26 shows, marked by a serious epidemic of cholera in Northern India; and though the Governor General in Council is unable to accept the argument (sometimes put forward) that, in weighing the vital statistics in jails, the deaths from diseases such as cholera should be excluded, he is prepared to make allowances for the fact that the extensive prevalence of an epidemic outside the jail may be expected to have a prejudicial effect on the health of its inmates. It must, however, be remembered that if insanitary conditions are present in a jail, they are liable at any time to give rise to an epidemic within it; and in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Burma the ratio of deaths from this disease in the jail considerably exceeded that among the free population. It is clear that the deaths at Moulmein, Lahore, and some other jails were the result of causes not operating on the free population.

The number of deaths from fever showed a satisfactory decline in Bengal and Bombay, but there was an increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in both of which provinces the health of the general population was worse than in 1886. The ratio of deaths from bowel-complaints recorded among the jail population is higher than that recorded among the free population, while that from fever is more than correspondingly lower in jails, the

reason no doubt being that the deaths among the free population are understated, and that many deaths from bowel-complaints among it are incorrectly reported to have been caused by fever. In the jails of both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, there was a formidable rise in the number of deaths from bowel-complaints, but the fall in the number of deaths from these causes in Bombay, Bengal, and Burma more than counterbalanced this rise.

In the majority of provinces the number of deaths from miscellaneous causes declined, particularly in Bombay (from 134 to 66), Bengal (from 208 to 159), Burma (from 285 to 189), and Assam (from 30 to 14). In the Punjab only was there any material increase (from 195 to 245), but there it was very large indeed. The ratio of deaths from these causes declined in all provinces, except Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and it was only in the Punjab that the increase in the ratio was really serious.

The Governor General in Council has, in letters to the Local Governments, pointed out certain defects in the management of individual jails, to which the sickness and mortality within them must in a measure be attributed; but he is on the whole satisfied that an advance was made during the year under review in the manner of treating the sick in jails. The most satisfactory feature exhibited by the statistics in this respect is the manifest improvement in the Bombay, Bengal and Assam jails. The former now show the best results in India, while in Bengal there was a smaller mortality than has ever been reported before. In Assam the ratio of mortality declined from 54·54 to 28·03 per mille. In Madras (23·03 as compared with 18·01), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (27·64 as compared with 22·85), the Punjab (44·52 as compared with 28·56), and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (26·70 as compared with 11·04), the mortality was higher in 1887 than in 1886. The highest ratio of mortality (the figure being practically the same as last year), *viz.*, 65·77 per cent., occurred in the Central Provinces. The administration of the jails of those Provinces has been subjected to a thorough scrutiny by the Chief Commissioner; and the Governor General in Council trusts that the results will soon be apparent in a diminution in the rate of mortality, which at present compares most unfavourably with that in the jails in the Provinces which adjoin the Central Provinces.

29. The points which on an examination of the statistics of 1887 appear to the Governor General in Council to generally call for more attention by jail authorities are—the allotment of task work in such a manner that a convict may reasonably be expected to perform his allotted task during the day, and thus escape punishment; discrimination in the award of punishments; removal of insanitary conditions in jails predisposing to disease; increased supervision over charges for rations and contingencies; and closer attention to the pro-

ductive capacities of the jails, particularly with the view of adapting their industries to the wants of the consuming Departments of Government.

No. 6
327—36.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.
Hyderabad.	

ORDERED also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution No. 326, dated the 5th September, 1888.

No. 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.

1		2			3			4			5			6			7			8			
Name of Province.		Place of confinement.			Prisoners remained at the commencement of the year.			Prisoners received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remained at the end of the year.			Total daily average of prisoners in the whole Province.			Name of Province.
		Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Madras	1886	7 (a)	23 (b)	317	8,187	328	8,515	50,586	4,036	54,622	58,773	4,364	63,137	50,807	4,002	54,809	7,966	362	8,328	7,860·54	353·49	8,214·03	1886 Madras.
	1887	7 (a)	19 (b)	310	7,966	362	8,328	50,040	3,898	53,938	58,006	4,260	62,266	50,729	4,008	54,737	7,277	252	7,529	7,094·40	285·07	7,379·47	1887
Bombay	1886	1	25* (d)	30 (c)	7,070	333	7,403	42,088	2,649	44,737	49,158	2,982	52,140	42,722	2,714	45,436	6,436	268	6,704	6,830	314	7,144	1886 Bombay.
	1887	1	25	27	6,136	268	6,704	42,090	2,565	44,655	48,526	2,833	51,359	42,398	2,576	44,974	6,128	257	6,385	5,869	223	6,092	1887
Bengal	1886	7	39	84	14,569	507	15,076	74,443	3,523	77,966	89,012	4,030	93,042	74,819	3,594	78,413	14,193	436	14,629	14,329·64	476·26	14,805·90	1886 Bengal.
	1887	6	39	85	14,193	436	14,629	72,369	3,295	75,664	86,562	3,731	90,293	73,730	3,353	77,083	12,832	378	13,210	11,934·14	316·22	12,250·36	1887
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886	6	45	23	18,398	955	19,353	81,738	4,878	86,616	100,136	5,833	105,969	80,311	4,895	85,206	19,825	938	20,763	19,261·83	992·81	20,254·64	1886 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1887	6	45	23	19,825	938	20,763	88,662	4,977	93,639	1,08,487	5,915	114,402	88,112	5,019	93,131	20,375	896	21,271	18,960·63	751·97	19,712·60	1887
Punjab	1886	3 (c)	31	21	10,337	317	10,654	45,087	1,484	46,571	55,424	1,801	57,225	43,822	1,478	45,300	11,602	323	11,925	10,740	333	11,073	1886 Punjab.
	1887	3 (c)	31	21	11,092	323	11,925	51,650	1,636	53,286	63,252	1,959	65,211	50,965	1,655	52,620	12,287	304	12,591	11,352	274	11,626	1887
Central Provinces	1886	3	15	1	3,161	237	3,398	13,653	1,359	15,012	16,814	1,596	18,410	13,135	1,328	14,463	3,679	268	3,947	3,394·88	256·14	3,651·02	1886 Central Provinces.
	1887	3	15	1	3,679	268	3,947	14,720	1,514	16,234	18,399	1,782	20,181	14,421	1,511	15,932	3,978	271	4,249	3,496·33	243·46	3,739·79	1887
Lower Burma	1886	3	9	3	8,084	84	8,168	26,691	648	27,339	34,775	732	35,507	27,149	656	27,805	7,626	76	7,702	8,213	78	8,291	1886 Lower Burma.
	1887	4	8	3	7,626	76	7,702	21,427	699	22,126	29,053	775	29,828	21,015	668	21,683	8,038	107	8,145	7,632	84	7,716	1887
Assam	1886	...	10 (f)	13	1,323	43	1,366	7,666	369	8,035	8,989	412	9,401	7,538	376	7,914	1,451	36	1,487	1,310·19	42·11	1,352·30	1886 Assam.
	1887	...	11 (g)	13	1,451	36	1,487	8,200	439	8,639	9,651	475	10,126	8,301	439	8,740	1,350	36	1,386	1,302·23	34·86	1,337·09	1887
Coorg	1886	...	1	26	100	5	105	947	74	1,021	1,047	79	1,126	946	71	1,017	101	8	109	97·22	7·23	104·45	1886 Coorg.
	1887	...	1	26	101	8	109	846	103	949	947	111	1,058	849	106	955	98	5	103	86·24	3·68	89·92	1887
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1886	2	4	2	1,070	48	1,118	2,828	187	3,015	3,898	235	4,133	2,794	196	2,990	1,104	39	1,143	1,044·24	44·20	1,088·44	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1887	2	4	2	1,105	39	1,144	2,698	175	2,873	3,803	214	4,017	2,785	179	2,964	1,018	35	1,053	909·03	27·50	936·53	1887
Grand Total	1886	32	202	520	72,299	2,857	75,156	345,727	19,207	364,934	418,026	22,064	440,090	344,043	19,310	363,353	73,983	2,754	76,737	73,081·54	2,897·24	75,978·78	1886 Grand Total.
	1887	32	198	511	73,984	2,754	76,738	352,702	19,301	372,0 03	426,686	22,055	448,741	353,305	19,514	372,819	73,381	2,541	75,922	68,636·00	2,243·76	70,879·76	1887

* Includes one extra-mural labour gang.

(a) Includes the Penitentiary.

(b) Includes the European Prison, Cotacamund, and the Debtors' Prison, Madras. Three District Jails were abolished at the close of the year 1886 and one on the 31st August 1887.

(c) Includes the Female Penitentiary.

(d) Five District Jails were converted into Subordinate Jails during the year.

(e) One subordinate Jail abolished in 1886 and one in 1887.

(f) Includes one Public Works Jail.

(g) Includes two Public Works Jails.

No. 2.

STATEMENT SHEWING the RELIGION, AGE and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.

1	2												3					
	RELIGION.												AGE.					
	A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C	
	CHRISTIANS.																			
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.	
	a		b		c															
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras 1886	85	...	38	2	588	75	1,999	134	17,406	2,044	...	...	...	...	436	124	16,385	1,678	3,046	419
Madras 1887	57	3	38	1	606	65	1,860	109	17,049	2,013	...	...	...	...	473	116	15,775	1,591	3,172	466
Bombay 1886	120	...	16	2	180	16	5,103	158	8,038	714	38	3	47	...	190	35	11,929	708	1,364	144
Bombay 1887	138	1	21	1	181	17	4,933	155	7,464	669	33	4	53	...	176	25	11,387	700	1,194	118
Bengal 1886	392	6	114	3	52	12	11,328	428	16,529	865	189	12	680	65	228	45	21,831	966	6,387	338
Bengal 1887	200	2	94	8	66	12	11,185	368	16,314	830	147	21	626	29	263	33	21,192	870	6,360	335
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1886	21	1	23	1	27	7	5,030	336	28,751	2,151	13	3	...	...	469	68	27,493	1,860	5,352	517
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1887	20	1	17	...	40	2	5,523	276	31,786	2,312	...	1	...	...	262	81	29,755	1,964	6,553	501
Punjab 1886	14	..	4	...	7	1	12,013	383	4,793	156	9	...	1,224	70	173	12	15,438	520	2,171	72
Punjab 1887	11	..	18	1	11	...	14,953	466	6,429	239	17	...	132	2	266	11	18,358	556	2,606	123
Central Provinces 1886	5	...	4	...	18	...	662	68	4,650	559	16	1	1,859	260	197	53	6,076	694	889	137
Central Provinces 1887	7	.	4	...	15	1	620	67	5,311	693	27	1	2,021	235	220	51	6,720	808	987	130
Lower Burma. 1886	254	...	11	...	44	10	522	17	384	4	12,194	383	21	...	118	9	10,596	331	2,500	70
Lower Burma. 1887	443	2	20	3	62	4	498	23	463	17	10,302	383	12	...	85	10	9,860	346	1,723	73
Assam 1886	1	...	1	..	5	4	1,128	14	1,920	136	1	1	371	21	16	3	2,951	162	432	10
Assam 1887	...	...	...	...	9	...	1,138	25	2,065	172	...	...	335	18	7	4	2,982	187	509	22
Coorg 1886	...	...	...	...	13	1	50	1	186	10	...	...	25	3	5	...	246	15	22	...
Coorg 1887	...	...	...	...	17	1	38	1	164	17	...	...	31	1	6	...	229	20	13	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1886	...	...	...	...	1	...	279	12	1,341	111	3	1	3	...	25	1	1,370	106	203	15
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1887	...	...	...	...	2	...	252	14	1,307	113	2	...	...	...	18	10	1,371	101	164	16
GRAND TOTAL 1886	892	7	211	8	935	126	38,114	1,551	83,998	6,750	12,463	404	4,230	419	1,857	350	114,315	7,040	22,366	1,722
GRAND TOTAL 1887	876	9	212	17	1,069	102	41,000	1,504	88,382	7,075	10,528	410	3,210	295	1,776	341	117,629	7,143	23,281	1,784

4															5			6	
PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS.																			
D	MALES.								FEMALES.						TOTAL.			NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Above 60.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		H	I	J	K							
M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.			M.	F.	Total.		
249	34	418	924	1,158	8,034	1,469	836	7,277	1,181	199	751	124			20,116	2,255	22,371	1886	Madras.
190	21	385	742	747	7,882	1,390	766	7,698	1,136	220	721	117			19,610	2,194	21,804	1887	
59	6	700	140	1,556	6,964	1,143	1,218	1,821	565	34	205	89			13,542	893	14,435	1886	Bombay.
66	4	541	121	1,380	6,917	1,166	1,376	1,322	494	30	220	103			12,823	847	13,670	1887	
833	42	1,125	989	2,714	17,422	1,118	742	5,174	582	34	593	182			29,284	1,391	30,675	1886	Bengal.
847	42	1,191	753	2,509	17,188	953	632	5,436	543	25	576	136			28,662	1,280	29,942	1887	
551	54	726	2,538	2,523	20,930	535	333	6,230	1,519	72	785	123			33,865	2,499	36,364	1886	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
816	46	748	3,111	2,270	23,158	958	274	6,867	1,699	89	711	93			37,386	2,592	39,978	1887	
282	6	448	324	2,480	10,295	455	729	3,333	462	31	88	29			18,064	610	18,674	1886	Punjab.
341	18	444	152	2,451	12,456	476	1,014	4,578	520	28	124	36			21,571	708	22,279	1887	
52	4	226	81	701	3,859	385	646	1,316	631	41	189	27			7,214	888	8,102	1886	Central Provinces.
78	8	213	...	712	4,179	411	946	1,544	727	56	201	13			8,005	997	9,002	1887	
216	4	327	173	360	6,540	2,709	113	3,208	257	42	42	73			13,430	414	13,844	1886	Lower Burma.
182	3	600	170	346	5,522	1,878	238	3,046	286	25	53	68			11,800	432	12,232	1887	
28	1	157	58	320	2,217	203	72	400	130	10	30	6			3,427	176	3,603	1886	Assam.
49	2	140	45	429	2,144	315	100	374	158	9	44	4			3,547	215	3,762	1887	
1	...	14	9	..	64	17	...	170	13	...	2	...			274	15	289	1886	Coorg.
2	...	5	9	...	72	14	...	150	16	1	2	1			250	20	270	1857	
29	2	68	20	78	342	71	11	1,037	86	1	29	8			1,627	124	1,751	1886	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
10	...	63	24	58	277	59	13	1,069	97	5	23	2			1,563	127	1,690	1887	
2,305	153	4,209	5,256	11,890	76,717	8,105	4,700	29,966	5,426	464	2,714	661			140,843	9,265	150,108	1886	GRAND TOTAL.
2,531	144	4,330	5,127	10,902	79,795	7,020	5,359	32,084	5,676	488	2,675	573			145,217	9,412	154,629	1887	

No. 3.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA DURING the YEARS 1886 and 1887, and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st DECEMBER of those YEARS according to the NATURE and LENGTH of SENTENCE.

1			2																							
			NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																							
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H Exceeding ten years.		I Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		I B For a time		J Sentenced to death.		Total.			
Name of Province.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
Madras	Admission	1886	10,940	1,762	4,338	299	2,634	118	985	31	564	19	352	8	145	4	5	...	86	8	18	...	49	6	20,116	2,255	22,371	1886
		1887	10,523	1,716	4,482	303	2,502	119	934	20	521	15	367	7	137	3	2	...	81	9	6	...	55	2	19,610	2,194	21,804	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	428	38	726	45	898	17	633	20	851	30	1,445	47	1,098	34	137	1	520	24	240	4	14	1	6,990	291	7,281	1886
		1887	341	21	674	48	932	35	659	18	674	13	1,233	24	980	26	105	1	469	13	202	2	11	...	6,280	204	6,484	1887
ombay	Admission	1886	1,954	504	3,024	186	2,392	131	1,650	32	773	16	437	10	81	1	10	...	124	11	57	2	40	...	13,542	893	14,435	1886
		1887	4,723	451	2,724	184	2,343	116	1,564	47	778	17	410	13	58	1	9	...	92	13	98	2	24	3	12,823	847	13,670	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	208	12	437	21	871	18	981	23	1,068	23	1,130	50	461	25	101	2	351	26	384	20	1	...	5,993	250	6,243	1886
		1887	235	23	480	21	886	40	963	36	978	14	1,021	31	320	13	81	...	381	23	286	24	3	...	5,634	225	5,859	1887
Bengal	Admission	1886	12,013	745	6,653	318	4,437	164	3,050	82	1,780	51	931	19	212	3	9	...	86	6	76	...	37	3	29,284	1,391	30,675	1886
		1887	11,134	650	6,618	284	4,465	186	3,152	78	1,804	45	970	21	246	4	2	...	87	8	54	...	40	4	28,662	1,280	29,942	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	524	18	1,092	47	4,634	77	2,174	64	2,566	70	2,669	62	1,653	29	141	...	459	14	158	3	10	...	13,081	384	13,465	1886
		1887	438	17	1,052	59	1,724	79	2,029	64	2,185	37	2,285	42	1,366	17	112	...	323	9	103	...	6	3	11,623	327	11,950	1887
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admission	1886	11,676	1,339	6,642	536	5,953	322	4,721	137	2,913	96	1,246	30	347	6	6	...	182	24	105	4	74	5	33,865	2,499	36,364	1886
		1887	12,942	1,252	7,184	600	6,522	341	5,211	176	3,332	123	1,392	57	432	16	6	...	171	25	108	2	86	...	37,386	2,592	39,978	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	583	49	1,215	84	2,341	153	3,526	124	4,075	117	3,660	132	1,794	73	157	16	667	76	334	27	9	2	18,361	853	19,214	1886
		1887	539	37	1,317	123	2,589	141	3,883	133	4,026	98	3,202	116	1,988	71	176	12	660	73	347	14	18	...	18,740	818	19,558	1887
Punjab	Admission	1886	4,116	196	3,401	141	3,947	145	3,412	69	1,813	23	916	18	184	5	14	...	123	9	32	...	106	4	18,064	610	18,674	1886
		1887	4,896	243	3,553	145	4,379	140	3,939	82	2,780	49	1,331	19	327	6	20	...	189	14	41	2	116	8	21,571	708	22,279	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	360	12	567	26	1,568	51	2,087	41	2,593	32	1,716	42	956	32	88	...	304	42	147	10	44	3	10,460	291	10,751	1886
		1887	311	6	853	28	1,737	41	2,272	51	2,812	35	1,659	45	993	33	93	...	293	21	141	8	38	4	11,202	272	11,474	1887
Central Provinces.	Admission	1886	2,182	434	1,991	242	1,579	116	684	46	432	24	235	13	54	4	4	...	37	9	5	...	21	...	7,214	888	8,102	1886
		1887	2,207	452	2,330	318	1,948	128	684	57	447	24	248	6	62	7	6	...	32	6	20	...	21	1	8,005	997	9,002	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	201	39	453	54	599	44	528	33	529	25	526	34	368	19	52	1	136	10	97	2	5	...	3,494	261	3,755	1886
		1887	155	30	446	51	760	51	612	46	537	23	557	24	296	23	50	1	214	9	105	2	3	...	3,735	260	3,995	1887
Lower Burma	Admission	1886	2,637	278	1,780	76	2,833	33	1,534	15	1,119	9	1,008	2	746	...	98	...	912	...	658	1	105	...	13,430	414	13,844	1886
		1887	2,499	247	1,683	89	2,525	64	1,754	15	1,149	8	861	6	359	...	28	...	305	3	581	...	56	...	11,800	432	12,232	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	304	17	393	16	1,000	15	943	9	1,600	6	1,503	3	799	3	35	...	288	...	332	...	21	...	7,279	69	7,348	1886
		1887	194	13	329	18	783	28	1,131	14	1,666	8	1,870	9	673	2	56	...	340	3	645	...	9	...	7,696	95	7,791	1887
Assam	Admission	1886	1,658	125	725	30	408	8	246	6	245	4	109	3	15	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	7	...	3,427	176	3,603	1886
		1887	1,673	163	863	30	419	13	278	3	199	2	67	2	19	1	1	...	15	1	11	...	12	...	3,547	215	3,762	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	93	4	155	5	181	5	192	4	287	1	249	5	129	1	5	...	10	1	11	3	...	...	1,315	32	1,347	1886
		1887	96	6	122	6	161	4	206	2	258	4	244	7	132	8	5	...	9	1	9	...	1	...	1,243	33	1,276	1887
Coorg	Admission	1886	112	2	91	8	43	1	16	3	5	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	274	15	289	1886
		1887	113	12	60	5	40	1	17	1	11	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	250	20	270	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	2	...	17	...	14	1	11	3	5	1	23	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	5	91	1886
		1887	8	1	11	1	20	1	12	1	9	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	4	88	1887
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admission	1886	576	63	326	30	365	20	131	4	122	1	86	1	11	1	1	...	5	4	...	...	4	...	1,627	124	1,751	1886
		1887	583	83	342	21	310	17	148	2	98	2	45	1	25	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	4	...	1,563	127	1,690	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	18	4	69	7	187	5	120	4	228	2	228	8	152	3	17	...	35	6	1	...	3	...	1,058	39	1,097	1886
		1887	76	8	108	8	145	3	119	...	184	1	177	5	114	2	18	...	21	3	1	...	...	...	963	30	993	1887
Grand Total.	Admission	1886	51,864	5,448	28,971	1,866	24,501	1,058	16,429	425	8,756	244	5,323	104	1,797	24	147	...	1,560	71	960	7	445	18	140,843	9,265	150,108	1886
		1887	51,293	5,269	29,839	1,979	25,453	1,125	17,681	481	11,209	285	5,694	132	1,666	36	74	...	982	80	920	6	406	19	145,217	9,412	154,629	1887
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1886	2,624	193	5,125	305	12,296	446	11,195	325	13,802	310	13,179	383	7,424	218	733	20	2,770	199	1,765	69	109	6	68,117	2,475	70,592	1886
		1887	2,393	162	5,392	363	9,737	423	11,886	365	13,329	233	12,262	303	6,987	190	690	14	2,710	158	1,839	50	89	7	67,200	2,268	69,468	1887

No. 4.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the Years 1886 and 1887 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

1	2	3										4			5						6
Name of Province.	Number admitted during the year.	Number previously convicted.										Ratio per cent. of column 3 D to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						Name of Province.
		A		B		C		D							A			B			
		Once.		Twice.		More than Twice.		Total.							Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Madras 1886	20,116	2,255	22,371	1,446	78	426	23	390	12	2,262	113	2,375	11·24	5·01	1·61	436	124	560	57	2	59	1886 Madras.
1887	19,610	2,194	21,804	1,305	100	433	32	404	7	2,142	139	2,281	10·92	6·33	10·46	473	116	589	60	4	64	1887
Bombay 1886	13,542	893	14,435	1,180	29	361	14	416	50	1,957	93	2,050	14·45	10·4	14·20	190	35	225	9	...	9	1886 Bombay.
1887	12,823	847	13,670	1,149	61	342	12	399	44	1,890	117	2,007	14·73	13·81	14·68	176	25	201	9	3	12	1887
Bengal 1886	29,284	1,391	30,675	2,626	62	568	13	303	17	3,497	92	3,589	11·94	6·61	11·69	228	45	273	17	1	18	1886 Bengal.
1887	28,662	1,280	29,942	2,511	67	551	15	313	15	3,375	97	3,472	11·77	7·58	11·59	263	33	296	20	1	21	1887
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1886	33,865	2,499	36,364	2,295	95	799	22	640	24	3,734	141	3,875	11·02	5·64	10·65	353	54	407	72	2	74	1886 North-Western Provinces & Oudh.
1887	37,386	2,529	39,978	2,609	102	958	29	707	35	4,274	166	4,440	11·43	6·40	11·10	239	57	296	57	1	58	1887
Punjab 1886	18,064	610	18,674	1,546	21	486	4	313	...	2,345	25	2,370	12·98	4·09	12·69	173	12	185	15	...	15	1886 Punjab.
1887	21,571	708	22,279	1,884	21	605	15	558	16	3,047	52	3,099	14·12	7·34	13·90	266	11	277	28	2	30	1887
Central Provinces . . 1886	7,214	888	8,102	568	47	165	8	123	11	856	66	922	11·86	7·43	11·37	197	53	250	27	1	28	1886 Central Provinces.
1887	8,005	997	9,002	667	61	199	20	173	10	1,039	91	1,130	12·97	9·12	12·55	220	51	271	33	1	34	1887
Lower Burma . . . 1886	13,430	414	13,844	1,181	9	370	3	181	1	1,732	13	1,745	12·89	3·14	12·60	118	9	127	5	...	5	1886 Lower Burma.
1887	11,800	432	12,232	1,438	11	436	4	256	...	2,130	15	2,145	18·05	3·47	17·53	85	10	95	6	1	7	1887
Assam 1886	3,427	176	3,603	283	2	52	2	22	...	357	4	361	10·41	2·27	10·01	16	2	18	...	...	...	1886 Assam.
1887	3,547	215	3,762	297	11	61	1	22	...	380	12	392	10·71	5·58	10·42	7	4	11	...	...	...	1887
Coorg 1886	274	15	289	12	...	4	...	...	...	16	...	16	5·83	...	5·53	5	...	5	...	...	...	1886 Coorg.
1887	250	20	270	15	...	1	...	1	...	17	...	17	6·80	...	6·29	6	...	6	...	...	...	1887
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1886	1,627	124	1,751	175	6	50	5	54	...	279	11	290	17·14	8·87	16·56	25	1	26	...	...	...	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1887	1,563	127	1,690	172	4	44	9	52	2	268	15	283	17·14	11 81	16·74	18	10	28	2	2	4	1887
Grand Total . . 1886	140,843	9,265	150,108	11,312	349	3,281	94	2,442	115	17,035	558	17,593	12·09	6·02	11·72	1,741	335	2,076	202	6	208	1886 Grand Total.
1887	145,217	9,412	154,629	12,047	438	3,630	137	2,885	129	18,562	704	19,266	12·78	7·47	12·45	1,753	317	2,070	215	15	230	1887

No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.

1		2	3	4	5	6						7	8			
Name of Province.		Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	A	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON WORKING DAYS. Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS			Name of Province.
						On unremunerative labour.	B Prison officers.	C Prison servants.	D Gardening.	E Employed in preparing article for use or consumption in Jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison-clothing, &c.	F Jail Repairs.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6 K).	
Madras	1886	173	6,730	191	170	321	663	977	586	1,062	314	88	9·84	14·51	28·08	1886 Madras.
	1887	133	5,941	153	130	263	548	797	557	824	200	118	9·23	13·41	30·34	1887 Madras.
Bombay	1886	69	6,419	166	257	317	256	514	329	646	245	398	4·0	8·4	31·4	1886 Bombay.
	1887	53	5,452	134	209	271	204	482	338	573	180	94	3·7	8·8	37·4	1887 Bombay.
Bengal	1886	142	13,339	643	1,077	558	913	1,507	757	634	267	0·05	6·84	1·30	44·76	1886 Bengal.
	1887	127	10,698	528	796	434	592	1,132	678	486	105	3	5·53	10·58	46·03	1887 Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1886	294	18,119	512	947	5	612	1,980	1,188	2,385	1,584	72	3·38	10·92	27·80	1886 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1887	257	17,547	476	869	12	500	2,064	1,189	2,485	1,550	41	2·85	11·76	31·81	1887 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	1886	140	9,829	266	217	...	228	926	400	1,298	377	43	2	9	48	1886 Punjab.
	1887	135	10,256	285	240	...	241	1,041	486	1,513	459	6	2	10	51	1887 Punjab.
Central Provinces ...	1886	25	3,384	136	80	50	143	294	114	215	201	1	...	4·23	8·68	59·17	1886 Central Provinces.
	1887	29	3,435	111	104	41	142	305	120	423	200	2	4·15	8·89	53·70	1887 Central Provinces.
Lower Burma	1886	99	5,793	315	114	337	493	404	196	351	47	180	8·51	6·97	63·13	1886 Lower Burma.
	1887	73	5,491	372	178	248	486	424	178	334	58	203	8·65	7·72	57·89	1887 Lower Burma.
Assam	1886	6	1,206	73	43	393	61	114	72	56	17	229	5·04	9·49	10·79	1886 Assam.
	1887	7	1,177	70	50	...	49	109	74	69	31	214	4·19	9·25	10·84	1887 Assam.
Coorg	1886	2	67	5	...	...	7	11	3	5	10	10	10·28	16·41	42·87	1886 Coorg.
	1887	0·69	58	4	...	...	5	11	2	4	3	26	8·02	18·43	45·86	1887 Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1886	19	894	12	20	4	57	97	88	143	21	397	6·3	10·8	44·4	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1887	16	765	14	15	2	54	84	88	89	14	368	7·0	10·9	48·0	1887 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Grand Total ...	1886	969	65,810	2,319	2,925	1,985	3,433	6,854	3,793	6,795	3,083	1,090·41	5·21	10·43	39·36	1886 Grand Total.
	1887	830·69	60,820	2,147	2,591	1,271	2,821	6,449	3,710	6,800	2,800	681	4·63	10·62	41·29	1887 Grand Total.

ON WORKING DAYS.

On Jail Buildings.				K	L
Additions and alterations.		New Jails.			
G Under Superintendent.	H Under Public Works Department.	I Under Superintendent.	J Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.
190	4	190	64	1,890	20
451	21	9	51	1,802	14
164	11	...	14	2,025	1,077
41	5	...	5	2,041	875
799	162	25	26	5,972	...
707	297	8	7	4,925	...
1,851	22	1,803	22	5,037	10
1,403	97	1,202	...	5,583	75
...	59	...	...	4,764	1,336
16	63	...	...	5,219	855
129	18	...	...	2,003	1
123	18	...	...	1,845	0·22
37	60	...	23	3,657	8
178	160	...	34	3,179	14
15	0·45	0·78	0·46	130	...
28	0·93	0·02	...	128	354
...	...	...	...	28	...
...	2	...	...	26	...
5	49	...	1	397	0·63
10	19	...	...	368	...
				25,903	
				25,116	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED on THEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.

1		2			3			4												5												6	7	8
								BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.												PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED																
								Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.			Total offences.			A	B—By Jail Officers.										C					
																				By criminal courts.			a Solitary confinement.			b Reduced diet.			c Solitary confinement with reduced diet.			d	e Other punishments.					
Name of Province.		Average daily number of convicts.			Criminal offences.																											Total punishments.	Ratio per cent. of column 2 to column 5.	Ratio of column 5 C to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Name of Province.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Corporal punishment.	M.	F.	Total.			
Madras	1886	6,912·03	305·77	7,218·70	10	...	10	1,024	6	1,030	881	6	887	2,042	63	2,105	3,957	75	4,032	404	23	517	1,933	43	1,976	...	...	...	199	1,321	9	1,330	4,432	55·85	5·03	1886	Madras.
	1887	6,146·82	233·13	6,379·95	4	...	4	782	2	784	1,220	30	1,250	1,037	62	1,099	3,043	94	4,037	562	10	572	1,873	63	1,936	...	...	...	133	1,371	21	1,392	4,037	63·28	3·49	1887	
Bombay	1886	6,215	287	6,532	20	...	20	579	1	580	2,010	27	2,037	1,057	88	1,145	3,666	116	3,782	13	4	17	51	...	51	915	16	931	101	2,566	96	2,662	3,782	57·9	2·8	1886	Bombay.
	1887	5,320	196	5,516	24	...	24	508	9	517	1,653	30	1,692	777	48	825	2,002	96	3,058	40	1	41	47	1	48	684	15	699	71	2,099	77	2,175	3,057	55·4	2·5	1887	
Bengal	1886	13,080·36	424·12	13,504·48	51	2	53	3,143	21	3,164	21,384	415	21,799	15,039	457	15,496	39,617	895	40,512	2,445	59	2,504	857	158	1,015	486	33	499	396	35,403	643	36,046	40,504	290·93	1·01	1886	Bengal.
	1887	10,646·26	262·03	10,908·29	46	...	46	3,321	13	3,334	19,031	262	19,293	12,876	275	13,151	35,274	550	35,824	1,555	44	1,599	501	68	569	248	3	251	200	32,060	435	33,095	35,824	328·41	0·76	1887	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886	17,692·00	923·50	18,615·50	38	...	38	846	10	856	2,695	82	2,777	2,662	96	2,758	6,241	188	6,429	309	18	387	1,210	70	1,280	1,992	68	2,060	834	1,708	32	1,830	6,429	34·53	15·53	1886	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1887	17,281·75	679·25	17,961·00	40	...	40	693	5	698	2,738	82	2,820	2,347	80	2,627	6,018	167	6,185	431	19	450	1,246	70	1,316	2,081	61	2,142	629	1,591	17	1,608	6,185	34·43	11·75	1887	
Punjab	1886	9,680	297	9,977	37	...	37	1,518	10	1,528	11,246	1,370	12,616	1,930	41	1,971	14,731	1,421	16,152	1,275	49	1,324	619	7	626	1,028	40	1,068	540	11,196	1,325	12,521	16,146	162	4	1886	Punjab.
	1887	10,148	238	10,386	62	1	63	1,557	1	1,558	11,385	381	11,766	1,783	39	1,822	14,787	422	15,209	1,389	102	1,491	1,190	154	1,344	1,070	17	1,087	438	10,617	118	10,765	15,203	146	3	1887	
Central Provinces.	1886	3,211·91	243·62	3,455·53	35	6	41	412	6	418	1,939	60	1,999	1,018	93	1,111	3,404	165	3,569	146	27	173	857	64	921	493	43	536	373	1,500	25	1,525	3,569	103·28	12·45	1886	Central Provinces.
	1887	3,290·56	231·89	3,531·45	26	1	27	274	7	281	2,156	67	2,223	903	73	1,036	3,419	148	3,567	136	24	160	453	53	506	426	26	452	359	2,010	44	2,063	3,567	161·01	11·83	1887	
Lower Burma	1886	7,354	66	7,420	9	...	9	1,764	3	1,767	3,111	3	3,114	3,126	3	3,429	8,310	9	8,319	914	...	914	1,232	3	1,235	800	1	813	420	4,010	2	4,012	8,319	112·12	5·44	1886	Lower Burma.
	1887	7,266	73	7,339	13	...	13	1,945	10	1,955	2,603	1	2,604	3,718	11	3,729	8,300	22	8,331	751	1	752	1,027	15	1,042	1,127	1	1,128	405	4,074	5	4,079	8,331	113·52	5·12	1887	
Assam	1886	1,189·31	37·27	1,226·78	32	...	32	118	2	120	402	12	414	235	3	238	787	17	804	13	1	14	14	3	17	10	...	10	183	535	13	548	804	65·54	30·30	1886	Assam.
	1887	1,171·84	30·14	1,201·98	59	...	59	151	...	151	1,651	10	1,661	290	...	290	1,551	10	1,561	32	2	34	94	...	94	8	...	8	106	1,252	8	1,260	1,552	129·12	7·38	1887	
Coorg	1886	81·50	5·96	87·46	...	...	...	18	...	18	8	...	8	21	...	21	47	...	47	7	...	7	8	...	8	3	...	3	9	20	...	20	47	54·90	23·68	1886	Coorg.
	1887	72·02	2·09	74·71	...	...	...	24	1	25	16	...	16	18	...	18	58	1	59	8	...	8	13	1	14	5	...	5	3	29	...	29	59	79·50	5·45	1887	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1886	1,005·89	42·05	1,047·94	5	...	5	58	1	59	177	1	178	190	6	196	430	8	438	29	...	29	27	...	27	131	3	134	21	218	5	223	433	41·79	5·18	1886	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1887	865·48	25·29	890·77	3	...	3	82	...	82	255	...	255	227	...	227	567	...	567	53	...	53	5	...	5	105	...	105	20	381	...	381	567	63·6	3·07	1887	
Grand Total	1886	66,453·10	2,632·20	69,085·39	237	8	245	9,480	60	9,540	43,853	1,076	44,929	27,630	850	28,480	81,106	2,084	84,024	6,263	181	6,896	6,808	348	7,156	5,947	207	6,054	3,094	39,407	2,150	61,617	84,070	121·09	4·57	1886	Grand Total.
	1887	62,218·33	1,070·82	64,189·15	277	2	279	9,337	48	9,385	42,108	873	42,980	25,162	686	25,848	76,890	1,410	78,300	4,957	203	5,160	6,446	435	6,874	5,754	123	5,877	3,430	56,992	735	57,727	78,382	121·92	3·27	1887	

6.

No. 7

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887 (excluding cost of BUILDING NEW JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS or REPAIRS).

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10	
	Average number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Establishments.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
Name of Province.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Name of Province.
					Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras ... 1886	7,218·70	777·55	217·78	8,214·03	3,26,399	40 13 3	2,43,547	29 10 4	87,508	10 10 5	18,663	2 4 4	93 5 0	25,414	3 2 10	47,336	5 12 2	7,48,867	91 2 8	1886 Madras.
1887	6,379·95	798·47	201·05	7,379·47	2,83,914	39 8 9	2,85,381	38 10 9	(d)11,431	1 8 9	14,031	1 14 5	84 15 4	9,812	1 5 10	69,084	9 5 9	6,73,653	91 4 7	1887 Madras.
Bombay ... 1886	6,532	612	...	7,144	1,83,942	25 11 11	2,08,315	29 2 6	50,600	7 1 4	10,670	1 7 0	63 8 2	18,122	2 8 7	44,454	6 3 6	5,16,103	72 3 10	1886 Bombay.
1887	5,516	576	...	6,092	1,53,107	25 2 1	1,92,359	31 9 3	42,731	7 0 2	8,992	1 7 7	65 10 2	10,929	1 12 8	41,900	6 14 0	4,50,018	73 13 11	1887 Bombay.
Bengal ... 1886	13,504·48	1,074·74	226·47	14,805·69	3,34,687	22 14 8	4,67,459	31 9 2	*	*	42,899	2 3 6	66 1 1	60,051	4 1 10	1,02,139	6 14 4	10,07,235	68 0 5	1886 Bengal.
1887	10,908·29	1,138·57	203·33	12,250·19	2,44,730	20 5 0	4,60,884	37 11 3	*	*	36,008	2 15 0	66 10 6	44,272	3 10 9	96,855	7 14 6	8,82,749	72 0 11	1887 Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1886	18,615·50	1,423·75	215·39	20,254·64	(a)3,03,672	15 2 5	3,73,002	18 6 7	1,22,439	6 0 8	19,927	0 15 9	36 3 5	44,147	2 3 2	42,662	2 1 8	9,05,849	44 11 6	1886 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1887	17,961·00	1,532·00	219·60	19,712·60	(a)3,50,952	18 0 0	3,63,297	18 6 10	1,26,342	6 6 6	19,146	0 15 6	37 2 9	40,302	2 1 0	35,368	1 12 8	9,35,407	47 7 3	1887 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab ... 1886	9,977	981	115	11,073	(a)2,27,981	20 12 10	(b) 2,58,041	23 4 10	(b) 79,805	7 3 4	(b)15,862	1 6 11	57 4 3	(b)20,010	1 13 2	(b)40,664	3 10 8	(c)6,61,119	59 11 3	1886 Punjab.
1887	10,436	1,066	124	11,626	(a)2,90,940	25 4 8	(b) 2,56,207	22 0 7	(b) 76,323	6 9 0	(b)17,978	1 8 9	60 8 6	(b)26,604	2 5 0	(b)41,994	3 9 9	(c)7,29,495	62 11 11	1887 Punjab.
Central Provinces... 1886	3,455·53	154·44	41·05	3,651·02	88,862	24 9 10	71,528	19 9 6	17,646	4 13 3	5,532	1 8 2	41 1 1	15,418	4 4 4	24,830	6 12 7	2,23,816	61 4 9	1886 Central Provinces.
1887	3,531·45	163·82	44·60	3,739·87	97,213	26 4 11	78,462	20 15 8	13,592	3 10 1	4,177	1 1 10	37 7 4	20,321	5 7 11	20,993	5 9 9	2,34,758	62 12 4	1887 Central Provinces.
Lower Burma ... 1886	7,420	813	58	8,291	2,30,186	27 15 4	1,65,474	19 15 4	...	...	22,346	2 11 1	65 8 6	16,982	2 4 0	60,490	7 4 9	4,97,478	60 0 0	1886 Lower Burma.
1887	7,339	343	34	7,716	2,16,486	28 2 10	1,68,582	21 13 7	...	...	27,839	3 11 9	73 4 2	18,774	2 7 1	60,152	7 12 8	4,91,833	63 11 10	1887 Lower Burma.
Assam ... 1886	1,287·02	108·45	17·07	†1,412·54	52,252	37 7 1	24,133	17 1 4	29,051	20 9 0	3,189	2 4 1	44 8 6	7,570	5 6 9	8,297	5 13 11	1,24,492	88 2 1	1886 Assam.
1887	1,276·44	122·34	12·77	†1,411·55	45,021	32 2 11	23,044	16 5 2	26,855	19 0 4	3,181	2 4 0	34 4 0	5,733	4 1 6	9,587	6 12 8	1,13,421	80 5 7	1887 Assam.
Coorg ... 1886	87·46	14·35	2·64	104·45	4,200	41 4 0	2,395	22 14 9	1,772	16 15 5	28	0 4 3	5 2 2	512	5 0 5	869	8 5 1	9,776	93 9 6	1886 Coorg.
1887	74·71	12·77	2·44	89·92	3,445	39 6 1	2,405	26 11 9	1,744	19 6 3	35	0 6 2	8 2 2	360	4 10 10	950	10 9 0	8,939	99 6 7	1887 Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1886	1,046·86	34·86	5·03	1,086·75	26,539	24 8 6	22,175	20 6 5	7,101	6 8 6	1,011	0 14 10	79 10 8	4,477	4 2 2	3,840	3 8 6	65,143	59 15 1	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1887	890·56	39·55	6·06	936·17	24,890	26 12 2	24,256	25 14 6	7,064	7 8 8	848	0 14 5	59 14 10	2,164	2 5 2	5,283	5 10 3	64,505	68 14 5	1887 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Grand Total ... 1886	69,144·55	5,994·14	898·43	76,037·12	17,78,720	23 10 9	18,36,069	24 2 4	3,95,922	5 3 3	1,40,127	1 13 5	60 1 11	2,14,703	2 13 2	3,75,581	4 15 3	47,59,878	62 9 7	1886 Grand Total.
1887	64,313·40	5,792·52	847·85	70,953·77	17,10,698	24 6 5	18,54,877	26 2 3	3,06,082	4 6 5	1,32,235	1 12 4	58 11 11	1,79,271	2 8 5	3,82,166	5 6 2	45,84,778	64 9 10	1887 Grand Total.

* The Jails in Bengal are guarded by warder-guards.
† These figures will not agree with the daily average number shown in column 6 of Statement No. I as the average number of prisoners in the Disang Mukh Jail was calculated by the actual number of days it remained open during the year.
(a) Including the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups.
(b) Excluding the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups which is not shown separately in the Provincial Report.
(c) Including the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups.
(d) For Central and District Jails only. The cost of sub-jails is not shown in the report.

No. 8.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
Name of Province.		Total cost of maintenance) column 9, Statement 7).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 7).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).	Name of Province.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras	1886	7,48,867 0 0	91 2 8	31,861 5 0	3 14 0	7,17,005 11 0	87 4 8	1886 Madras.
	1887	6,73,653 0 0	91 4 7	20,380 12 0	2 12 2	6,53,272 4 0	88 8 5	1887
Bombay	1886	5,16,103 0 0	72 3 10	1,40,930 9 0	19 11 7	3,75,172 7 0	52 8 3	1886 Bombay.
	1887	4,50,018 0 0	73 13 11	1,16,584 0 0	19 2 2	3,33,434 0 0	54 11 9	1887
Bengal	1886	10,07,235 0 0	68 0 5	2,53,338 9 0	17 1 9	7,53,896 7 0	50 14 8	1886 Bengal.
	1887	8,82,749 0 0	72 0 11	2,99,870 8 0	24 7 8	5,82,878 8 0	47 8 3	1887
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1886	9,05,849 0 0	44 11 6	2,74,237 0 0	13 8 7	6,31,612 0 0	31 2 11	1886 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1887	9,35,407 0 0	47 7 3	1,74,145 10 0	8 13 4	7,61,261 6 0	38 9 11	1887
Punjab	1886	6,61,119 0 0	59 11 3	1,78,989 5 0	10 2 7	4,82,129 11 0	43 8 8	1886 Punjab.
	1887	7,29,495 0 0	62 11 11	1,30,549 11 0	11 3 7	5,98,945 5 0	51 7 4	1887
Central Provinces	1886	2,23,816 0 0	61 4 9	56,386 11 0	15 7 4	1,67,429 5 0	45 13 5	1886 Central Provinces.
	1887	2,34,758 0 0	62 12 4	39,770 2 0	10 10 1	1,94,987 14 0	52 2 3	1887
Lower Burma	1886	4,97,478 0 0	60 0 0	1,84,653 4 0	22 4 4	3,12,824 12 0	37 11 8	1886 Lower Burma.
	1887	4,91,833 0 0	63 11 10	2,00,848 11 0	26 0 5	2,90,984 5 0	37 11 5	1887
Assam	1886	1,24,492 0 0	88 2 1	16,103 11 0	11 6 4	1,08,388 5 0	76 11 9	1886 Assam.
	1887	1,13,421 0 0	80 5 7	13,836 14 0	9 12 10	99,584 2 0	70 8 8	1887
Coorg	1886	9,776 0 0	93 9 6	3,310 14 0	31 11 2	6,465 2 0	61 14 4	1886 Coorg.
	1887	8,939 0 0	99 6 7	3,564 11 0	39 10 3	5,374 5 0	59 12 4	1887
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1886	65,143 0 0	59 15 1	11,395 6 0	10 7 9	53,747 10 0	49 7 4	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1887	64,505 0 0	68 14 5	12,340 6 0	13 2 10	52,164 10 0	55 11 7	1887
Grand Total ...	1886	47,59,878 0 0	62 9 7	11,51,206 10 0	15 2 3	36,08,671 6 0	47 7 4	1886 Grand Total.
	1887	45,84,778 0 0	64 9 10	10,11,891 8 0	14 4 2	35,72,886 11 0	50 5 8	1887

No. 9.

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY AMONG the PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
											Ratio per mille of average strength.					
Name of Province.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the jails, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.	Average daily strength.	Maximum population on any one day.	Number admitted into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.	Deaths from fever.	Deaths from bowel complaint.	Deaths from cholera.	A. Of admission into hospital.	B. Of daily average number of sick.	C. Of deaths from cholera.	D. Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.	E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.	Name of Province.
Madras	1886	11,074	8,214·03	8,636	5,868	196·79	148	12	34	...	714·38	23·95	...	18·01	18·01	1886 Madras.
	1887	10,599	7,379·47	8,233	4,534	165·15	170	12	43	3	614·40	22·37	·40	22·63	23·03	1887 Madras.
Bombay	1886	11,917	7,144	10,946	4,082	167·9	210	23	53	...	571·38	23·50	...	29·39	29·39	1886 Bombay.
	1887	11,880	6,092	10,276	3,336	137·5	120	11	33	10	547·60	22·57	1·64	18·05	19·69	1887 Bombay.
Bengal	1886	21,265	14,805·69	21,100	20,146	649·27	548	99	200	41	1,360·69	43·85	2·77	34·24	37·01	1886 Bengal.
	1887	21,031	12,250·19	19,583	17,410	540·18	401	62	159	21	1,421·20	44·09	1·71	31·02	32·73	1887 Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886	32,195	20,254·99	26,352	14,319	549·99	468	37	135	8	706·93	27·15	0·39	22·46	22·85	1886 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1887	32,758	19,712·60	26,967	14,246	515·28	545	49	164	52	722·68	26·13	2·63	25·01	27·64	1887 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
† Punjab	1886	14,509	10,748	13,063	11,644	277	*307	27	85	...	1,083·36	25·77	...	28·56	28·56	1886 Punjab.
	1887	14,559	11,274	14,953	13,062	297	*502	42	147	68	1,158·59	26·34	6·03	38·49	44·52	1887 Punjab.
Central Provinces	1886	5,068	3,651·02	4,643	4,249	134·68	239	17	84	25	1,163·51	36·88	6·85	58·61	65·46	1886 Central Provinces.
	1887	5,102	3,739·87	5,293	3,635	111·50	246	11	81	53	971·95	29·81	14·17	51·60	65·77	1887 Central Provinces.
Lower Burma	1886	7,547	8,291	9,812	6,494	341	510	24	167	34	783·26	41·13	4·10	57·41	61·51	1886 Lower Burma.
	1887	9,090	7,716	9,450	7,284	380	453	21	134	109	944·01	49·24	14·12	44·58	58·70	1887 Lower Burma.
Assam ...	1886	2,869	‡1,576·33	2,843	2,840	96·72	86	8	25	23	1,801·65	61·35	14·59	39·96	54·55	1886 Assam.
	1887	2,979	‡1,640·94	2,981	2,750	87·75	46	8	23	1	1,675·86	53·47	·61	27·42	28·03	1887 Assam.
Coorg ...	1886	142	§104·45	116	186	5·45	7	3	2	...	1,780·75	52·17	...	67·01	67·01	1886 Coorg.
	1887	136	§89·92	105	134	4·31	5	3	2	...	1,490·24	47·93	...	55·60	55·60	1887 Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886	1,372	1,086·75	1,332	537	12·69	12	5	2	...	404·13	11·67	...	11·04	11·04	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1887	1,372	936·17	1,291	674	14·16	25	5	4	8	719·95	15·12	8·54	18·16	26·70	1887 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Grand Total	1886	107,958	75,876·26	98,843	70,365	2,431·49	2,530	255	787	181	997·36	32·04	1·73	31·61	33·34	1886 Grand Total.
	1887	109,506	70,831·16	99,132	67,065	2,252·78	2,513	224	790	326	926·63	31·60	4·59	30·89	35·48	1887 Grand Total.

* Includes two suicides.
† Excluding the figures for Subsidiary Jails.
‡ These figures do not agree with those in Statement I as the average number of convicts of the temporary jails in Assam has been calculated for the purposes of this Statement by the actual number of days those jails were in existence during the year.
§ Includes the average daily strength of lock-ups.

No. 10.

Statement showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of British India during the years 1886 and 1887.

1	2	3	4					5				6	
Name of Provinces.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight					Number who had lost weight				Total.	Name of Province.
			A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.	A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.		
Madras ... 1886	10,783	1,443	1,194	3,021	1,719	961	6,895	600	1,256	445	144	2,445	1886 Madras.
Madras ... 1887	10,912	1,982	1,475	3,077	1,313	643	6,508	574	1,219	483	146	2,422	1887
Bombay ... 1886	14,747	2,132	1,400	3,866	1,931	1,165	8,362	1,032	2,177	722	322	4,253	1886 Bombay.
Bombay ... 1887	13,479	2,259	1,423	3,632	1,718	826	7,599	956	1,832	577	256	3,621	1887
Bengal ... 1886	33,754	7,117	4,787	8,165	3,830	2,049	18,831	2,544	3,492	1,198	572	7,806	1886 Bengal.
Bengal ... 1887	33,425	10,120	5,178	7,693	2,807	1,166	16,844	2,613	2,890	756	202	6,461	1887
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1886	41,625	6,792	5,126	9,927	4,435	2,070	21,558	3,880	6,392	2,251	752	13,275	1886 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1887	46,693	8,503	6,123	11,070	4,528	2,364	24,030	4,489	6,665	2,183	723	14,060	1887
Punjab ... 1886	(a) 16,755	4,285	2,068	4,670	1,485	720	8,343	987	1,889	844	407	4,127	1886 Punjab.
Punjab ... 1887	(a) 20,358	5,701	2,330	4,679	1,594	981	9,634	1,317	2,601	743	362	5,023	1887
Central Provinces. 1886	(b) 7,574	2,156	690	1,825	843	592	3,950	344	781	221	122	1,468	1886 Central Provinces.
Central Provinces. 1887	(b) 8,260	2,020	969	2,373	992	432	4,766	416	782	205	71	1,474	1887
Lower Burma ... 1886	(c) 12,014	1,864	1,268	2,713	1,883	789	6,653	1,100	1,353	731	313	3,497	1886 Lower Burma.
Lower Burma ... 1887	(c) 12,892	3,107	1,426	2,701	1,549	810	6,486	845	1,382	674	398	3,299	1887
Assam ... 1886	2,750	515	503	550	220	94	1,367	294	324	192	58	868	1886 Assam.
Assam ... 1887	3,236	513	823	599	270	86	1,778	415	342	128	60	945	1887
Coorg ... 1886	218	56	28	74	5	1	108	28	21	5	...	54	1886 Coorg.
Coorg ... 1887	229	57	27	37	35	7	106	31	30	5	...	66	1887
Hyderabad Assigned Districts 1886	(d) 1,943	234	212	571	362	226	1,381	99	138	62	29	328	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts 1887	1,960	278	216	626	317	192	1,351	85	154	68	24	331	1887
Grand Total ... 1886	1,42,168	26,594	17,276	34,682	16,712	8,677	77,448	10,908	17,823	6,671	2,719	38,121	1886 Grand total.
Grand Total ... 1887	1,51,344	34,540	20,045	36,487	15,123	7,447	79,102	11,741	17,897	5,822	2,242	37,702	1887

(a) Exclusive of the figures for the Hazara Jail for which details are not given in the report.

(b) Exclusive of 1,853 prisoners for 1886 and 2,524 for 1887, of whom details are not given.

(c) Exclusive of those under trial prisoners who were not weighed.

(d) Exclusive of 9 convicts who died and 2 who were received under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

No. 11.

Statement showing the working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British India during the years 1886 and 1887.

No. 11.

Statement showing the working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British India during the years 1886 and 1887.

1	2	3										4										5										6	7	8
Name of Province.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 2.	Name of Province.
		Sentenced to										Sentenced to										Sentenced to												
		Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.			
																																Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras ... ... (1886	24	280	168	123	102	36	95	27	6	66	11	71	88	149	167	202	306	350	315	579	1,664	42	52	78	73	100	150	191	197	284	625	20 0 6	2 12 0	1886
(1887	5	161	100	61	57	34	29	6	4	21	9	64	100	144	104	251	317	186	176	420	1,303	46	54	81	109	137	161	90	117	186	706	9 1 10	1 5 4	1887 } Madras.
Bombay ... ... (1886	9	327	213	60	102	27	135	19	5	29	1	75	116	144	134	221	296	315	235	431	428	39	50	74	97	121	124	143	166	299	428	...	...	1886
(1887	2	219	139	32	36	14	43	10	6	20	8	70	112	151	181	280	285	155	213	471	401	37	55	78	95	124	137	117	124	259	316	...	...	1887 } Bombay.
Bengal ... ... (1886	131	774	319	142	181	43	135	21	5	44	9	80	117	133	229	269	285	252	243	380	559	43	71	84	118	119	193	195	186	243	231	...	...	1886
(1887	6	500	237	90	91	21	48	10	3	13	4	102	118	145	225	200	367	315	197	378	393	47	63	92	120	133	191	192	129	236	252	1 14 0	1 14 0	1887 } Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .. ... (1886	...	1,509	669	258	295	87	145	30	15	94	19	73	147	160	198	308	350	265	411	517	1,030	28	46	63	76	105	136	261	278	309	350	50 0 0	2 2 3	1886
(1887	...	1,638	409	163	213	67	93	15	2	51	9	79	109	134	166	199	272	317	120	486	733	45	62	75	91	108	130	160	117	325	450	15 0 0	2 4 3	1887 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab ... ... (1886	210	827	363	94	101	51	47	10	6	14	8	62	121	165	233	263	355	342	258	474	715	15	30	49	79	104	156	164	174	268	363	30 0 0	2 14 0	1886
(1887	3	922	487	138	134	42	117	28	19	30	18	126	131	219	251	242	344	372	360	343	339	35	41	51	71	113	101	188	202	166	120	30 0 0	2 12 0	1887 } Punjab.
Central Provinces ... (1886	...	110	86	83	37	18	27	3	3	13	1	93	113	152	219	311	332	218	436	686	149	42	51	66	106	86	136	116	192	309	149	7 5 0	2 3 3	1886
(1887	2	80	41	22	40	15	22	5	...	9	3	90	112	221	240	210	295	265	...	738	639	51	78	109	129	123	142	162	...	390	501	8 7 9	0 3 4	1887 } Central Provinces.
Lower Burma ... ... (1886	9	513	284	58	43	12	66	19	4	6	4	162	232	222	208	436	660	383	342	483	254	66	94	120	150	190	216	198	230	330	224	...	...	1886
(1887	2	604	256	112	81	23	38	5	3	14	7	154	207	226	256	391	330	331	402	601	802	74	90	124	147	221	226	233	245	372	435	...	...	1887 } Lower Burma.
Assam ... ... (1886	1	90	40	22	23	2	6	1	1	1	...	113	141	198	228	168	295	148	200	300	...	52	81	110	149	94	219	118	200	300	...	9 12 0	0 1 4	1886
(1887	2	38	17	15	4	4	6	1	1	...	...	90	110	173	235	171	353	14	375	...	...	54	68	105	115	163	232	14	375	...	...	...	...	1887 } Assam.
Coorg ... ... (1886	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	76	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	64	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 6	1 10 11	1886
(1887	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	45	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 5	1 4 5	1887 } Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (1886	2	44	68	2	16	5	25	3	1	...	...	55	43	84	153	53	132	53	74	...	...	20	22	30	53	33	36	38	74	...	...	...	...	1886
(1887	...	69	58	5	11	5	27	3	...	1	...	74	141	110	210	118	250	109	...	146	...	40	51	69	81	69	73	72	...	146	...	...	...	1887 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Grand Total ... (1886	386	4,485	2,221	841	903	281	681	133	46	267	53	162	232	222	298	436	660	383	436	686	1,664	38	56	78	100	107	152	156	189	291	339	50 0 0	1 12 10	1886
(1887	22	3,633	1,746	642	667	225	423	83	38	159	58	154	207	226	256	391	367	372	402	738	1,303	47	62	88	109	129	159	138	187	260	398	30 0 0	1 9 11	1887 } Grand Total.

No. 12.

***STATEMENT** SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1880 to 1887.*

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to tot l jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1880	25,510	5,625	1,511	5·9	26·8	
	1881	22,067	3,408	768	3·4	14·2	
	1882	20,440	3,985	400	1·9	10·0	
Madras	1883	30,919	3,651	277	·8	7·5	Madras.
	1884	27,445	4,614	378	1·4	8·2	
	1885	29,500	4,241	271	·9	6·4	
	1886	32,301	3,947	199	·6	5·0	
	1887	32,779	3,939	133	·4	3·4	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1880	35,478	4,338	1,561	4·3	35·9	
	1881	28,521	2,267	806	2·8	35·6	
	1882	28,160	1,662	320	1·1	19·2	
Bombay	1883	24,332	1,485	129	·5	8·7	Bombay.
	1884	23,138	4,354	73	·3	1·6	
	1885	22,224	2,827	61	·3	2·1	
	1886	21,898	3,646	101	·5	2·8	
	1887	21,039	2,940	71	·3	2·4	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1880	65,842	59,532	4,735	7·2	7·9	
	1881	61,898	47,896	914	1·4	1·9	
	1882	60,019	47,253	416	·7	·9	
Bengal	1883	57,176	47,362	349	·6	·7	Bengal.
	1884	59,202	54,850	345	·6	·6	
	1885	60,140	47,477	347	·6	·7	
	1886	59,387	39,567	396	·7	1·0	
	1887	57,615	35,230	266	·5	·7	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1880	69,376	8,499	4,777	6·8	56·2	
	1881	67,222	6,833	3,422	5·1	50·1	
	1882	63,188	5,265	1,562	2·5	29·7	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1883	59,722	5,333	964	1·6	18·0	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1884	56,713	6,158	1,054	1·8	17·1	
	1885	56,132	6,348	1,000	1·8	15·7	
	1886	57,768	6,203	834	1·4	13·4	
	1887	63,172	5,978	629	·9	10·5	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1880	38,273	1,911	899	2·3	47·0	
	1881	36,709	2,058	1,107	3·0	53·8	
Punjab	1882	33,455	2,187	697	2·0	31·9	Punjab.

No. 12—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1880 to 1887.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab—*continued*	1883	30,473	1,758	432	1·4	24·5	Punjab—*continued.*
	1884	30,596	1,492	450	1·5	30·2	
	1885	31,057	6,449*	417	1·3	6·4	
	1886	32,530	14,667*	549†	1·7	3·7	
	1887	37,295	14,704*	438	1·2	2·9	
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces.
	1880	12,742	5,039	1,371	10·7	27·2	
	1881	10,471	4,852	953	9·1	19·6	
	1882	11,238	2,843	623	5·5	21·9	
	1883	10,476	2,412	426	4·0	17·6	
	1884	9,360	2,142	354	3·7	16·5	
	1885	9,399	2,289	300	3·2	13·1	
	1886	11,410	3,369	373	3·3	11·1	
	1887	12,863	3,393	359	2·8	10·6	
Lower Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lower Burma.
	1880	12,684	3,978	1,793	14·1	45·0	
	1881	13,196	3,349	603	4·5	18·0	
	1882	13,550	2,197	456	3·4	20·7	
	1883	16,881	3,883	581	3·4	14·9	
	1884	18,485	8,450	609	3·2	7·2	
	1885	21,263	6,725	488	2·3	7·2	
	1886	24,936	8,294	429	1·7	5·2	
	1887	22,232	8,284	405	1·8	4·8	
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
	1880	5,546	483	248	4·5	51·3	
	1881	5,339	352	141	2·6	40·0	
	1882	5,353	521	111	2·1	21·3	
	1883	5,559	736	119	2·1	16·1	
	1884	5,696	1,086	196	3·4	18·0	
	1885	5,479	803	169	3·1	21·0	
	1886	5,675	755	183	3·2	24·2	
	1887	6,066	1,492	106	1·7	1·7	
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg.
	1880	262	44	25	9·5	56·8	
	1881	258	37	30	11·6	81·1	
	1882	278	51	29	10·4	56·8	
	1883	288	72	21	7·2	29·1	
	1884	358	48	7	1·9	14·5	
	1885	338	57	8	2·4	14·0	
	1886	357	47	9	2·5	19·1	
	1887	336	58	3	·9	5·2	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."
† Exclusive of 5 under-trial prisoners whipped.

No. 12—*concld.*

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1880 to 1887.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1880	3,920	267	137	3·5	51·3	
	1881	3,138	398	177	5·6	44·5	
	1882	2,933	543	44	1·5	8·5	
	1883	2,664	307	11	·4	3·5	
	1884	2,581	485	32	1·2	6·5	
	1885	2,904	326	14	·5	4·2	
	1886	2,880	426	21	·7	4·9	
	1887	2,796	564	20	·7	3·5	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grand Total.
	1880	2,71,633	89,716	17,057	6·2	19·0	
	1881	2,18,819	73,450	8,921	3·5	12·1	
	1882	2,39,614	66,507	4,658	1·9	7·0	
	1883	2,38,490	66,999	3,309	1·3	4·9	
	1884	**2,33,574**	**83,679**	**3,498**	**1·4**	**4·1**	
	1885	**2,38,496**	**77,542**	**3,075**	**1·2**	**3·9**	
	1886	2,49,142	80,921	3,094	1·2	3·8	
	1887	2,56,193	76,582	2,430	1·9	3·1	

No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the STATE of the EDUCATION of the CONVICTS IMPRISONED in, and RELEASED from, the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA DURING the YEARS 1886 & 1887.

1		2	3			4	5	6	7			8			9
Name of Province.		Number imprisoned during the year.	Of those in column 2 there were			Daily average number of convicts	Daily average number under instruction.	Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.	Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail.			Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail.			Name of Province.
			Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read and write well.				Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	
Madras	1886	*10,408	8,626	1,135	647	6,761·13	1,249·69	2,262	1,853	254	155	1,266	764	232	1886 Madras.
	1887	10,217	8,521	1,084	612	5,968·75	777·47	1,874	1,405	301	168	783	866	225	1887
Bombay	1886	14,435	12,721	1,173	541	6,532	126	43	30	10	3	3	27	13	1886 Bombay.
	1887	13,670	12,140	1,100	430	5,516	87	89	74	14	1	13	72	4	1887
Bengal	1886	30,675	26,437	3,200	1,038	13,504·48	2·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886 Bengal.
	1887	29,942	26,025	2,892	1,025	10,908·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1886	36,364	34,526	1,352	486	18,615·50	751·16	1,049	769	205	75	290	597	162	1886 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1887	39,978	38,146	1,322	510	17,961·00	605·87	1,028	786	181	61	331	548	149	1887
Punjab	1886	18,674	18,425	141	108	9,977	968	1,249	1,047	157	45	333	664	252	1886 Punjab.
	1887	22,279	21,997	163	119	10,386	1,012	1,306	1,176	127	3	282	748	276	1887
Central Provinces	1886	8,102	7,758	211	133	3,455·53	10 68	28	27	1	...	27	1	...	1886 Central Provinces.
	1887	9,002	8,576	261	165	3,531 45	5·97	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	1887
Lower Burma	1886	13,844	5,333	6,821	1,690	7,420	523	649	212	375	62	67	444	138	1886 Lower Burma.
	1887	12,232	4,323	6,092	1,817	7,339	472	586	187	325	74	48	374	164	1887
Assam	1886	3,603	3,257	289	57	1,226 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886 Assam.
	1887	3,762	3,470	238	54	1,201·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887
Coorg	1886	289	220	41	28	87·46	75·04	193	153	27	13	30	120	43	1886 Coorg.
	1887	270	198	43	29	74 71	66·58	186	154	21	11	21	118	47	1887
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1886	1,751	1,605	96	50	1,047·94	109 94	76	64	11	1	15	35	26	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1887	1,690	1,562	79	49	890 77	85·14	120	101	16	3	26	48	46	1887
Grand Total ...	1886	138,145	*118,908	14,459	4,778	68,627·82	3,715·68	5,549	4,155	1,040	354	2,031	2,652	866	1886 Grand Total.
	1887	143,042	124,858	13,274	4,810	63,777·95	3,112·03	5,193	3,887	985	321	1,504	2,778	911	1887

* Exclusive of 11,963 convicts confined in the Madras Subsidiary Jails, of whom details relating to Education are not shown in the Report.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR AUGUST 1888.

Meteorological conditions during August are generally similar in all important respects to those of July. Both branches of the monsoon usually blow steadily throughout the month, and in several districts in India the rainfall of August is larger than that of July. Monsoon storms are also about as numerous in August as in July, but temperature as a rule is lower in the latter month. The principal points of difference between the weathers of the two months are, a general decrease in the force of the monsoon currents all round the coasts, and a slight but noticeable fall in temperature, more particularly towards the end of the month.

During the past month strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout India, and the rainfall has been heavy and general. On several occasions during the month rain has been reported from almost all parts of India except the Carnatic and the Indus Valley, and on some occasions the rainfall, around the small cyclonic storms which passed across India during the month, was exceptionally heavy.

On the 1st typical monsoon conditions prevailed over India. Pressure was highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Indus Valley, while a trough of low pressure lay over the Gangetic plain and the northern parts of the Central Provinces. Both branches of the monsoon were blowing fairly strongly, and, except in the extreme North-West, the rainfall was very general. There were, however, no very heavy amounts, the largest being 2¼ inches at Hazaribagh and 2 inches at Jeypore. After the 1st the trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain became less strongly marked and the influx of moist monsoon winds into Upper India less strong, so that the rainfall of the Punjab, Rajputana and the west of the North-Western Provinces decreased. These conditions lasted until the morning of the 6th, when a small depression was formed over the north-west angle of the Bay and South-West Bengal, and rain again became general in Upper India. This depression never assumed any importance, but became very diffused as it travelled inland on a westerly course. It was, however, accompanied by much general rain in nearly all parts of India, the principal falls of the 6th and 7th being 6¾ inches at Roorkee, 4½ inches at Delhi, and about 4 inches at Simla and Chakrata. On the 8th and 9th the depression was still present, but the rainfall through general was lighter. On the 10th rain ceased in North-Western India and temperature rose quickly. On the 11th there was general and in places heavy rain over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and Burma, but in North-Western India fair weather and a high temperature continued. Between the 12th and 16th there was very little change, general rain falling except in the North-West, where several stations reported fair and rather hot weather. On the 17th a slight barometric depression was shown over Bengal, to the west of which, *viz.*, at the stations of Hazaribagh, Gya and Benares, the rainfall was very heavy. This depression travelled slowly westward, reaching Sutna on the 18th, Jhansi on the 19th, Neemuch on the 20th, and Lower Sind on the 21st. During the whole of its progress across India it gave very heavy rain to the stations within or near its line of march.

17th.	ins.	18th.	ins.	19th.	ins.	20th.	ins.	21st.	ins.
Hazaribagh	7¾	Nowgong	5½	Saugor	6½	Mount Abu	7	Deesa	6½
Gya	6½	Sutna	3½	Jhansi	1¾			Nagpur	3½
Benares	3½							Jubbulpore	3

No sooner had this depression filled up than another appeared at the head of the Bay. At 8 A.M. on the morning of the 22nd the centre lay near Saugor Island, where 4 inches of rain had fallen. This depression became rapidly deeper, and by the morning of the 23rd had become a very strongly marked storm; very heavy rain was falling in Orissa and a strong cyclonic circulation prevailed around the centre. Rain was very general elsewhere and was heavy in parts of the Punjab. By the 24th the disturbance had reached the neighbourhood of Burdwan and a gale was blowing over Lower Bengal. Fourteen inches

of rain had fallen at Saugor Island, 5 inches at Calcutta, and largish amounts in several other parts of the country. On the 25th the disturbance lay to the west of Berhampore and had apparently begun to fill up. On the 26th the centre had to a large extent filled up and the rainfall in its neighbourhood was only moderate. In North-Western India the weather was fair and generally rainfall was decreasing. The Chart of the 27th showed that the disturbance had suddenly undergone redevelopment, and 8¼ inches of rain was reported from Gya (of which 7½ inches fell between 6 P.M. of the 26th and 10 A.M. of the 27th), 3½ at Patna and 2¾ inches at Purneah, but after this effort the disturbance broke up and by the 29th had quite disappeared. On the 30th and 31st the most important feature of the weather was reported from the West Coast, where the monsoon current showed strong signs of falling off.

The temperature changes of the past month have been considerable in the Punjab, Guzerat and Sind, but elsewhere the heat has been fairly uniform throughout and about the average of the month. For the first six days the maxima were high, varying between 100° and 113°, in North-Western India, but after the 6th the thermometer fell, at first quickly, and the heat became moderate and continued so until the 22nd, when the weather became cool and remained so till the close of the month.

The table of rainfall at the end of the Summary shows that the total fall during the month was deficient in the Western Punjab, the Trans-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces, Northern Bengal, the Berars and Khandeish, Sind, Guzerat, the Deccan, Mysore, the Carnatic and Ceylon, and was in excess elsewhere. The only important deficiencies were reported from the Berars, the Deccan, Mysore, and Ceylon, the falls elsewhere being only slightly below the average. The greatest excess was in Behar, but in Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India and Lower Burma the average was very largely exceeded.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of August 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in August.	Difference from the average in August 1888.
Punjab, West ...	7	5·70	—0·06
„ East ...	4	8·79	+0·29
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ...	9	13·25	—0·39
„ „ Cis-Gangetic ...	3	8·92	+4·80
Behar ...	2	10·02	+13·81
Northern Bengal ...	2	20·55	—1·98
Assam—Cachar ...	3	15·22	+0·77
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur ...	7	13·99	+9·04
Orissa—Northern Circars ...	6	8·58	+1·11
Central Provinces, South ...	7	11·94	+1·89
Berar—Khandeish ...	2	6·84	—3·43
Rajputana, Central India—Saugor and Nerbudda ...	8	11·16	+8·30
Sind—Cutch ...	3	2·12	—0·86
Guzerat ...	3	8·33	—1·63
Konkan ...	4	14·94	+0·08
Deccan—Hyderabad ...	5	6·19	—2·17
Malabar ...	4	20·73	+2·41
Mysore—Bellary ...	4	4·51	—1·71
Carnatic ...	6	3·87	—0·68
Lower Burmah ...	6	24·77	+8·27
Ceylon ...	2	4·87	—2·55

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *3rd September, 1888.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, September 3rd, 1888.

At the end of August and the beginning of September the force of the monsoon current over India usually undergoes rapid diminution, and the extent of the area affected by the current is largely diminished. At the same time the character of the rainfall changes, becoming irregular and scattered instead of continuous and general. During the week under review the monsoon currents, more particularly that on the Bombay Coast, have fallen off quickly, and the heavy and general rainfall which prevailed during the previous week has to a great extent ceased, though in some parts of the Gangetic plain and in connection with some small feeble cyclonic storms there have occurred some very heavy falls of rain.

Temperature has oscillated considerably from day to day, but on the whole the thermometer has shown a decided downward tendency, and except in the Indus Valley, where the maximum day temperatures remained high, the weather has been generally moderately cool.

At the close of the previous week the Chart showed a small depression over Western Bengal, which had travelled there from the Bay. It at that time showed a strong tendency to break up and disappear, but the report of the morning of the 27th showed that the disturbance while still moving slowly north-westward had intensified, and that a vigorous cyclonic circulation existed around it. Very heavy rain had fallen in the neighbourhood of the centre, Purneah, and Patna having received about 3 inches and Gya 8 inches. Fairly general and moderately heavy rain was reported from most other parts of the Indian region, but parts of the Punjab, Bombay, and the Berars had fair weather. Temperature had on the whole fallen except in Bengal, the change in the west of the North-West Provinces being large. On the 28th the depression had to a large extent filled up again, and had drifted slowly westward to the Benares and Gorakhpur districts. Heavy rain still accompanied it, Patna having received $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and Lucknow 2 inches. Rain in moderate amounts had again fallen fairly generally, the principal exceptions being Khandeish, Guzerat, Sind, and the south of the Punjab. Temperature had again fallen, except in Bengal.

The Chart of the 29th showed that the depression noticed above had entirely disappeared, so that readings ranged from a high pressure on the South-West Coast to a low pressure in the Derajat. The rainfall in the Gangetic plain, though still general, was lighter than of late, and moderate or light showers were reported from all parts of the Indian region, except the Carnatic, the Southern Punjab, Sind, and Guzerat. The changes of temperature were irregular. On the 30th there were signs of the development of a fresh depression over Bengal, so that pressure ranged from an area of high readings in the extreme south to an area of relatively low readings over Bengal and to absolutely low readings in the Indus Valley. Over Rajputana and Central India there existed a strongly marked shoulder of high pressure. The winds were becoming somewhat irregular, and except over the centre and south of the Bay, the monsoon currents were unsteady. Heavy rain had fallen around the Gulf of Martaban, and moderate showers in most other parts of the country, except North-Western India and the Carnatic. The depression which had apparently been forming over Bengal on the 30th never developed much, the Chart of the 31st showing a large area of uniformly low pressure overlying North-Eastern India, with small minima—one over the north-west angle of the Bay, and a second near Allahabad. Rainfall was steadily decreasing, showers were reported from the Malabar Coast, Burma, Bengal, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces; but elsewhere the weather was fine. Temperature had changed irregularly. On September 1st the weather

was practically unchanged, and rain was still confined to the West Coast, Burmah, and Northern India. The monsoon currents were both unsteady. The Chart of the 2nd still showed practically the same conditions. A large area of uniformly low pressure overlay a large part of Northern and North-Eastern India, within which small minima existed, and occasioned heavy local rain. At Bareilly 4 inches and at Ranikhet 3 inches of rain were reported. Over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and the North-West there was little or no rain. Temperature had fallen, except in Burma.

From the causes stated above, the rainfall of the past week has been very much slighter than that of the preceding week. The general distribution has, however, been of the same general character, there having been, relatively to the average, much more rain in the North-Western Provinces, Behar, and parts of Bengal, Assam, and Burmah, than elsewhere.

The third column of the concluding table shows that during the week an excess of rain has fallen over Burma, over the Silchar Valley, over Deltaic and Central Bengal, over Behar, Chutia Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces, and the hill districts of the Punjab. Elsewhere there has been general deficiency. In the west of the Punjab, in Western Rajputana, and in Kathiawar there has been no rain at all during the week; and throughout the Peninsula and the central parts of the country the amounts received have been very small. There has been a very marked decrease in the amount of rainfall in Burmah, only four districts in the whole province, *viz.*, Moulmein, Henzada, Akyab, and Thayetmio, reporting falls exceeding 10 inches. East Bengal received no heavy falls; but in Cachar and the Khasia Hills the maximum falls varied between 8 and 13 inches, the latter amount being reported from Cherrapunji. In the Assam Valley the heaviest fall was 7 inches in Lakhimpur. In Bengal there are several districts reporting heavy falls; but in Orissa the amounts are small, the largest being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Cuttack. In Chutia Nagpur and Behar the maximum falls varied between 7 and 11 inches, and in the North-Western Provinces were even heavier, Fatehpur and Cawnpore reporting 15 and 16 inches. In the Punjab the rainfall immediately decreases, and, except Simla, no district reports more than two inches. In the west of the Punjab there was no rain, but the fall during this week is ordinarily very light. Throughout the whole of the west of the Peninsula, the Berars, and the Central Provinces the rainfall is chiefly remarkable for its lightness, though the Damoh, Jubbulpore, and Bilaspur districts of the Central Provinces experienced some heavy falls. On the eastern side of the Peninsula some parts of Ganjam and the North Arcot district had fairly heavy rain, but over the greater part of Madras there was little or no rain.

The final column shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. Over the greater part of Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the West Coast the rainfall up to date has been in excess of the average; but in the Punjab and the Peninsula it has been deficient.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 3rd September, 1888.			Rainfall data from May 14th to 3rd September, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to September 3rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah ...	Tenasserim ...	8·59	8·36	+0·23	179·87	120·88	+ 49
	Lower Burma ...	5·75	4·43	+1·32	67·93	71·73	— 5
	Central do. ...	4·19	3·71	+0·48	59·25	58·08	+ 2
	Upper do. ...	1·83	?	?	33·85	?	?
	Arakan ...	8·60	5·73	+2·93	152·84	147·31	+ 4
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	3·23	3·58	—0·35	51·19	64·22	— 20
	Assam (Surma) ...	8·79	4·10	+4·69	103·55	89·61	+ 16
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	2·80	3·02	—0·22	48·72	56·22	— 13
	Deltaic Bengal ...	2·97	2·18	+0·79	44·48	39·82	+ 12
	Central do. ...	3·03	2·61	+0·42	30·24	38·64	+ 2
	North do. ..	4·09	4·57	—0·48	62·90	73·05	— 14
	Orissa ...	0·95	1·98	—1·03	32·94	35·41	— 4
	Chota Nagpur ...	4·12	2·16	+1·96	40·05	37·21	+ 10
	Behar (South) ...	7·01	1·87	+5·14	36·76	30·66	+ 20
	Do. (North) ...	5·02	3·16	+1·86	36·16	34·97	+ 3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	4·49	1·83	+2·61	34·42	27·31	+ 26
	Oudh (South) ..	8·92	1·84	+7·08	38·32	25·75	+ 49
	Do. (North) ...	5·31	1·93	+3·38	32·51	28·72	+ 13
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	6·59	1·60	+4·99	42·33	22·75	+ 86
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·41	1·84	—0·43	21·37	22·80	— 6
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	5·04	2·24	+2·80	34·84	28·32	+ 23
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0·14	0·69	—0·55	6·92	10·70	— 36
	Do. (Central) ..	0·33	1·36	—1·03	13·64	17·67	— 23
	Do. (Submontane) ..	0·47	1·32	—0·85	21·75	20·68	+ 5
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	2·45	2·35	+0·10	43·96	37·36	+ 18
	Do. (North-West) ...	0·43	0·18	—0·25	11·11	15·05	— 26
	Do. (West) ...	0	0·21	—0·21	4·41	5·74	— 23
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	1·90	3·19	—1·29	112·09	92·86	+ 10
	Madras (South Central) ..	0·29	0·84	—0·55	10·54	11·31	+ 49
	Coorg ...	2·52	4·22	—1·70	90·11	103·40	— 13
	Mysore ...	0·12	1·27	—1·15	5·89	16·89	— 65(?)
	Konkan ...	0·70	4·44	—3·74	100·60	82·55	+ 22
	Bombay-Deccan ...	0·19	1·69	—1·50	20·49	22·98	— 6
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	0·06	1·36	—1·30	11·94	16·64	— 29
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	0·25	2·50	—2·25	20·46	25·44	— 20
	Central Provinces (West) ...	0·19	2·33	—2·14	24·44	30·45	— 20
	Ditto (Central)...	1·39	2·66	—1·27	37·51	40·20	— 7
	Ditto (East) ...	0·92	2·09	—1·17	32·46	36·43	— 11
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	0·03	3·34	—3·31	20·26	30·70	— 34
	Kathiawar ...	0	1·39	—1·39	13·18	14·90	— 12
	Sind ...	?	0·25	?	?	3·42	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	1·12	2·18	—1·06	28·87	24·44	+ 18
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·51	2·52	—2·01	19·10	18·78	+ 2
	Rajputana (West) ...	0	1·02	—1·02	14·49	10·30	+ 40
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	1·07	1·52	—0·45	10·70	18·20	— 41
	Hyderabad (South) ...	0·08	2·04	—1·96	9·60	17·73	— 40
	Madras (Central) ...	0·27	1·10	—0·83	7·02	12·35	— 43
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·04	1·13	—1·09	10·97	12·91	— 15
	Ditto (South) ...	0·40	1·13	—0·73	9·72	9·93	— 2
	Madras (South) ...	0·17	0·80	—0·63	3·72	5·40	— 31

Simla, *3rd September, 1888.*

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 1st September, 1888.*—Rainfall general; good on the West Coast, poor in Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary, Anantapur, and Kurnool, and fair elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in Madura, Tinnevelly, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, and Vizagapatam. Want of rain much felt in these districts and Salem, and in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Nilgiris, and Coimbatore. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices generally rising where not stationary. General prospects fair; improved in Madura, but not so favourable in Salem and parts of Anantapur, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Rain in parts of Karachi; beneficial to crops and grass, but river still low in Sind, and water-supply deficient in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier. Crop prospects unfavourable in Shikarpur. No rain during week in Kaira, Broach, Kathiawar, Baroda, and Ahmednagar; fall in other districts of Presidency Proper very slight. Rain most urgently required throughout Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur, in the greater part of Nasik, in four talukas of Poona and Satara, in north-east talukas of Belgaum, and eastern talukas of Dharwar, where crops are withering. Total fall also insufficient, especially for rice, in parts of Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Baroda, though the crops are still promising. Standing crops damaged by crabs in one taluka of Karachi and by insects in parts of Colaba. Sowing of cotton progressing in Dharwar and of oilseeds in parts of Kathiawar. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kanara, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Scarcity of drinking water in Sholapur. Prices rising in Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th September, 1888.*—Rainfall was general, except in Orissa, where only a few local showers fell. A break in the rains appears to have set in over the whole province, and is expected to be beneficial to the crops generally. Some damage is reported to the rice crops in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Orissa Divisions, and to the *bhadoi* crops in Behar and Chota Nagpur, by the late excessive rain and floods. General prospects however are good. Transplantation of winter rice is nearly finished. Early rice and jute harvests are proceeding. According to latest estimate, about 50,000 people are in need of relief in Khurdah, and relief is being given both gratuitously and by way of works Partial distress is also reported from Angul, Bánka, and the Tributary State Baramba.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—There was heavy and continuous rain during the week throughout the Provinces. Over 10·10″ fell in one tahsil of Allahabad, from 7·10″ to 15·20″ in Cawnpore, 9·30″ in Ballia, and 8·00″ at Rai Bareli. *Kharif* crops have been damaged in most districts, and in Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Rai Bareli considerable injury has been sustained by *kacha* buildings. A break is urgently needed. Supplies of foodgrains are sufficient, and prices are steady. The condition of cattle is good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in certain districts. Prices fluctuating in Delhi, Lahore, and Mooltan, falling in Jullundur and Sialkot, rising in Ferozepore, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi, and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of some of the *kharif* crops in progress at

Lahore. Weeding commenced in Jullundur. Ploughing for *rabi* has also commenced in certain districts. Rain wanted at Hissar. *Kharif* crops flourishing and are in good condition. Crops slightly damaged at Shujabad, Mooltan district, owing to river floods. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder generally sufficient, but scarce in Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Light showers during the week, and more rain is now generally required for the rice, especially in Bilaspur, where the rice crop is reported to have suffered much damage. Prospects of other crops very good. The young rice in Sambalpur has suffered much from caterpillars. Cattle in fair condition. Prices rising in Jubbulpore.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st September, 1888.*—Agricultural operations are progressing in some parts of Lower Burma. Transplanting of rice is finished. Damage by flood in Pegu will be at least as large as already estimated—namely, over 20,000 acres. In Bassein, owing to a bund having burst, a large amount of paddy will be destroyed. Some damage from flood is also reported in Hanthawaddy, otherwise crop prospect is good. In Toungoo floods are subsiding. In Lower Burma there was heavy rain, except in Prome and Thayetmyo. In Upper Burma the rainfall was fair, but more rain is still wanted in parts of Shwebo and Yeu. In Upper Burma generally the crop prospect has improved. The price of paddy has risen in Henzada, and has rapidly fallen in Meiktila and Yemethin; prices have also fallen in Shwegyin and Thayetmyo, but elsewhere stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Weather variable. Rain wanted in Sibsagar, Nowgong, and Kamrup. Transplanting of late rice continues. Harvesting of early rice almost over. Prospects of tea generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Rainfall good in the Shimoga district. Elsewhere rain is much needed for crops. Prospects uncertain in parts and dependent upon early showers. Outturn of harvests fair. Condition of cattle generally good. Pasturage diminishing. Prices slightly risen in the Civil and Military Station, and Bangalore and Kolar districts.

Some rain in Coorg during the week. Crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Slight rain in Berar during the week. Cotton and *jowari* plants somewhat stunted for want of more rain. Fodder sufficient. Prices same as in last week.

Slight rain at Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Good rainfall in Gwalior and Bundelkhand; partial elsewhere, except in Indore, Bhopawar, and Neemuch, where it is urgently wanted. Standing crops bad in Goona. Prices of foodgrains rising in Baghelkhand and Neemuch, steady in Western Malwa, and slightly fallen in Bhopawar. No other changes since the last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Rainfall heavy in Jodhpore and Bikaneer; light elsewhere. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good, but slightly damaged by excessive rains in some districts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th August, 1888.*—Slight rain. Nights cooler. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIX. OF 1888-89.

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 13th August, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th August, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th August, 1887 Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th August, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
25th August, 1888	East Indian	1,519	6,06,027	400	1,514	6,61,874	437	1,68,65,373	584	1,60,19,642	557	...	8,45,73
25th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	1,80,631	109	1,664	2,20,000	132	61,23,162	191	66,80,322	211	5,57,160	...
25th ditto	Sindia	75	5,003	67	75	4,492	60	1,53,482	108	1,42,748	100	...	10,73
25th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,142	107	57	7,792	136	1,63,040	156	1,56,780	144	...	12,26
18th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	180	9,404	51	180	15,157	81	5,72,019	100	6,23,136	176	50,517	...
25th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	600	50	12	739	62	18,000	83	20,137	88	1,168	...
18th ditto	Mysore	140	9,300	67	140	10,870	78	1,88,146	70	1,96,732	74	8,586	...
25th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	705	55,091	73	850	68,172	80	11,75,577	91	15,03,030	93	3,27,453	...
11th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,254	30	136	9,965	73	57,502	71	2,94,586	114	2,37,024	...
18th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,814	46	...	...	87,323	55	87,323	...
18th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	908	25	30	1,143	32	33,638	49	30,152	44	...	3,48
18th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sítámau	85	2,843	33	105	3,951	38	75,718	49	96,239	48	20,521	...
	Total	4,581	8,79,023	192	4,858	10,07,969	207	2,54,33,886	294	2,58,50,827	280	4,16,941	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
25th August, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	2,56,550	123	2,411	4,36,464	181	75,71,507	187	89,64,996	196	13,93,489	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,708	218	45	8,044	179	2,78,340	321	2,69,512	315	...	8,82
25th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,411	91	125	9,980	80	2,42,909	102	2,19,091	92	...	23,27
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,80,757	280	672	2,30,056	342	27,69,883	226	29,55,723	231	1,85,840	...
25th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,300	48	27	1,473	54	33,996	66	35,329	68	1,333	...
25th ditto	Tirhoot	249	21,831	88	259	20,978	81	6,22,357	132	6,39,947	130	17,590	...
18th ditto	Burma	333	48,086	144	392	40,112	102	10,68,425	174	10,99,731	152	1,306	...
18th ditto	Jorhat	20	1,010	39	25	1,529	61	18,475	34	21,375	39	2,900	...
18th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	20	3	7	124	17	730	5	1,298	9	568	...
	Total	3,551	5,30,759	149	3,963	7,48,760	189	1,26,36,682	184	1,42,07,602	189	15,70,920	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
18th August, 1888	Madras	831	1,60,287	193	842	1,53,462	182	31,39,209	196	30,54,511	191	...	8
18th ditto	South Indian	654	91,540	140	654	95,149	145	19,44,899	154	20,47,327	165	1,02,428	...
18th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,12,518	276	1,497	5,15,154	344	1,64,84,849	570	1,67,68,115	588	2,83,266	...
25th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,12,714	244	461	1,47,000	319	51,10,155	575	47,41,079	541	...	3,69
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	80,625	118	693	85,008	123	24,96,183	192	26,20,491	199	1,24,308	...
	Total	4,129	8,57,684	208	4,147	9,95,833	240	2,91,75,295	360	2,92,31,523	371	56,228	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		12,261	22,67,466	185	12,968	27,52,562	212	6,72,45,803	287	6,92,89,952	281	20,44,089	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,29,48,802	141	3,49,01,267	142	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,42,97,001	146	3,43,88,685	139	91,624	...
	Assisted Companies.												
18th August, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	22,621	60	376	34,150	92	8,42,444	116	9,88,132	138	1,45,688	...
25th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	3,382	152	22	4,401	198	1,04,478	247	1,14,274	270	9,796	...
18th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,676	85	67	4,834	72	1,28,796	101	1,34,599	106	5,803	...
11th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	6,985	90	78	10,208	131	1,62,303	108	1, 4,504	111	2,141	...
	Total	543	38,664	71	543	53,893	99	12,38,081	118	14,01,509	136	1,63,428	...
	Native States.												
18th August, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	25,412	122	310	31,884	103	5,88,374	147	5,75,358	109	...	13,0
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,075	35	59	1,230	21	62,800	55	52,793	47	...	10,0
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	364	17	21	650	31	13,549	33	18,144	45	4,595	...
18th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	193	8,597	45	193	12,226	63	4,27,892	115	3,92,094	107	...	35,
18th ditto	Morvi	68	1,443	21	68	2,141	31	62,263	48	75,054	58	12,791	...
25th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,375	43	124	4,900	40	1,33,998	56	1,42,641	61	8,643	...
	Total	673	43,266	64	775	53,031	68	12,88,876	99	12,56,684	89	...	32

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Bengal State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *6th September, 1888.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY AND 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 25th August and 8th September 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICT.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).		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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
2nd half of July 1888.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Sub-montane—																										
Basti	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	24 4	24 0	...	...	26 0	26 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Bareilly	15 0	15 0	19 6	20 0	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 9	18 12	12 8	15 0	12 8	...	...	13 12	13 12	18 2	19 6	18 12	21 4	19 6	21 4	137 8	137 8	10 10	10 15
Dehra Dún	14 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Oudh—																										
Northern—																										
Gonda	18 8	18 8	24 8	25 0	12 4	13 12	13 12	14 4	14 8	16 8	16 0	16 8	24 0	22 8	16 0	16 8	23 12	24 8	20 4	20 8	29 0	29 8	200 0	200 0	10 6	10 4
1st half of August 1888.																										
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 3	12 11	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	19 7	18 13	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	11 11	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Boláram	14 1	13 4	...	...	7 6	7 13½	10 4	10 4	20 11	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 14	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	11 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	20 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	84 0	84 0	8 0	8 0
Bangalore	9 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	32 0	34 0	...	...	11 8	13 8	...	...	16 0	16 8	96 0	96 0	9 4	9 0
Kolar	11 12	12 0	10 12	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	39 8	40 0	...	...	12 12	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	132 0	9 8	9 0
Túmkur	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	36 0	40 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	8 8	8 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	44 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 8	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 6	8 6
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 9	11 9	16 13	16 13	42 0	42 0	...	...	52 10	57 12	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 8	8 0
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	30 0	55 0	55 0	65 0	65 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, September 13th, 1888.

The first fortnight of September generally witnesses the termination of the great burst of the monsoon rains in India, and in about two years out of three, its final withdrawal from Upper India. Occasional feeble advances take place for some time afterwards, but they rarely reach Upper India. General rainfall in Upper India appears to be more dependent on the strength of the Bombay than on that of the Bengal monsoon current, and a weak monsoon on the Bombay Coast is usually associated with an early termination of the rains proper in Upper India. This appears to explain the conclusion of the present year's rains in the Punjab at the end of the first week of September. The character of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea is shown by the following telegram from the Agent of the P. & O. Company, Bombay, giving the weather experienced by the last mail steamer, the *Assam*: "In the Gulf of Aden winds were light and from south west, and sea smooth. From Guardafui to Socotra moderate southerly breezes, with a slight swell, prevailed. Thence to Bombay weather was fine, with light westerly airs or calms, and a westerly swell." This telegram shows that during the past week a very light south-west monsoon prevailed in the Arabian Sea.

At the end of the previous week a depression, which had been the chief feature of the weather of that week, was filling up in Upper India. It had followed the same track as the great majority of the small cyclonic storms of the present monsoon. It passed from the head of the Bay across Chutia Nagpur into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and filled up in Oudh, after remaining nearly stationary in that area for upwards of two days. The eastern and central districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have, in fact, played nearly the same part in the meteorology of the present year's monsoon as the Central Provinces did last year. They have formed a kind of sink, to which the storms of the rains have drifted, and where they have finally disappeared. The week under review has been marked by the occurrence of another small cyclonic storm, similar to its predecessors in general character and line of march, but feebler, and attended with a smaller total amount of rain.

On the 3rd a small depression was shewn, chiefly by the shift of winds at the head of the Bay, to be forming. Heavy rain had fallen during the previous 24 hours at the foot of the hills and at the hill stations in Upper India from Roorkee westwards. Ranikhet registered 1⅜ inches, Simla 1½ inches, and Lucknow, Meerut, and Roorkee over 1 inch. Light showers were also received in Bengal and Burmah; but over the whole of North-Western, Western, Central, and Southern India the weather was practically rainless, and a complete break prevailed. The depression was slightly more marked on the morning of the 4th. In consequence of the indraught now established to this area, the rainfall was much smaller in amount in Northern India, and almost confined to local showers in Burmah and Bengal and at the hill stations in Upper India. Ordinary monsoon conditions of humidity and temperature, however, continued in the interior, the highest day temperature on the 3rd (in Upper Sind) being only 101°. Winds were very light and unsteady on the West Coast, due to the unusual weakness of the Arabian Sea monsoon current at this time. No important change occurred during the next 24 hours. The depression at the head of the Bay was apparently moving slowly to the west-north-west, but showed no signs of increasing in intensity, as the winds at all the Coast stations of the Bay were feeble and nowhere exceeded the average strength of the month. Burmah again received light to moderate showers. Over the whole of Northern India a partial break in the rains obtained. A few heavy local showers were received in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, *e.g.*, Bareilly 2 inches, Gya 1¾ inches, and Gorakhpur

1½ inches. The break in the rains continued in Western India. The depression on the morning of the 6th occupied the north-west angle of the Bay, and was now travelling much more rapidly than hitherto. It was also shewn by the observations of the Coast stations to be a very feeble disturbance, the depression at the centre not exceeding a tenth of an inch. Burmah and Bengal received moderate rain at this time, but elsewhere the break in the rains held. The depression crossed the coast during the afternoon of the 6th, and marched rapidly in a west-north-west direction across Chutia Nagpur, and occupied the western districts of that area on the morning of the 7th. The indraught to it during the previous 24 hours had given moderate rain to Bengal, Behar, and Chutia Nagpur, and showers in the Central Provinces and eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. Patna reported 1½ inches, Gya 1¼ inches, and Hazaribagh 1 inch. The depression advanced during the next 24 hours into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, the centre of circulation being a little to the south of Benares on the morning of the 8th. A slight increase in the strength of the circulation occurred during the next 24 hours, which caused the winds on the Bombay Coast and Central India to draw round to west again. Rain was now falling in much smaller amounts in Burmah and Bengal; but the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces received light to moderate and fairly general rain. Benares registered 1¾ inches on the 8th. The depression moved slightly to the north-west during the next 24 hours, and lay between Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Allahabad on the morning of the 9th. Rain had fallen in larger amounts in the Central Provinces and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Assam also received a moderately heavy burst of rain during this and the next day. Dhubri recorded 3½ inches, Silchar 2 inches, and Benares, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, amounts over 1 inch, on the 9th. There was also at this time some local disturbance in Southern India, which gave heavy local rain (probably accompanying thunderstorms) in North-East Madras. Kurnool received 7¾ inches and Masulipatam 1½ inches on the 9th. The depression in the North-Western Provinces moved very slowly north-west during the next 24 hours and covered nearly the same area as on the previous day. The rainfall of this day was almost entirely confined to Burmah, Bengal, and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces.

The general character of the distribution of the rainfall of the week is evident from the preceding remarks. Burmah, Bengal, and Assam have received moderate rain from the southerly winds feeding into the depression. Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces obtained moderate to heavy rainfall, due to the passage of the depression, the rainfall being on the whole heaviest over the area through which the centre of the depression advanced. The Central Provinces and Central India received light to moderate local showers, caused by the feeble indraught from the West Coast to the depression on the 8th and 9th. The greater part of the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Western India, and a large portion of Southern India have been practically rainless during the week. Some districts in Madras, chiefly the north-eastern, including Kurnool and the Circars, have had some heavy local falls during the week, which gave excessive but very irregularly distributed rain.

The third column of the following table shows the variation of the rainfall from the average in each district. Tenasserim received only about one-third of its normal amount, and Lower Burmah two-thirds. In Central and Upper Burmah more than the average amount fell; and the rainfall in the latter area was very equally and favourably distributed. In Bengal and Assam there was a moderate deficiency, averaging nearly one inch, or about 30 per cent. The rainfall in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur for the week was practically normal in amount. It was, however, very unequally distributed in Orissa, the amount increasing from about 1⅓ inches in the Pooree to 5⅓ inches in the Balasore district. In South Behar there was a moderate excess of about three-quarters of an inch, nearly equal in amount to the deficiency of the week in North Behar. The rainfall of the week was most abundant in the eastern and submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, over which areas double the normal amount was received by steady and almost continuous rain during the last four days of the week.

The eastern districts of the Central Provinces had a moderate excess averaging 50 per cent. Central and South Madras received excessive rain in some districts (especially Kurnool), which gave it an average considerably above the normal. Over the remainder of India the rainfall was more or less in defect. The deficiency was most marked in the West Coast districts from Guzerat southwards to Malabar and in Sind, the West Punjab, Rajputana, Berars, Coorg, and perhaps Mysore, in all of which districts the rainfall of the week was less than a tenth (or 10 per cent.) of the normal amount. In the Bombay Deccan, including Khandeish and in Hyderabad, the rainfall was very irregularly scattered, and was about half the normal amount. There was also a largish defect over the central and western districts of the Central Provinces, which increased in amount westwards and was greatest in the districts bordering on the Berars.

The general distribution of the rainfall of the week was, on the whole, similar to that which has characterized the present monsoon hitherto. Over the greater part of Burmah, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the West Coast the total rainfall up to date is in excess of the average, whilst in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Peninsula generally it is more or less in defect, the deficiency being most marked in some parts of the Bombay and Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending September 10th, 1888. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from May 14th to September 10th, 1888. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to September 10th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah ...	Tenasserim ...	2·39	7·70	—5·31	182·26	128·58	+ 41
	Lower Burma ...	3·06	4·94	—1·88	70·99	76·67	— 7
	Central do. ...	3·30	3·20	+0·10	62·55	61·27	+ 2
	Upper do. ...	2·27	?	?	22·08	?	?
	Arakan ...	3·25	6·13	—2·88	141·86	153·44	— 8
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	3·46	4·15	—0·70	54·04	68·39	— 20
	Assam (Surma) ...	3·16	4·02	—0·86	106·71	72·40	+ 47
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	1·99	3·29	—1·30	50·72	59·52	— 15
	Deltaic Bengal ...	1·43	2·92	—1·49	45·91	42·74	+ 7
	Central do. ...	1·91	3·05	—1·14	39·29	41·66	— 6
	North do. ...	2·40	4·51	—2·11	65·30	77·56	— 16
	Orissa ...	2·04	2·74	—0·10	35·58	38·15	— 7
	Chota Nagpur ...	2·55	2·68	—0·13	43·50	39·88	+ 9
	Behar (South) ...	3·18	2·38	+0·80	39·04	33·03	+ 21
	Do. (North) ...	1·88	2·58	—0·70	38·03	37·55	+ 1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	3·36	1·89	+1·47	37·78	29·20	+ 29
	Oudh (South) ...	3·15	1·65	+1·50	41·47	27·39	+ 51
	Do. (North) ...	4·73	2·14	+2·59	37·23	30·86	+ 21
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·23	1·84	—0·61	43·56	24·59	+ 77
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·01	1·81	—0·80	24·30	24·81	— 2
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	3·27	1·93	+1·34	38·58	31·26	+ 23
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0	0·68	—0·68	6·92	11·38	— 39
	Do. (Central) ...	0·13	1·50	—1·37	13·77	19·17	— 28
	Do. (Submontane) ...	0·68	1·36	—0·68	22·10	22·04	0
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	1·09	2·10	—1·01	45·04	39·16	+ 14
	Do. (North-West) ...	0·05	0·81	—0·76	12·01	15·80	— 24
	Do. (West) ...	0	0·26	—0·26	4·48	6·01	— 25
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	0·07	2·55	—2·48	105·46	95·41	+ 11
	Madras (South Central) ...	0·47	1·19	—0·72	5·03	12·50	— 53
	Coorg ...	0·08	3·23	—3·15	90·19	106·03	— 15
	Mysore ...	...	1·03	...	...	17·02	...
	Konkan ...	0·27	3·45	—3·18	91·44	86·00	+ 6
	Bombay Deccan ...	0·59	1·14	—0·55	21·08	24·12	— 13
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	0·56	1·33	—0·77	12·50	17·97	— 30
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	0·19	1·96	—1·77	22·91	27·40	— 16
	Central Provinces (West) ...	0·92	2·81	—1·89	25·36	33·26	— 24
	Ditto (Central) ...	1·40	2·73	—1·33	38·27	42·99	— 11
	Ditto (East) ...	2·00	1·79	+0·87	35·12	38·22	— 8
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	0·09	2·34	—2·25	20·35	33·04	— 38
	Kathiawar ...	0·31	1·18	—0·87	13·49	16·08	— 16
	Sind ...	?	0·12	?	?	3·54	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	0·64	1·83	—1·19	20·51	26·27	+ 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·21	2·14	—1·93	18·90	20·97	— 10
	Rajputana (West) ...	0	1·06	—1·06	14·49	11·36	+ 28
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	0·92	1·53	—0·61	11·62	19·72	— 41
	Hyderabad (South) ...	0·36	1·08	—0·72	9·05	18·81	— 47
	Madras (Central) ...	2·86	0·86	+2·00	9·88	13·21	— 25
	East Coast (Central) ...	1·23	1·21	+0·02	12·20	14·12	— 14
	Ditto (South) ...	1·01	1·23	—0·22	10·07	11·13	— 10
	Madras (South) ...	0·91	0·65	+0·26	4·63	6·05	— 23

SIMLA, *13th September, 1888.*

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th September, 1888.*—Rainfall general; fair in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot, poor elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in Madura, Salem, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, and Cuddapah. Want of rain much felt in these districts and parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices rising where not stationary. General prospects fair; slightly improved in Madura, but not so favourable in parts of Salem, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Bellary, and Anantapur.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—River low in Sind, and water-supply deficient in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Rain during week good in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country with indications of more, but slight throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Konkan. Crops improved in Ahmednagar and Bijapur and parts of Nasik, but almost withered up in Sholapur, and suffering for want of moisture in Ahmedabad, in four talukas of Kaira and Nasik, and in parts of Khandesh, Surat, Colaba, and Kanara. Standing crops damaged by insects in parts of Colaba and Upper Sind Frontier. Harvesting of early crops commenced in parts of Hyderabad. Preparations for late crops progressing in parts of Shikarpur and Nasik, but retarded in parts of Sholapur. Sowing of cotton continues in parts of Bijapur, and of oilseeds in parts of Kathiawar. Fodder scarce throughout Sholapur, and in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kanara, and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally healthy. Scarcity of drinking water at Sholapur. Prices of foodgrains and fodder rising in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th September, 1888.*—Fairly general rain reported on the 6th, 7th, and 10th instant, but on the remaining days of the week the falls were rather lighter and less general, and a partial break prevailed. General agricultural prospects are favourable, except in certain tracts in the Burdwan, Orissa, and Presidency Divisions, where damage is reported to have been done to the rice crops by floods. The *bhadoi* crops along the banks of the Ganges in South Behar, and also in Chota Nagpur, have suffered on account of heavy rain. Transplantation of winter rice is almost finished. Harvesting of early rice and jute is proceeding, and that of other autumn crops has begun in some districts. Price of rice is generally higher than at this time last year, the rise being considerable in the western districts in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and in some of the Behar districts. Great distress still exists among labouring classes in Khurdah, Angul, Banki, and the Tributary State of Baramba.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Beneficial but partial breaks in the rain have now occurred. Crops on low lands have been injured in many districts by previous excessive rain, and ploughing in places has been impeded, otherwise prospects are good. Supplies are ample, but in many districts prices continue to rise, owing probably to the excessive rain having damaged the prospects of a full autumn harvest. The condition of cattle continues good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in certain districts. Prices fluctuating in Delhi and Mooltan, rising in Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, and stationary elsewhere. Sowing of *kharif* crops completed at Dera Ismail Khan, weeding in progress at Jullundur. Ploughing for and sowing of *rabi* crops have been commenced in certain districts. Rain urgently

wanted at Hissar, both for standing crops and *rabi* ploughing. Prospects of the *kharif* crops good and flourishing. No damage done to crops. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except at Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—A moderate amount of rain has fallen, but more is required in rice growing districts, and in Nimar the need is especially great. In the western and central parts of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts prospects are however generally favourable. The damage to rice by insects in Sambalpur has ceased. Fodder sufficient. Prices rising in Saugor.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th September, 1888.*—Agricultural operations are progressing in Lower Burma. Floods are subsiding, and the fields where crops were destroyed are in many cases being replanted. In Upper Burma the crop prospect is generally improving, notably in Minbu, where there was lately much apprehension about the crops. There has been a fair rainfall in all districts during the week. The price of paddy has risen in Akyab, Rangoon, Pegu, Bassein, Henzada, Shwegyin, Mandalay, and Kyauksè districts. Prices have fallen in Tavoy, but elsewhere are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early rice almost finished. Transplanting of late rice continues. Pulses being sown. Prospects of tea generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12'h September, 1888.*—Rainfall general and slight, but rain is much required in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldroog districts. Standing crops in fair condition. Prospects still uncertain in parts. Outturn of harvests tolerably good. Pasturage scarce in parts of Kadur and Chitaldroog districts. Stock cattle generally in good condition. No material change in prices.

Slight rain in Coorg during the week. Rice planting still in progress.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Weather cloudy and hot. Rainfall slight, and more is wanted throughout the province. Crops are in good condition Weeding almost completed. Ground for *rabi* is being prepared. Pasturage running short. Prices of foodgrains are rising.

No rain at Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Fair rainfall throughout Central India, though more is wanted in most parts. Probable outturn of harvests and pasturage and fodder in Western Malwa poor, where crop is slightly damaged. Prices slightly risen in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Rainfall partial and light. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good, but require rain in Sirohi and Kherwara. Prospects good. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th September, 1888.*—Slight rain, but beneficial to the crops. Nights cooler. Prospects good. Garlic and peas are being sown.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XX. OF 1888-89.

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 20th August, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th August, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th August, 1887 Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th August, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1st September, 1888	East Indian	1,519	6,12,644	403	1,514	6,52,513	431	1,74,78,017	575	1,66,72,155	551	...	8,05,862
1st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	1,86,618	112	1,664	2,36,000	142	63,09,780	187	69,12,791	208	6,03,011	...
1st ditto	Sindia	75	5,812	78	75	4,871	65	1,59,294	106	1,47,619	99	...	11,675
1st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,438	130	57	7,058	123	1,77,078	155	1,63,838	143	...	13,24
25th August, 1888	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	7,991	43	186	18,378	99	5,80,609	154	6,41,514	172	60,905	...
1st September, 1888	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	868	72	12	628	52	19,837	83	20,765	87	928	...
1st ditto	Mysore	140	10,010	72	140	9,536	68	1,98,885	70	2,06,268	74	7,383	...
1st ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	51,746	68	850	60,791	72	12,23,803	89	15,63,821	92	3,40,018	...
18th August, 1888	Indian Midland	42	1,432	34	136	7,144	53	58,994	69	3,02,656	111	2,43,662	...
25th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,588	55	...	...	92,056	55	92,056	...
18th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,048	29	36	1,058	29	34,686	48	31,183	43	...	3,50
25th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	2,933	35	105	3,702	35	78,652	48	1,01,075	48	22,423	
	TOTAL	4,581	8,88,540	194	4,858	10,06,267	207	2,63,10,635	289	2,68,55,741	276	5,36,106	
	State Lines worked by Government.												
1st September, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,275	2,85,920	126	2,411	4,26,628	177	78,57,427	185	93,91,624	195	15,34,197	...
25th August, 1888	Wardha Coal	45	8,146	181	45	12,079	268	2,86,486	314	2,80,520	312	...	5,966
1st September, 1888	Bengal Central	125	13,540	108	125	11,871	95	2,56,509	103	2,31,502	93	...	24,94
25th August, 1888	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,82,425	283	672	2,11,007	314	29,52,308	229	31,66,730	235	2,14,422	...
1st September, 1888	Nalháti	27	2,083	76	27	1,857	69	36,079	66	37,258	68	1,179	...
1st ditto	Tirhoot	249	32,990	132	259	22,401	87	6,55,347	132	6,62,348	128	7,001	...
25th August, 1888	Burma	333	41,447	124	392	40,745	104	11,39,872	171	11,43,347	150	3,475	...
25th ditto	Jorhát	26	1,060	41	25	1,224	49	19,535	34	22,599	40	3,064	...
25th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	26	4	7	78	11	756	5	1,376	9	620	...
	TOTAL	3,732	5,67,637	152	3,963	7,27,920	184	1,32,04,319	183	1,49,37,364	188	17,33,045	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
25th August, 1888	Madras	831	1,42,822	172	842	1,58,480	188	32,82,031	195	32,14,806	191	...	67,225
25th ditto	South Indian	654	90,217	138	654	1,06,024	162	20,35,116	153	21,54,767	165	1,19,651	...
1st September, 1888	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,91,989	262	1,497	4,99,913	334	1,68,76,838	555	1,72,71,494	576	3,94,656	...
1st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,20,104	261	461	1,55,000	336	52,30,259	559	48,95,285	531	...	3,34,974
25th August, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,13,238	165	692	96,876	140	26,09,421	190	27,13,865	196	1,04,444	...
	TOTAL	4,129	8,58,370	208	4,146	10,16,293	245	3,00,33,665	358	3,02,50,217	363	2,16,552	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		12,442	23,14,547	186	12,967	27,50,480	212	6,95,57,619	282	7,20,43,322	278	24,85,703	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,44,91,910	139	3,69,64,127	143	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50,65,709	143	3,50,79,195	135	13,486	...
	Assisted Companies.												
25th August, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	25,257	67	376	33,410	89	8,67,701	114	10,06,451	134	1,38,750	...
1st September, 1888	Tárakeshwar	22	3,532	159	22	4,317	194	1,08,010	243	1,18,591	267	10,581	...
18th August, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,196	63	67	5,010	75	1,32,992	99	1,39,390	104	6,398	...
18th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,970	102	78	7,657	98	1,70,333	108	1,72,161	110	1,828	...
	TOTAL	543	40,955	75	543	50,394	93	12,79,036	116	14,36,593	132	1,57,557	...
	Native States.												
1st September, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	22,996	111	310	29,228	94	6,11,370	145	6,04,586	108	...	6,784
1st ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,888	32	59	1,340	23	64,688	54	53,982	46	...	10,706
1st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	587	28	21	600	29	14,136	33	18,676	44	4,540	...
1st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	10,437	54	193	13,061	68	4,38,329	112	4,06,315	105	...	32,014
25th August, 1888	Morvi	68	2,052	30	68	2,285	34	64,315	47	77,616	57	13,301	...
1st September, 1888	Jodhpore	124	6,097	49	124	5,300	43	1,40,095	56	1,47,944	60	7,849	...
	TOTAL	673	44,057	65	775	51,814	67	13,32,933	97	13,09,119	88	...	23,814

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *12th September, 1888.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	37 8	37 8
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Moulmein and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	10 8	10 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 15
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	26 8	...	...	150 0	154 4	19 0	21 0
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	10 6	13 2	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 2	22 2*	19 8	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 8	12 9	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	22 4	22 6
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 9	14 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 5	24 10	24 10	...	...	225 5	225 5	16 0	16 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 1	9 4	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 15	10 4	11 2	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Prome	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 9	9 9	12 7	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	9 9	9 9	9 5	9 5	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	14 9	14 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 8	11 5	...	...	9 4	9 10	11 3	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 7	...	...	...	...	140 0	150 0	23 0	21 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 9	14 6	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	469 11	469 11	27 7	22 13
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	7 12	9 3	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	‖	...	...	225 0	225 0	36 0	42 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	26 0	26 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	13 4	...	...	12 4	13 9	21 14	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	12 6	12 8	108 0	108 0	10 8	10 8
Cachar	8 14½	8 14	...	...	11 6⅔	11 6⅔	20 0	18 13⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3⅓	15 3⅓	...	...	11 6⅔	11 6⅔	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 5
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1: 8	11 12	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 12	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 8
Garo Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 9	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Brahmáputra—																										
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 0
Kámrúp	10 0	16 0	...	...	8 14	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	15 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	10 c	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 5	...	...	12 12	10 10	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 8
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 9
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 9	13 5	11 6½	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 9	12 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	18 4	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 5	...	...	11 7	12 5	100 0	120 0	10 0a	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0b	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 11	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	9 0c	9 0
Tipperah	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 8	17 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	16 0	16 0	26 0	30 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	8 8d	8 8
Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 4	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	11 12	...	...	9 8e	9 8
Deltaic—																										
Koolna	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	170 0	160 0	9 0f	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 4	14 0	18 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 8g	10 8
Midnapore	13 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8h	10 8
Howrah	‡	‡	...	...	12 8	13 0	17 12	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	13 1	13 2	18 3	19 1	11 6	11 5	17 10	17 8	17 12	17 12	15 1	14 12	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 14	16 14	17 8	18 4	18 11	96 4	95 0	10 10	10 10
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 ci	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 3½	14 14	20 0	26 10½	14 8	14 8	21 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5½	22 4	...	...	17 12	20 0	...	...	9 2j	9 2
Jessore	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 10k	10 8
Furreedpore	18 0	18 0	25 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 6
Central—																										
Bankoora	13 8	13 8	15 8	15 0	17 8	17 0	18 4½	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 12	12 8	§	§	15 0	15 0	19 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	§	§	22 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	11 0½l	10 14½
Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0m	10 0
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8n	10 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Pubna	18 12	18 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	22 8	...	...	21 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	10 0o	10 0
Bogra	15 0	16 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	21 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahye	15 12	16 8	45 0	45 0	15 0	15 12	19 2	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	...	...	13 8	16 3	240 0	240 0	9 12p	9 12
Maldah	17 0	17 4	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	17 12	17 12	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 13	...	...	9 2	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0q	10 0
Dinagepore	15 4	12 0	22 8	13 0	18 4	16 0	22 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	18 0	...	...	9 4	12 0	140 0	160 0	10 0r	10 0
Jalpáiguri	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	9 0s	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0t	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	14 7	13 2	...	...	10 8	11 13	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	13 2	10 8	80 0	80 0	9 3	9 3
Cuttack	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 1	17 1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	8 0	9 8
Balasore	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 6	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	140 0	160 0	9 0u	9 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	14 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8
Manbhoom	12 8	12 8	30 0	30 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	17 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	8 0v	8 0
Lohardugga	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	13 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	18 0¶	19 0	140 0	140 0	7 8w	8 0
Hazáribágh	12 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 12	†	†	16 0	18 0	†	†	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* Dhall 3 annas per viss. † Not procurable. ‡ Not available. § No sale. ‖ None in the market. ¶ Small. ** Common rice at Jajpore 21 sers and Kendrapara 23-10 sers per rupee.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Patuakhali 8 sers and Perozepore 9 sers.
b At Panchgachia hát retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
c At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Manickgunge 9 sers, Munshigunge 8-14 sers, and Naraingunge 10 sers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoregunge, Jamalpore and Sherpore 8 sers, Attea 10 sers, and Netrokona 9 sers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Satkhira 9-2½ sers, and Bagirhat 8 sers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Baraset, Bassirhat and Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 9 sers, Barrackpore 9-2 sers, and Dum-Dum 10 sers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chattal 11-4 sers, Tumlook 8 sers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10-8 sers and Jehanabad 10-13 sers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Koosbea, Chooadanga and Ranaghat 10 sers, and Meherpore 10-8 sers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenidah 9 sers, Magura 10 sers, Narail 7½ sers, and Bongong 10 sers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Culna 10 sers, Cutwa 10-6 sers, and Raneegunge 10-8 sers.
m At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 sers per rupee.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kandi 10 sers and Lalbagh 10-8 sers.
o At Seraigunge retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nattore 9-12 sers and Nowgong 9-9 sers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kurigram 9 sers, Nilphamari 10 sers, and Gaibanda 7-8 sers.
r At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
s At Fallácotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
t At Silliguri retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee
u At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
v At Govindpore retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
w At Daltongunge retail price of salt 8·44 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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, south—																										
Monghyr	15 12	17 4	21 0	21 0	13 2	13 0	14 12	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	22 9	22 9	26 4	23 10	23 2	126 0	126 0	10 0*x*	10 8
Gya	15 8	16 8	18 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	22 0	21 8	220 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Patna	18 0	18 8	22 8	24 0	11 5½	11 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	15 6	16 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 4	...	...	14 8	14 12	120 0	120 0	10 0*y*	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	*	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*z*	9 0
Bhágalpur	15 12	16 12	22 11	21 12	13 14	13 14	16 6	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	22 11	24 0	25 4	22 11	22 11	151 8	151 0	10 2	10 1
Durbhunga	16 8	15 12	25 5	25 4	12 1	13 4	15 6	15 4	...	...	27 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	26 6	24 12	176 0	160 0	11 0*z*1	10 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*z*2	10 0
Sarun	15 14	16 8	20 4	22 0	9 0	9 0	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 12	22 12	20 0	18 0	23 4	24 4	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Chumparun	17 8	17 0	28 0	26 0	9 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*z*3	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	16 0	16 2	20 1	20 1	10 0	10 5	15 3	15 11½	12 7	12 7	10 13½	10 13½	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 12	20 1	18 7	16 4	21 2	21 2	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 6½
Ghazipur	16 12	17 6	21 14	21 14	7 12	7 12	15 7	16 12	19 5	19 5	14 13	14 13	23 3	23 3	12 14	12 14	22 8	23 3	...	...	23 3	23 3	128 12	128 12	10 5	10 5
Jaunpur	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 4	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Allahabad	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	17 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Fatehpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	17 1	18 6	19 8	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	17 4	...	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 7	...	...	24 3	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 0
Jalaun	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 0
Cawnpore	16 8	17 0	21 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 12	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 2	15 8	19 4	20 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 12	20 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 4	15 0	18 0	19 4	6 12	6 9	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	10 12	10 12
Mainpuri	14 8	15 6	19 4	19 12	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	15 8	...	...	16 8	24 6	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Etah	16 8	16 10	21 12	21 12	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	18 4	17 12	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Western—																										
Lalitpur	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 12	18 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Jhánsi	15 2	15 3	23 8	24 0	7 11	8 0	11 11	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9½	19 0½	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 0	15 8	22 0	21 8	5 0	4 0	9 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	22 8	23 0	21 8	21 8	16 0	16 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 8
Aligarh	15 0	15 12	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Bulandshahr	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 8	24 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	14 8	16 0	22 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 4	22 12	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	16 12	16 12	22 2	23 2	10 4	10 6	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 4	...	...	24 8	23 2§	100 0	100 0	10 6	10 6
Azamgarh	15 2	15 8	20 3	20 0	10 5	10 5	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	21 0	...	...	15 8	16 10	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	15 5	15 12	22 8	23 13	9 14½	9 14½	13 8	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9½	21 9½	22 8	23 0	...	...	24 12	25 3	140 0	140 0	10 6½	10 6½
Basti	18 0	18 8	26 0	27 8	18 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	...	12 0	...	18 0	...	16 0	23 12	24 0	22 0	24 0	26 8	26 8	128 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 4	17 8	22 8	23 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	25 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Budaun	16 4	16 8	21 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	20 4	20 0	19 0	23 8	23 8	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhít	15 12	15 8	24 0	25 0	12 8	10 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bareilly	15 0	15 0	19 6	19 6	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 9	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	18 12	18 12	24 8	21 14	21 4	20 10	150 0	137 8	10 15	10 10
Moradabad	16 9	16 14	24 8	24 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	11 14	23 0	21 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 8	21 0	23 8	23 8	23 4	23 4	165 0	165 0	11 12	11 12
Tarái	18 2	18 2	30 0	27 8	8 12	8 12	12 8	11 14	25 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	25 0	22 8	18 12	18 12	25 0	25 0	23 12	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	16 5†	16 0	23 14	23 10	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 0	...	...	21 6	21 15	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 4
Muzaffarnagar	14 3	16 8	22 0	25 4	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	22 0	24 5	18 10	18 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	21 7	22 0	22 0	22 0	14 5	14 5	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	15 1	16 2	21 8	21 8	7 8½	7 9½	10 12	10 12	26 14	26 13	10 12	10 12	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8†	21 8†	22 9	22 9	18 4½†	18 4½†	129 0	129 0	10 12	10 12
Dehra Dún	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 8	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 4	18 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Kumaun	14 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwal	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 8	17 0	21 12	21 8	13 0	13 0	14 4	13 12	18 0	18 0‡	17 8	17 8‡	25 0	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 4	160 0	193 0	10 0	10 3
Sultánpur	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	...	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	16 12	17 0	20 4	21 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 8	22 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	16 4	16 10½	21 6	21 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 1	20 0	20 0	24 4	25 6	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4
Hardoi	17 0	18 4	24 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 8	10 0	...	10 0	...	11 0	...	16 0	...	21 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	16 8	16 14	22 0	23 0	11 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 6
Gonda	18 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	12 12	12 12	13 12	13 12	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	23 12	23 12	20 4	20 4	29 8	29 8	200 0	200 0	10 1 2	10 6
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	29 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Sitapur	16 4	18 4	22 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	25 0	...	...	23 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	17 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Rajputaná—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	14 6	17 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	13 2	13 2	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 4	15 0	8 12	15 10	...	...	14 2½	14 2
Bánswára	16 14	17 8	18 12	17 8	6 4	7 8	11 4	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	18 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 8	17 3	16 12½	8 3½	7 8	8 9½	9 6	13 4½	13 4½	12 8	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 8	12 8	14 7½	14 7½	16 6½	14 1	10 2½	10 8½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohi	12 0	12 4	18 0	18 0	6 8	6 4	8 0	8 4	18 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 4
Erinpura	13 0	12 8	17 5	17 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 2	17 0	15 13	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 8	...	...	...	...	220 0	240 0	12 0	12 4
Ajmere	13 8	13 0	19 0	17 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 4½	11 5	15 8	16 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 4	15 0	15 0	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	14 0	13 12	18 8	18 8	9 0	8 12	10 0	9 12	17 0	16 4	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 8	9 6	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Kotah	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhalláwar	13 6	13 6	14 7	14 4½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	14 11½	14 11½	11 4	14 14½	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 11½	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Tonk	14 2	13 9	22 8	22 0	9 10	9 9	10 0	10 12	20 4	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 2
Jeypore	16 0	15 8	23 4	22 4	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 8	17 8	16 8	14 8	14 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	15-12 to 21 8	15-12 to 20	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	125 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	16 4	17 3	23 12	21 14	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 0	19 0	14 10	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 2	22	...	...	26 4	24 6	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Dholpur	15 8	15 8	24 8	23 9	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	16 14	16 14	16 13	15 12	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 13	22	...	...	30 12	28 2	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhartpur	15 6	15 4	25 4	24 0	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	14 12	14 6	18 8	15 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 12	23	19 0	18 0	21 6	21 4	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 8
Alwar	17 6	17 6	24 3	22 13	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	24 12	23 11	15 8	15 7	27 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 2	15 8	20 4	20 10	4 4	4 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	11 0	11 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	14 5½	14 4	18 9§	17 10½	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0¼	17 14½	15 11	15 0	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	8 15	8 13	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	14 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	11 0
Anádra	12 3	12 4	17 0	17 0	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	16 8	19 0	10 8	10 12	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	15 0	15 4	19 0	18 12	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	17 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpur	12 3	12 8	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12
Jaisulmer	10 6	10 0	...	14 0	8 4	8 4	10 0	9 12	12 10	11 9	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	10 10	9 4	...	...	3 2	3 2	6 4	6 4	...	...	11 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	12 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 4
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	13 8	16 10	16 10	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	‖	‖	‖	‖	16 12	16 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 5
Nimach Cantonment	12 8	12 8	17 15	17 5	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Satna)	19 0	19 6	27 8	26 12	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	23 0	23 4	‖	‖	25 0	25 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	15 4	16 8	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	‖	20 0	21 0	‖	‖	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Gwalior	12 2	11 14	17 0	17 3	7 12	7 12	9 1	8 2	12 11	12 15	12 0	12 4	‖	‖	9 1	10 0	16 7	17 11	13 10	13 10	18 10	19 15	135 15	126 14	10 0	10 4

* No sales in market.

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Beguserai 9·4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Sasseram 10 sers, Buxar 10·8 sers.

z In Kishengunge and Arrareah sub-divisions retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

† Rates of unhusked grains.

‡ Prices of Tahsil Kunda only.

*z*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madhubani 9 sers and Tajpore 10 sers.

*z*2 At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

*z*3 At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

§ Six pies per bundle.

‖ Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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 corocana*).		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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	85 0	100 0	11 2	11 0
Ferozepore	16 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Lahore	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	17 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 8
Hoshiárpur	19 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	15 0
Gurdáspur	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	17 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	11 0	65 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	...	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	100 0	98 0	13 4	12 4
Peshawar	14 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kohát	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	39 0	41 0
Western—															15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	150 0	130 0	50 0	50 0
Shahpur	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Mooltan	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	38 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	10 8	10 0
D. G. Khán	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	25 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 8	12 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	8 0*	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	12 0	18 8	17 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	13 0	14 8	18 0	20 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	13 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	120 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 8	12 8	15 8	16 0	8 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	19 8	20 8	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	120 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8†	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	14 0	21 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	11 0†	11 0†
Quetta	11 14	11 8	13 8	13 0	5 0	5 0	8 5	8 10	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 8
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0½	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 11	12 12	15 10	15 10	12 4	12 4	16 7	16 7	...	...	14 0	13 7	...	...	9 8	10 3	135 0	120 0	9 11	9 14
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Bombay	9 14	10 0	15 5	15 14	6 9	6 12	11 7	11 7	16 9	17 0	13 14	14 1	15 14	16 1	12 3	12 6	15 6	15 12	18 5	18 5	8 4	8 3	67 1	67 1	10 1	10 1
Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	14 8	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	61 0	61 0	10 0	10 0
Satara	10 11	11 5	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 6	10 0	14 10	15 15	12 15	14 3	16 5	16 5	18 3	18 3	16 14	18 13	19 2	19 2	12 6	12 6	83 0	66 15	11 5	11 10
Sholápur	12 11	14 8	15 15	18 2	8 8	9 8	10 6	11 5	20 11	22 6	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	19 2	20 1	...	...	15 15	17 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Bijápur	...	16 2	13 2	13 2	7 15	7 15	...	11 7	...	20 9	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	...	...	11 13	11 13	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 2
Poona (City)	11 8	12 10	10 3	17 4	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	16 5	17 6	12 10	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	14 15	16 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	60 13	60 13	10 14	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	12 5	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 1	9 1	17 0	18 5	13 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	17 3	18 9	...	...	15 9	15 4	87 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	14 14	15 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	21 0	19 10	...	...	18 11	18 14	...	...	14 10	14 10	106 8	106 8	12 11	12 11
Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	15 7½	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	17 3	14 4	14 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	18 9	16 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Guserat—																										
Surat	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...*	10 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Kaira	13 14	13 8	20 0	20* 0	8 6	8 0	11 14	11 14	...	13 5	13 5	12 9	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 3	14 14	...	...	14 8	14 8	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	8 9	13 2½	14 4½	6 15	6 15	7 3½	8 0	13 2½	13 2½	11 3½	11 3½	14 4½	14 4½	...	...	13 2½	13 2½	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 3	11 3	...	...	11 5	11 5	18 6	18 6	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 4	14 4	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	13 8	14 0	17 8	18 6	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	13 8	14 14	14 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	150 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	11 0	11 8	...		6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	13 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	160 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	11 11	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 7	11 7	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	14 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	100 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	15 0	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	20 12	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 14	11 7	11 7	20 9	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	22 0	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 2
Nágpur	...	17 8	...	...	...	8 7	...	12 8	...	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	11 4	...	100 0	...	9 13
Wardha	17 2	17 2	...	...	7 6	8 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	9 10	9 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 15	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 3	...	...	13 11	13 11	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	16 12	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	21 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12
Damoh	19 3	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 11	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Jubbulpore	13 0	14 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 8	...	...	12 12	12 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	23 8	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	256 0	256 0	8 0	8 0
Seoni	16 0	17 15	...	...	10 11	9 12	14 15	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	22 6	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	22 5	21 0	...	...	14 7	13 2	20 7	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 7	21 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 4	10 0	180 0	180 0	9 4	9 4
Chánda	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 7	21 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	400 0	400 0	9 0	9 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	23 11	23 11	...	...	12 5	13 8	16 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	16 8	16 8	64 0	64 0	6 4	6 1
Raipur	20 12	22 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	70 0	70 0	8 5	8 5
Sambalpur	19 4	19 4	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	8 5	7 7
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	}	}	9 0	9 0
Básim	17 8	17 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 5	19 5	22 0§	22 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 10	...	...	12 0	12 0			9 13	9 13
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 0	14 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	10 4	10 4			9 0	9 4
Amráoti	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 2	...	...	11 0	11 0			9 14	10 0
Wún	17 0	16 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			10 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	No return received.																									
Boláram																										
Chadarghat																										

* Not procurable. † In common use. ‡ Firewood is sold by head-load, cart-load, and bullock-load. § Available in Pusad only.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1888—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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 THÚR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 0	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	20 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 8	8 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	21 11	21 11	25 6	23 14	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	12 0	20 0	19 10	15 6	16 13	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 3	12 11	13 11	14 11	25 0	26 6	23 0	23 0	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 0	13 6	...	...	13 6	12 13	13 13	13 8	36 2	36 2	22 10	24 6	36 0	38 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	16 3	16 3	31 6	31 6	25 6	25 6	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	14 0	12 8	...	...	13 3	14 0	14 14	14 14	27 10	25 5	29 0	30 8	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	10 13	10 3	...	...	11 6	12 13	12 3	13 10	21 14	27 6	19 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 5	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	14 10	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	9 8
Vizagapatam	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	20 8	21 10	22 13	23 13	20 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godávari	12 10	10 13	...	...	14 14	16 13	16 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	21 2	21 2	25 8	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	8 14	...	...	14 13	14 3	15 11	15 6	22 14	20 8	...	...	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	27 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 8	12 11
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	11 10
N. Arcot	9 6	9 11	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 11
S. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	21 10	21 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	25 11	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	12 0
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 6	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 10	21 10	23 10	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 6	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 14	13 14	25 11	25 14	23 8	23 8	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 8	13 8
Mysore—																										
Mysore																										
Bangalore																										
Kolar																										
Tumkur	No return received.																									
Hassan																										
Kadur																										
Shimoga																										
Chitaldrug																										
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	33 8	31 0	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 25th August 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Rajputana—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Eastern—																										
Kotah	14 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.																				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			
	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BURMA.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.											
	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.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	4,48	28,91	8,81	42,20	69	1,70	8,54	10,93	3,47	14,29	1,58	19,34	49	37	54	1,40	10,58	50,49	25,77	86,84	61,07	25,77	86,84	1871-72
1872-73	5,66	28,14	9,03	42,83	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	2,23	15,63	1,35	19,21	47	38	89	1,74	11,38	51,09	32,66	95,13	62,47	32,66	95,13	1872-73
1873-74	4,20	28,20	6,75	39,15	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	2,54	13,97	1,38	17,89	25	25	48	1,24	10,20	49,80	27,95	87,95	60,00	27,95	87,95	1873-74
1874-75	4,96	31,23	5,16	41,35	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	2,69	16,55	1,49	20,73	53	25	56	1,34	11,38	56,68	22,01	90,07	68,06	22,01	90,07	1874-75
1875-76	5,28	32,25	6,67	44,20	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	2,78	16,79	3,37	22,94	52	35	85	1,72	11,82	57,31	33,54	1,02,67	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	1875-76
1876-77	5,56	25,98	4,83	36,37	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	3,49	13,64	48	17,61	57	25	9	91	14,07	47,58	21,03	82,68	61,65	21,03	82,68	1876-77
1877-78	6,21	32,73	4,94	43,88	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	3,74	16,84	49	21,07	92	30	15	1,37	15,24	55,36	15,55	86,15	70,60	15,55	86,15	1877-78
1878-79	5,62	27,50	5,65	38,77	3,21	2,77	11,94	17,92	3,49	15,08	85	19,42	81	20	10	1,11	15,56	49,69	20,34	85,59	65,25	20,34	85,59	1878-79
1879-80	4,88	24,46	3,39	32,73	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	3,70	12,70	80	17,20	33	8	1,21	14,95	43,44	58,39	21,98	80,37	58,39	21,98	80,37	1879-80
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	3,02	16,66	21,75	3,53	17,23	69	21,45	42	9	1,77	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72	63,19	25,53	88,72	1880-81
1881-82	5,69	23,43	5,93	35,05	4,25	3,01	20,08	25,99	4,25	16,54	65	21,44	54	13	1,60	16,59	47,81	64,40	29,64	94,04	64,40	29,64	94,04	1881-82
1882-83	5,99	1	6,25	12,25	4,36	—98*	55	3,94	1,39	3	21	1,63	16,55	—90*	34,13	50,68	17,45	3	28,85	4,02	1,78	25,34	1,48	1882-83
1883-84	5,97	4	7,32	13,33	4,47	17	45	5,09	1,50	1	19	1,70	17,82	34	28,68	46,50	17,48	9	18,32	4,62	2,40	21,76	3,35	1883-84
1884-85	5,07	13	4,27	9,47	4,23	17	71	5,11	1,64	3	18	1,85	20,22	38	20,70	37,37	16,29	4	12,75	16,14	4,80	16,14	3,35	1884-85
1885-86	5,45	7	5,22	10,74	4,70	19	34	5,23	1,74	2	30	2,06	21,07	33	28,22	45,18	16,63	3	21,05	2,72	3,35	23,80	2,72	1885-86
1886-87	5,41	12	4,25	9,78	4,92	24	48	5,64	1,97	6	38	2,41	18,72	53	24,27	43,52	18,72	6	16,89	3,86	4,88	20,81	3,86	1886-87
1887-88	4,78	15	5,29	10,22	5,63	19	69	6,51	2,07	3	29	2,39	20,22	40	26,44	47,06	20,22	2	18,14	4,01	5,77	22,17	3,83	1887-88
1888-89	6,01	2,47	6,95	15,43	5,77	1,22	54	7,53	2,08	61	17	2,86	21,85	4,99	21,88	48,72	21,85	36	11,95	16,14	6,76	11,95	3,83	1888-89

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 15th September 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, September 17th, 1888.

In last week's report the general character of the weather in September was briefly stated. It was also pointed out that the most marked feature of the south-west monsoon current of the present year was the weakness of the Bombay branch as contrasted with the Bengal branch. This contrast was very marked in the previous week, and has been even more prominent in the week under review.

The character of the weather in the centre of the Arabian Sea during the week is fully given by the following telegram from the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Bombay, stating the weather experienced by the last mail steamer in her passage from Aden to Bombay:

"In the Gulf of Aden easterly winds were blowing. From thence to Long. 62° east, light west-south-west winds, and thence to Bombay west-north-west winds. Fine weather throughout." The telegram shows that the Bombay monsoon current had retreated from the northern half of the Arabian Sea, as well as from Upper and Central India.

The chief feature of the week has been the filling up of the small storm of the previous week and the commencement of another, which will probably prove to be in several respects one of the more remarkable of recent years.

At the end of the previous week, the small depression which had passed from the head of the Bay through Orissa and Chota Nagpur into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was filling up. The depression was very slight on the morning of the 11th, and the chief evidence of its existence was a moderate cyclonic movement of the air in those districts. During the previous 24 hours a rapid increase of pressure had occurred over the whole of India, and pressure was fairly uniform on the morning of the 11th over the whole of Northern India. A remarkably heavy downpour of rain took place during the day in the Gorakhpur and Basti districts. Bansi in the Basti district received 24 inches, and Maharajgunj in the Gorakhpur district 21 inches. According to the accounts published in the *Pioneer* newspaper, even heavier falls are reported, 30 inches having, it is said, fallen in the Lehra pergunnah in the Gorakhpur district. This is another example of the tremendous and concentrated downpours of rain which occasionally happen when a small storm of the rains is approaching the hills. The largest fall of this kind which has yet been recorded was at Purneah on 13th September 1879, when upwards of 35 inches fell in 24 hours. Another example was the excessive rainfall, exceeding 30 inches, in the Bijnor district on 18th September 1880 during the storm, which caused the Naini Tal landslip.

A considerable change in the distribution of pressure commenced on the 10th, which initiated a short but almost complete break in the rains from the 11th in Northern India. The most important and significant feature of the pressure distribution on that day was the appearance of a band or trough of low pressure which stretched across from Orissa to the West Pegu Coast on the morning of the 11th. Skies cleared during the day in the Central Provinces, Central India, and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces; the air became drier, and temperature began to increase somewhat rapidly. A series of severe thunderstorms (a frequent phenomenon at the end of the rains) occurred in Western and Southern India, which gave fairly general and moderately heavy rain. Bombay received $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Salem, Kurnool, and Ratnagiri 2 inches, Poona $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and Belgaum and Sholapur 1 inch.

The barometric changes of the next 24 hours were small, but were such as to reduce pressure to approximate uniformity over the whole of Northern and Central India, where light variable winds and calms hence prevailed.

The trough of low pressure in the Bay was more strongly marked than on the 11th, and had extended across Lower Burma into Tenasserim. A more or less complete break in the rains obtained over the whole of India, except on the Malabar Coast, where heavy rain fell at this time, and in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and some parts of Bengal and Assam, which received light to moderate local showers.

During the next 24 hours a great fall of pressure took place in Burma and Tenasserim, and on the morning of the 13th a deep depression lay over Tenasserim and the adjacent part of the Andaman Sea.

So far as can be judged from the wind directions, it is very probable that this depression and storm passed from the Gulf of Tonquin across the narrow Malayan Peninsula. The centre was to the east or north-east of Tavoy at 8 A.M. of the 13th, and weather was threatening and squally over Lower Burma.

Fine weather with light variable winds prevailed during the day over the greater part of India. Heavy rain again fell on the Malabar Coast, and rain in connection with the approaching storm was commencing to fall generally in Lower Burma.

The storm apparently marched to the west-north-west during the day, and at 8 A.M. of the 14th covered the greater part of Lower Burma and the adjacent sea area. The centre at 8 A.M. was a little to the west of Bassein and approaching the line of hills bordering the West Pegu and Aracan Coasts. The depression at the centre was at least a third of an inch. Strong squally winds prevailed in Lower Burma during the day. Heavy rain had fallen in Lower Burma during the previous 24 hours. Diamond Inland received $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Bassein $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and Rangoon 1 inch. Temperature continued to increase steadily in Upper and Central India, and high temperatures were reported from Sind and the West Punjab, the highest being $110\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at Dera Ismail Khan.

The storm centre crossed the hills in South-West Pegu during the morning, and advanced rapidly in a west-north-west direction across the north of the Bay. The centre at 8 A.M. of the 15th was in about Lat. 19° north and Long. 91° east, so far as can be judged from the coast observations. The storm almost certainly increased in intensity and extent during the day. The winds began to increase in force, and to shift round to north-east and east at the head of the Bay. Skies clouded over and rain commenced in the coast districts of Bengal. Showers also fell on this day in the West Coast districts and Central Provinces. With these exceptions, the break in the rains continued over the whole of India.

The storm moved very rapidly during the day, and crossed the Orissa Coast near False Point early on the morning of the 16th. The general disturbance, of which the storm now formed the inner portion, and the accompanying cyclonic circulation now included nearly the whole of the Bay and of India, with the exception of Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. Very strong stormy winds prevailed in the north of the Bay and in Orissa, Ganjam, and South Bengal. Heavy rain had fallen during the previous 24 hours in Lower Burma, South Bengal, Orissa, and cloud and general rain were now extending westwards into the Central Provinces.

During the next 24 hours the storm advanced almost in a due westerly direction, and at 8 A. M. of the 17th the centre was between Raipur and Nagpur. The depression at the centre was still very large, and slightly exceeded ·3". Very strong stormy winds now prevailed over the Central Provinces, and the general cyclonic circulation included the whole of India, except the Punjab and Sind. The westerly winds on the Bombay Coast, which set in on the 15th, almost certainly extended to a very short distance from the coast, as they brought up very little moisture.

The indraught from the Bay of Bengal gave excessive rain to the Central Provinces at this time, and moderate rain to Bengal, Burma, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Amongst the more remarkable rainfalls of the day (registered on the morning of the 18th) were—Pachmarhi $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Seoni $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Nowgong $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Saugor $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Amraoti and Akola $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and Khandwa and Nagpur $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The storm, it may be added, will also form the prominent feature in next week's report.

The distribution of the rainfall of the week is shown by the preceding remarks. The eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and the north-east districts of Oudh generally received moderate rain at the beginning of the week, but in this area the Basti and Gorakhpur districts obtained an excessive downpour on the 10th and 11th. With this exception, a general break in the rains obtained in Northern and Central India until nearly the end of the week. The storm which advanced west-north-west from Tenasserim gave moderate to heavy rain in Burma and heavy rain in Orissa and Ganjam, and moderate rain in Bengal and Behar, and was commencing to give excessive rain in the Central Provinces at the end of the week. Frequent thunderstorms and local showers occurred in the Deccan and Southern India, and gave moderate but very irregularly distributed rain.

The data of the rainfall for the week are given in the following table. It is to be feared that the rainfall is not always registered as carefully as it ought to be done by Subdivisional Officers, and the returns can hence only be regarded as approximate. A striking example of the inaccuracy of some of the rainfall returns occurs in this week's report. The Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon reports a total fall of 1·26 inches for the week ending 17th, whereas the amount as registered at the observatory at the same station (probably not more than two hundred yards distance) was 4·94 inches. As the rainfall was due to a large and extensive storm, it is certain that this discrepancy is due to erroneous rainfall measurement at the Deputy Commissioner's office.

The rainfall of the week was slightly in excess in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South Behar. There was a large excess in North Oudh and in the Basti and Gorakhpur districts. There was a general deficiency over the remainder of Northern and Central India, ranging in amount from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in Central Bengal and the South and West Punjab, to 3 inches in Guzerat and Arakan, and 5 inches in Tenasserim. The deficiency was on the whole most marked in Guzerat, the Berars, the Central Provinces, and to a less extent in the Punjab and Rajputana.

There was a general moderate excess over the greater part of Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, and Mysore and Hyderabad. It was on the whole largest in Mysore, Central and South Central Madras. As rainfall has been considerably below the normal throughout the season in these districts, this rainfall was seasonable and favourable.

The rainfall of the week has hence fallen chiefly in districts where it has hitherto been deficient, and a break in the rains prevailed over a large portion of Northern India, where it was much wanted.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending September 17th, 1888. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from May 14th to September 17th, 1888. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to September 17th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall (expressed as a per-centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah ...	Tenasserim ...	3·07	8·25	—5·18	185·33	136·83	+ 36
	Lower Burma ...	3·61	3·40	+0·21	74·97	80·06	— 6
	Central do. ...	1·92	2·46	—0·54	60·87	63·73	— 4
	Upper do. ...	1·42	?	?	34·91	?	?
	Arakan ...	2·11	5·22	—3·11	143·96	158·66	— 9
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	1·35	2·38	—1·03	58·82	70·75	— 17
	Assam (Surma) ...	1·52	2·89	—1·37	108·23	75·29	+ 43
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	1·42	2·10	—0·68	52·14	61·63	— 15
	Deltaic Bengal ...	2·18	1·70	+0·48	46·96	44·44	+ 6
	Central do. ...	1·58	1·99	—0·41	40·87	43·66	— 7
	North do. ...	1·48	4·37	—2·89	66·77	81·93	— 19
	Orissa ...	3·42	2·94	+0·48	39·00	41·09	— 5
	Chota Nagpur ...	2·43	2·03	+0·40	45·03	41·91	+ 10
	Behar (South) ...	1·70	1·46	+0·24	41·65	34·49	+ 21
	Do. (North) ...	1·71	2·09	—0·38	39·74	39·64	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	1·73	2·03	—0·30	39·51	31·23	+ 27
	Oudh (South) ...	1·23	2·32	—1·09	42·69	29·71	+ 44
	Do. (North) ...	2·91	1·62	+1·29	40·15	32 47	+ 24
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·62	1·66	—1·04	45·86	26·25	+ 75
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·67	1·42	—0·75	24·67	26·23	— 6
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	3·22	2·00	+1·22	42·70	33·26	+ 28
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0	0·41	—0·41	6·92	11·79	— 41
	Do. (Central) ...	0	1·08	—1·08	13·77	16·87	— 18
	Do. (Submontane) ...	0	0·83	—0·83	22·10	22·86	— 3
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	0	1·50	—1·50	44·55	40·96	+ 9
	Do. (North-West) ...	0·03	0·74	—0·71	11·20	16·60	— 33
	Do. (West) ...	0	0·22	—0·22	4·48	6·22	— 28
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	2·14	2·02	+0·12	113·02	97·43	+ 16
	Madras (South Central) ...	2·58	0·62	+1·96	19·56	13·11	+ 49
	Coorg ...	1·51	2·92	—1·41	91·70	109·55	— 16
	Mysore ...	3·32	1·21	+2·11	9·01	19·13	— 53
	Konkan ...	1·81	2·89	—1·08	102·61	88·89	+ 15
	Bombay Deccan ...	1·90	1·03	+0·87	20·11	25·15	— 20
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh ...	0·57	1·52	—0·95	13·06	19·49	— 33
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	0·12	1·65	—1·53	23·27	29·05	— 30
	Central Provinces (West) ...	0·94	2·30	—1·36	27·49	35·56	— 23
	Ditto (Central) ...	1·36	2·29	—0·93	40·05	45·29	— 12
	Ditto (East) ...	0·58	2·30	—1·72	35·70	40·51	— 12
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	0·26	2·93	—2·67	20·62	35·97	— 43
	Kathiawar ...	?	1·20	?	. ?	17·28	?
	Sind ...	?	0·24	?	?	3·78	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	0·82	1·67	—0·85	30·34	27·94	+ 9
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·07	1·58	—1·51	19·42	22·41	— 13
	Rajputana (West) ...	0	0·68	—0·68	14·49	12·04	+ 20
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	2·00	1·39	+0·61	15·52	21·12	— 26
	Hyderabad (South) ...	1·73	1·24	+0·49	11·68	20·05	— 42
	Madras (Central) ...	2·04	0·99	+1·05	11·92	14·20	— 16
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·83	0·89	—0·06	13·03	15·01	— 13
	Ditto (South) ...	1·65	1·28	+0·37	12·12	12·43	— 2
	Madras (South) ...	0·56	0·38	+0·18	3·96	6·43	— 38

Simla, *17th September, 1888.*

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 15th September, 1888.*—Rainfall general and good in most districts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of Tinnevelly, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kistna. Want of rain felt in these districts and in parts of Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Kurnool, Nellore, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices falling in four districts, but rising or stationary in others. General prospects fair, and improving in all the affected districts, except Anantapur and Tinnevelly.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—River falling, and water-supply deficient in Sind, and crops suffering in consequence. Rain during the week good throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and beneficial to standing crops, but slight throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar, and the Konkan. Total rainfall generally insufficient and more needed throughout the presidency, especially in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and in parts of Khandesh and Nasik, where crops are withering. Standing crops damaged by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and by blight in parts of Ratnagiri. Sowing of late crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, and Belgaum, and reaping of *bajri* in one taluka of Kaira. Agricultural stock generally good. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Prices of foodgrains rising in parts of Kaira and Nasik, and of foodgrains and grass in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th September, 1888.*—A break in the rains at the beginning of the week over the greater part of the Province. On the 16th there was a cyclone accompanied with heavy rain in Orissa, and moderate rain also fell in South-West Bengal, South Behar, and Chota Nagpur. On the 17th and 18th moderate rain reported in all districts. General prospects of crops continue favourable, except in the flooded tracts of Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions Early rice and jute mostly harvested, other autumn crops are also being reaped. Early rice has been rather below an average crop in some districts. The cyclone in Orissa is said to have much injured the mature *beali* rice crops in Cuttack. Distress in Khurdah and other parts of the Orissa Division still reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Very heavy rain fell during the week in the north of Gorakhpur, causing serious floods and destruction of property. Heavy rain continued in the Fyzabad, Lucknow, and part of Aligarh districts. Damage to *kharif* crops in the abovementioned districts, as well as in Benares, Rai Bareli, and Allahabad, is reported. A break is generally much needed for preparation of ground for spring crops. Supplies are sufficient, but prices continue to rise in some districts. The condition of cattle is satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—No rain has fallen during the week. Prices fluctuating in Mooltan and Delhi, stationary in Amritsar, Sialkot, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan, and rising elsewhere. Ploughing for, and sowing of, *rabi* crops are in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar and tahsil Fazilka. Condition and prospects of *kharif* crops average at Rawalpindi, and good elsewhere. Fodder sufficient, except at Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Good rain has fallen in most places, but more is still required for rice in parts of Raipur and Bilaspur. *Jowari* and cotton doing well. Prices have risen in Jubbulpore, owing to large exports. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th September, 1888.*—In Lower Burma sowing and planting is finished, except where re-sowing of flooded lands is necessary. In Upper Burma sowing is progressing. Rainfall is sufficient, except in Myadaung. In Upper Burma generally crops promise well. In Lower Burma, except where damage has been done by flood, the crop prospect is good. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Shwegyin, Bhamo, Ruby Mines, and Myingyan. Some scarcity prevails in Sandoway, Toungoo, and Shwegyin districts of Lower Burma. Prices of grain have fallen in Tavoy, Kyaukse, and Pakôkku districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. More rain required in Kamrup. Transplanting of cold weather rice still continues. Pulses being grown. Prospects of tea and other crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Rain general and good in parts of Mysore. Standing crops improving in consequence. Prospects fair now.

Some rain in Coorg. Monsoon rains have abated. Season favourable for coffee and cardamoms.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Insufficient rainfall in Berar, and crops are suffering therefrom. Pasturage becoming scarce in some districts. Cattle free from disease. Prices of foodgrains rising.

No report from Hyderabad.

Central India.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*— Rain fell fairly throughout the Agency, and was opportune. More rain yet required. No changes since last report, except that prices of foodgrains have risen in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and standing crops, probable outturn of harvest and agricultural stock in Neemuch, are fair, though crops somewhat damaged.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Slight rain in Jhallawar, Jeypore, and Bhurtpur; none elsewhere. Agricultural operations and standing crops want rain urgently in many districts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising everywhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th September, 1888.*—Seasonable rain. Autumn rice is beginning to ripen. Good outturn expected.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXI. OF 1888-89.

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 27th August, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th August, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th August, 1887 Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th August, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
8th September, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,23,319	476	1,514	6,12,758	405	1,82,01,336	571	1,72,84,913	544	...	9,16,423
8th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	2,03,849	122	1,664	2,52,000	151	65,13,629	184	71,49,140	205	6,35,511	...
8th ditto	Sindia	75	9,450	126	75	4,668	62	1,68,744	107	1,52,287	97	...	16,457
8th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,546	149	57	5,476	96	1,85,624	155	1,69,314	141	...	16,310
1st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	10,515	57	186	16,275	88	5,91,125	149	6,44,883	165	53,758	...
8th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	642	53	12	595	50	20,479	81	21,360	85	881	...
1st ditto	Mysore	140	8,408	60	140	10,143	73	2,07,293	70	2,16,411	74	9,118	...
8th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	47,418	62	850	66,144	78	12,68,976	88	16,29,965	91	3,60,989	...
25th August, 1888	Indian Midland	42	1,735	41	136	7,388	54	60,729	68	3,10,216	109	2,49,487	...
1st September, 1888	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	6,097	73	...	...	98,317	56	98,317	...
1st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,813	50	36	1,354	38	36,499	48	32,515	43	...	3,984
1st ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	3,327	39	105	4,104	39	81,979	48	1,05,179	48	23,200	...
	TOTAL	4,581	10,19,022	222	4,858	9,87,002	203	2,73,36,413	286	2,78,14,500	273	4,78,087	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
8th September, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,275	3,79,245	167	2,411	4,28,650	178	82,36,672	184	98,20,274	194	15,83,602	...
1st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	4,474	99	45	15,209	338	2,90,960	304	2,95,729	313	4,769	...
1st ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,932	95	125	10,065	81	2,08,441	102	2,43,961	93	...	24,480
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,91,423	297	672	1,97,153	293	31,43,731	232	33,60,439	238	2,16,708	...
8th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,219	45	27	1,741	64	37,298	65	38,999	68	1,701	...
8th ditto	Tirhoot	249	23,625	95	259	21,030	81	6,78,972	130	6,83,519	126	4,547	...
25th August, 1888	Burma	333	42,521	128	392	36,499	93	11,82,393	169	11,81,085	148	...	1,308
1st September, 1888	Jorhát	26	936	36	25	1,497	59	20,471	34	24,096	41	3,625	...
25th August, 1888	Cherra-Companyganj	7	18	2	7	198	28	774	5	1,574	10	800	...
	TOTAL	3,732	6,55,393	176	3,963	7,12,042	180	1,38,59,712	183	1,56,49,676	188	17,89,964	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
1st September, 1888	Madras	831	1,61,394	194	842	1,57,430	187	34,43,425	195	33,72,983	191	...	70,442
1st ditto	South Indian	654	95,562	146	654	1,07,091	164	21,30,678	153	22,63,157	165	1,32,479	...
1st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,01,207	268	1,497	5,45,668	365	1,72,78,045	541	1,78,26,320	566	5,48,275	...
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,23,739	268	461	1,45,000	314	53,53,998	546	50,40,142	521	...	3,13,856
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	97,484	142	692	94,823	137	27,06,905	188	28,08,688	193	1,01,783	...
	TOTAL	4,129	8,79,386	213	4,146	10,50,012	253	3,09,13,051	351	3,13,11,290	360	3,98,239	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	12,442	25,53,801	205	12,967	27,49,056	212	7,21,09,176	278	7,47,75,466	274	26,66,290	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,61,94,529	139	3,90,25,919	143	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,59,14,647	139	3,57,49,547	131	...	1,65,100
	Assisted Companies.												
1st September, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	27,442	73	376	34,760	92	8,95,143	119	10,41,218	139	1,46,075	...
8th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	3,480	156	22	3,322	149	1,21,490	551	1,28,093	581	6,603	...
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,327	65	67	4,982	74	1,37,319	98	1,46,202	105	8,883	...
25th August, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,668	111	78	8,775	113	1,79,001	108	1,80,936	110	1,935	...
	TOTAL	543	43,917	81	543	51,839	95	13,22,953	115	14,88,264	131	1,65,311	...
	Native States.												
1st September, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	24,560	118	310	26,439	85	6,35,930	144	6,31,025	107	...	4,905
8th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,681	29	59	1,460	25	66,369	53	55,358	45	...	11,011
8th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	493	23	21	550	26	14,629	33	19,232	44	4,603	...
1st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar.	193	11,154	58	193	11,657	60	4,49,483	109	4,18,855	103	...	30,628
1st ditto	Morvi	68	2,251	33	68	1,553	23	66,566	47	79,082	55	12,516	...
8th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,417	44	124	5,200	42	1,45,512	55	1,52,756	59	7,244	...
	TOTAL	673	45,556	68	775	46,859	60	13,78,489	96	13,56,308	86	...	22,181

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Pátiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dhárla and Assam-Bengal State Railways.

Simla, 20th September, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd September 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Mysore	10 4	10 0	11 0	10 8	9 12	10 0	11 8	12 0	35 0	...	...	24 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 4	15 0	84 0	84 0	8 0	8 0
Bangalore	10 8	9 8	11 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	23 0	20 0	...	...	31 0	32 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	96 0	96 0	9 4	9 4
Kolar	11 0	11 12	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	29 0	32 0	40 0	39 8	65 0	65 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	132 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkur	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	36 0	65 0	65 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	42 0	42 0	...	...	40 0	42 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	15 0	...	12 10	11 9	16 13	16 13	42 0	42 0	...	...	51 7	53 10	65 0	65 0	16 0	16 13	...	...	12 0	12 0	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	...	15 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	65 0	65 0	15 12	15 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1888.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	29	15	44	43·93 women to every 100 male.	29	15	44
From 2 to 10 years	76	58	134		76	58	134
„ 10 „ 20 „	101	23	124		101	23	124
„ 20 „ 30 „	515	209	724		515	209	724
„ 30 „ 40 „	98	54	152		98	54	152
„ 40 „ 50 „	5	3	8		5	3	8
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	824	362	1,186		824	362	1,186

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	5	5	10	5	5	10
Central ditto	1	3	4	1	3	4
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	221	117	338	221	117	338
North-Western Provinces	422	194	616	422	194	616
Oudh	166	41	207	166	41	207
Central India	5	1	6	5	1	6
Punjab	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nepal and Native States	2	...	2	2	...	2
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	*1	1	2	1	1	2
GRAND TOTAL	824	362	1,186	824	362	1,186

* Born in Demerara.

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	121	49	170	121	49	170
Agriculturists	245	89	334	245	89	334
Artisans	68	26	94	68	26	94
Low castes	294	141	435	294	141	435
Musulmans	96	57	153	[illegible]	57	153
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	824	362	1,186	824	362	1,186

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	728	305	1,033
2. Musulmans	96	57	153
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	824	362	1,186

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, September 24th, 1888.

The chief feature of the weather of the past week has been the cyclonic storm which formed or appeared in Tenasserim on the 12th, and advanced in a west-north-westerly course to the Central Provinces during the next four days. It covered the greater part of the Central Provinces at the commencement of the week under review, the centre being midway between Raipur and Nagpur on the morning of the 17th.

The following telegram gives the weather experienced by the mail steamer "Sutlej" in her passage from Aden to Bombay, where she arrived early on the 24th: "In the Gulf of Aden weather was fine, with a confused swell. Thence to about Long. 71° E. light south-west to west-south-west breezes were experienced. On approaching Bombay the wind shifted to west-north-west, the swell decreased, and some light showers fell. The barometer was normal throughout." This telegram shows that no change has occurred in the weather over the north of the Arabian Sea, and that the South-West monsoon is probably in possession only of the southern half of the Arabian Sea, and is unusually weak even there.

As already stated, the centre of the cyclonic storm was between Raipur and Nagpur on the morning of the 17th. During the previous 24 hours it had advanced westwards, with an average velocity of nearly 15 miles per hour. The storm had now reached a critical stage in its existence. The larger storms of the rains which pass into the Central Provinces always cause a shift of wind on the Bombay Coast. If a moderate or strong monsoon is blowing in the centre of the Arabian Sea, the indraught to the storm area from the Bombay Coast usually gives rise to heavy rainfall in the south-western and southern quadrants of the storm, and it continues to advance in a general westerly direction, passing frequently into Guzerat or South-West Rajputana and Cutch, and sometimes disappearing across the coast into the north of the Arabian Sea, to which it may give very stormy weather for a short time. If, on the other hand, the South-West monsoon is very weak on the Bombay Coast, and has retreated from the north and centre of the Arabian Sea, the storm either dies out in the Central Provinces, or advances by a more northerly course into Upper India—usually along the trough of low pressure in existence in Northern India immediately previous to the formation of the storm. This explains to some extent what occurred in the case of the present storm.

During the afternoon and night of the 17th it marched very slowly westwards. The rainfall was chiefly confined to the east and north quadrants, and was hence drawn from the Bay of Bengal current. Pachmarhi received 6¼ inches, Seoni 4½ inches, Nowgong 4¼ inches, and Saugor 3¾ inches on the 17th. The centre at 8 A.M. of 18th was about 50 miles to the west-north-west of Nagpur. Its rate of motion during the previous 24 hours barely averaged four miles per hour. Winds had shifted round to west on the Bombay Coast on the 15th, and were increasing considerably in force. Light showers were now falling in the Bombay Coast districts and Deccan, but the heavy cyclonic rainfall accompanying the storm occurred on the 18th, as on the 17th, chiefly in the north quadrant. Pachmarhi received 5¼ inches and Hoshangabad 3½ inches during the day. The general indraught from the Bay of Bengal was also apparently increasing in volume, as more or less general and heavy rain was now falling over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, as well as in Burmah, Bengal, and Behar. For example, Agra received 6 inches during the day, Roorkee and Ranikhet 4½ inches, Bareilly 2¾ inches, Meerut 2½ inches, and Delhi 1¾ inches.

As the indraught of moisture from the Bombay Coast was too small to draw the storm on in a westerly direction, it changed its course during the next

24 hours and marched northwards along the trough of low pressure, as shown on the chart of the 12th, before the storm had modified the distribution of pressure.

The storm centre at 8 A.M. of the 19th was west of Nowgong and nearly midway between Jhansi and Saugor. The intensity and extent of the storm were apparently undiminished, and it was now giving rise to very strong easterly winds in the North-Western Provinces and Behar. The storm area on the morning of the 19th included Bundelkhand, the eastern districts of Central India, South-East Rajputana, and the adjacent districts of the North-West Provinces. The velocity of the storm centre during the previous 24 hours averaged 10 miles per hour. More or less heavy rain fell over the greater part of Central India, the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces, and Behar. The heaviest rainfall continued to be received in the northern quadrant of the storm. Roorkee received 7¼ inches during the day, Delhi 6 inches, and Meerut 5¼ inches. The indraught increased in intensity during the day, and unusually strong easterly winds prevailed over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces on the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th. The storm continued to advance in a northerly direction, and at 8 A.M. of the 20th the centre was between Delhi and Meerut. The depression at the centre was about three-tenths of an inch—the same in amount as it had been from the 16th, when the storm advanced into the Central Provinces. Its rate of motion during the previous 24 hours averaged 12 miles per hour. The storm area proper was now approaching the hills and, as frequently happens in cyclonic storms in such cases, the rainfall increased in amount, and was abnormally heavy over the districts of Meerut, Muzuffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bijnor, and Umbalia, at the foot of the hills, and also in the adjacent hill districts. Mussoorie received 3½ inches, Chakrata 2¾ inches, and Simla 2¼ inches on the 20th.

Rain had now ceased to fall in the Central Provinces and Central India, and skies were rapidly clearing. The storm area in Upper India was very sharply demarcated in the westerly quadrant, and skies were during the whole of this period quite clear to the north and west of Lahore.

The history of the storm hitherto had shown it was one of very considerable altitude. This was further confirmed by its continuing to march northwards across the outer line of hills up to the snowy range, to which it gave a considerable fall of snow. Hence it either filled up or passed beyond the snows on the evening of the 20th, and the chart of the 21st showed no signs of it. Skies cleared very rapidly on the night of the 20th in Upper India, and were nearly free from cloud in the North-Western Provinces, as well as in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces on the 21st.

The history of the storm hence dates from the 12th to the evening of the 20th. It gave general and heavy rain to Burmah, Orissa, the Central Provinces, some parts of Central India and Rajputana, the north-west districts of the North-Western Provinces, and adjacent districts of the Punjab (in which two last areas the rainfall was excessive in amount and gave rise to serious floods, and is said to have caused much damage to the standing crops). It also gave general rain to Bengal, Behar, and the eastern and central districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The rainfall caused a great reduction of temperature over the whole of Northern and Central India, and the mean temperature of the week was very considerably below the average.

With the disappearance of the storm in Upper India on the night of the 20th, the South-West monsoon and rains of the present year ceased in Upper India. On the 21st light variable winds and calms prevailed in Upper India. Showers continued to fall in Burmah, Bengal, and Assam. A rapid reduction of humidity occurred in Upper and Central India on the 22nd, and westerly winds set in, which extended rapidly eastwards down the Gangetic valley. On the morning of the 23rd these westerly winds had extended across Behar, and fine dry weather with clear or very lightly clouded skies prevailed over nearly the whole country. As frequently happens during the southerly retreat of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea at the end of September, light showers commenced to fall in Southern India. Coimbatore, Poona, Kurnool, and Vizagapatam received amounts during the 23rd varying between half an inch and one inch.

On the morning of the 24th light unsteady winds had set in on the Bengal Coast, and the Bengal current was very weak. Fine dry weather hence prevailed at the end of the week over the whole of India, except the south of the Peninsula, which was receiving occasional light thundershowers.

The distribution and character of the rainfall of the past week have been fully indicated in the preceding remarks.

It was above the average in Lower Burmah, Assam, North Bengal, Orissa, Oudh, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (excepting the north-west and west districts), the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India (East), Mysore, and some parts of Madras. The chief feature was the excessive rainfall in some parts of Upper India. The following gives the districts in which the average fall of the week exceeded eight inches, and the normal fall for comparison :

District.	Average rainfall of week.	Normal average rainfall of week.	Excess.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Saharanpur	13·80	1·32	12·48
Umballa	12·81	0·76	12·05
Muzaffarnagar	12·10	1·53	10·57
Bijnor	11·25	1·83	9·42
Kumaon	10·68	?	?
Bulandshahr	10·62	0·73	9·89
Delhi	10·10	0·81	9·29
Agra	9·89	0·97	8·92
Meerut	8·29	0·70	7·59
Etah	8·11	1·12	6·99

The largest total rainfalls of the week were as follows :

Naini Tal	...	...	22·90 inches.
Jagadhri (Umballa District)	...	...	19·20 ,,
Saharanpur	...	...	17·96 ,,
Bah (Agra District)	...	...	15·14 ,,
Sonipat (Delhi District)	...	...	15·10 ,,

The rainfall of the week was in moderate defect in the remaining districts of India, except in Arakan and Tenasserim, where the deficiency exceeded 4 inches.

A reference to the accompanying table shows that the rainfall of the present monsoon has been abundant or excessive in Tenasserim, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—normal or in moderate excess in Burmah, Assam, Bengal, the eastern districts of the Punjab, the West Coast districts, and the greater part of Central India and Rajputana. It is in moderate defect in the Central Provinces, the Berars, the greater part of Madras, and the Bombay Deccan, and the West Punjab. The only districts in which there appears (so far as can be judged from the returns) to have been a serious deficiency are as follows : Kathiawar (6·3 per cent.), Guzerat (4·5 per cent.), South Hyderabad (4·4 per cent.), South Madras (3·8 per cent.), and Khandeish (3·4 per cent.). The returns from Mysore and Sind have come in very irregularly, and the data for these two provinces are very doubtful.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending September 24th, 1888.			Rainfall data from May 14th to September 24th, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to September 24th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim ...	3·00	7·46	—4·46	194·04	141·28	+ 34
	Lower Burma ...	3·55	2·84	+0·71	72·37	82·90	— 13
	Central do. ...	1·59	2·30	—0·71	71·70	66·03	+ 9
	Upper do. ...	2·21	?	?	40·24	?	?
	Arakan ...	2·49	6·60	—4·11	158·47	165·20	— 4
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	2·55	3·16	—0·61	58·34	73·90	— 21
	Assam (Surma) ...	6·40	2·94	+3·46	114·64	78·23	+ 47
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	3·68	2·51	+1·17	55·82	64·14	— 13
	Deltaic Bengal ...	1·78	2·13	—0·35	49·76	46·58	+ 7
	Central do. ...	1·40	2·27	—0·87	44·19	45 92	— 4
	North do. ...	5·20	4·48	+0·72	84·54	86·41	— 2
	Orissa ...	2·96	2·54	+0·42	41·96	43·64	— 4
	Chota Nagpur ...	0·81	1·74	—0·93	46·74	43·65	+ 7
	Behar (South) ...	0·54	1·44	—0·90	42·19	35·93	+ 17
	Do. (North) ...	1·18	1·95	—0·77	40·90	41·59	— 2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	1·32	1·79	—0·47	40·61	33·02	+ 23
	Oudh (South) ...	2·65	1·90	+0·75	45·34	31·61	+ 43
	Do. (North) ...	2·25	2·16	+0·09	42·40	34·63	+ 22
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	3·34	1·13	+2·21	42·45	27·49	+ 54
	North-Western Provinces (West).	6·80	0·84	+5·96	31·87	27·07	+ 18
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	6·33	1·71	+4·62	46·14	34·96	+ 32
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0·91	0·29	+0·62	7·83	12·07	— 35
	Do. (Central) ...	5·41	0·63	+4·78	19·18	20·85	— 7
	Do. (Submontane) ...	4·49	0·78	+3·71	26·56	23 64	+ 12
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	4·16	0·95	+3·21	49 20	41·91	+ 17
	Do. (North-West) ...	0	0·57	—0·57	11·20	17·17	— 35
	Do. (West) ...	0	0·18	—0·18	4·48	6·41	— 30
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	1·05	2·10	—1·05	114·07	99·53	+ 15
	Madras (South Central) ...	1·17	0·87	+0·30	20·73	13·98	+ 48
	Coorg ...	0·56	2·71	—2·15	92·26	112 26	— 11
	Mysore ...	1·59	0·74	+0 85	11·41	19·87	— 43
	Konkan ...	1·62	1·76	—0·14	104·23	90·65	+ 15
	Bombay Deccan ...	1·25	1·29	—0·04	24·23	26·44	— 8
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	0·95	1·51	—0·56	14·01	21·00	— 34
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	3·22	1·51	+1·71	26·49	30·56	— 13
	Central Provinces (West) ...	3·90	1·50	+2·40	30·31	37·06	— 18
	Ditto (Central)...	3·09	1·63	+1·46	42·67	46·93	— 9
	Ditto (East) ...	2·90	1·84	+1·06	38·60	42·35	— 9
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	0·14	1·88	—1·74	20·75	37·85	— 45
	Kathiawar ...	0	0·75	—0·75	6·75	18·02	— 63
	Sind ...	0	0·08	—0·08	0·16	3·85	— 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	3·78	0·86	+2·92	34·12	28·80	+ 18
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·85	0·95	—0·10	20·42	23·30	— 12
	Rajputana (West) ...	0	0·64	—0·64	14·49	12·68	+ 14
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	2·27	1·66	+0·61	17·79	22·78	— 22
	Hyderabad (South) ...	0·15	1·14	—0·99	11·82	21·19	— 44
	Madras (Central) ...	0·44	1·09	—0 65	12·35	19·29	— 36
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·72	0·98	—0·26	13·75	21·18	— 35
	Ditto (South) ...	0·53	1·04	—0·51	12·76	13·39	— 5
	Madras (South) ...	0·40	0·63	—0·23	4·36	7·06	— 38

SIMLA, *24th September, 1888.*

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd September, 1888.*—Rainfall general; poor in Tinnevelly, Madura, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Bellary, and Kurnool, and good elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Anantapur, and Kistna; want of rain felt in these districts and parts of Vizagapatam, Ganjam, North Arcot, Kurnool, and Trichinopoly. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices falling in six districts, stationary in four, and rising in others. General prospects fair, and improving in all affected districts, except Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—River still low in Sind, and want of water felt in Karachi. Rain during the week good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where prospects are generally improved; slight in parts of Konkan, Surat, and Panch Mahals. Total rainfall generally insufficient, and more needed urgently. Standing crops damaged by blight and rats in parts of Karachi, and by blight in parts of Ratnagiri. Harvesting of early crops in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Nasik, and sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock good. Except in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Prices rising in Kaira and parts of Nasik. Water-supply in Sholapur improved.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th September, 1888.*—The weather has been of a light monsoon character throughout the week, and the rainfall, though general, has been scanty in almost all districts. The crops are generally favourably reported on, except in parts of South and West Bengal, South Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, where floods have been prevalent and destructive. Winter rice requires more rain in parts of North Bengal and North Behar. Early rice and jute harvests are still proceeding in some districts in Behar and Chota Nagpur. The *bhadoi* crops are being reaped, and the outturn is expected to be fair, except in the inundated tracts. In Patna the *bhadoi* outturn will be very poor,—perhaps two annas for the whole district. Distress still reported in Khurdah and other parts of the Orissa Division, but prospects have improved.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Heavy rain in Meerut, Aligarh, Agra, Kumaun, Moradabad, Bareilly, and especially in Saharanpur, where much damage has been caused to property; elsewhere the rainfall has been more moderate and beneficial. Reaping of *kharif* crops commenced. Ploughing for *rabi* in progress. Supplies are sufficient. Prices still fluctuate with an upward tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in Jullundur and Cis-Sutlej districts. Prices are fluctuating in Delhi, falling in Umballa, rising in Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* commenced at Umballa. Ploughings for and sowings of *rabi* crops in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar, Sialkot, and Shahpur. Crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan; otherwise the prospects of standing crops are good. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except at Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Weather showery; more rain required for rice in parts of Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, and Bilaspur. Cotton and *jowari* somewhat damaged by excessive rain in Saugor;

prospects otherwise favourable. Land being ploughed for winter sowings. Early rice in Sambalpur being reaped. Outturn good. Cattle in fair condition. Prices rising in Saugor.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd September, 1888.*—In Lower Burma resowing and transplanting of flooded lands continues. In Upper Burma transplanting is generally progressing favourably. In Lower Burma the rainfall is sufficient and the crop prospect is good, except on such lands as have been flooded. In Upper Burma there was a fair amount of rain. In Minbu the crop prospect has greatly improved, and elsewhere crops are generally promising. In Sandoway the scarcity is practically over, and prices have fallen rapidly. Scarcity is also abating in Toungoo. Prices of paddy have risen in Rangoon, Henzada, Moulmein, Amherst, Tavoy, and Kyauksé districts, and have fallen in Sandoway, Shwebo, and Pyinmana.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Rain still wanted in Kamrup. Transplanting of late rice nearly over. Pulses being sown. Prospects of tea and other crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Rain general, except in parts of Kolar and Mysore districts, where more rain is needed. Crops generally in good condition. Sowing operations in active progress in tracts not sown earlier for want of rain. Outturn of harvests fair. Condition of cattle good. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore and Tumkur districts.

Moderate rain in Coorg, but more needed for rice crops.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—There has been in Berar a little rain throughout the Province, which is very favourable for standing crops, which are in good condition. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Agricultural stock generally good. Fodder sufficient. Prices diminishing.

Slight rain at Hyderabad during week ending 19th September, 1888. *Kharif* crops withering for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder felt in some places. Prices stationary.

Slight rain at Hyderabad during week ending 26th September, 1888. *Kharif* crops withering in some places for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder felt in some places. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Rain during week in all Agencies—insufficient at Indore and Western Malwa, and urgently wanted at Neemuch. Agricultural operations started in Goona, where standing crops are good. Probable outturn of harvest bad in Neemuch. *Jowari* crops damaged in Bhopal and Neemuch. Prospects of pasturage in Neemuch fair. Prices steady in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Heavy rain in Dholepore, Bhurtpore, and Alwar; moderate in Kotah and Kerowlee; light in Kherwara and Jeypore; none elsewhere. Agricultural operations want rain in Sirohi, Marwar, Harowti, and Meywar. Standing crops withering for want of rain in some districts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Meywar. Prices rising in many places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th September, 1888.*—Good rain. Autumn rice is being harvested. *Kodo* and *marua* progressing.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXII. OF 1888-89.

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 September, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st September, 1888 Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd September, 1887 Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st September, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
8th September, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,29,878	481	1,514	6,20,151	410	1,80,31,214	566	1,79,05,064	538	...	10,26,150
8th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	1,91,602	115	1,664	2,73,000	164	67,05,231	181	74,08,640	202	7,03,418	...
8th ditto	Sindia	75	9,287	124	75	4,547	61	1,78,031	108	1,56,834	95	...	21,197
8th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	22,461	393	57	5,290	92	2,08,085	165	1,74,004	139	...	33,481
8th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	10,247	55	180	16,721	90	6,01,371	145	6,61,604	162	60,233	...
8th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	522	43	12	615	51	21,001	80	21,975	83	974	...
8th ditto	Mysore	140	9,264	66	140	11,775	84	2,20,803	71	2,28,267	74	7,464	...
8th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	51,812	68	850	65,051	77	13,81,160	91	16,71,209	89	2,90,049	...
8th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,268	30	136	9,598	71	61,997	66	3,21,420	107	2,59,423	...
8th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	5,066	61	...	...	1,03,033	56	1,03,033	...
8th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	976	27	36	1,233	34	38,173	48	33,777	43	...	4,396
8th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	3,304	39	105	3,970	38	85,283	47	1,08,623	47	23,340	...
	TOTAL	4,581	10,30,621	225	4,858	10,17,017	209	2,84,32,349	284	2,87,95,059	269	3,62,710	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
8th September, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,470	2,74,449	111	2,411	5,03,888	209	85,11,121	181	1,03,24,162	195	18,13,041	...
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,233	183	45	12,996	289	2,99,193	298	3,08,153	311	8,960	...
8th ditto	Bengal Central	125	14,569	117	125	13,416	107	2,83,910	103	2,57,377	94	...	25,633
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,90,774	296	672	2,54,671	379	33,34,505	235	36,15,110	244	2,80,605	...
8th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,390	51	27	1,910	70	38,688	63	41,217	60	2,529	...
8th ditto	Tirhoot	249	22,086	91	259	19,114	74	7,01,658	128	7,03,780	124	2,122	...
8th ditto	Burma	333	47,083	141	392	43,501	111	12,20,476	168	12,25,656	146	...	3,820
8th ditto	Jorhát	26	1,178	45	25	1,535	61	21,049	35	25,031	41	3,982	...
8th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	35	5	7	241	32	809	5	1,815	11	1,006	...
	TOTAL	3,927	5,60,397	143	3,963	8,51,272	215	1,44,20,109	181	1,65,02,901	190	20,82,792	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
8th September, 1888	Madras	831	1,50,668	181	842	1,62,722	193	35,94,093	194	35,26,227	190	...	67,866
8th ditto	South Indian	654	1,02,519	157	654	1,09,945	167	22,33,197	153	23,73,083	105	1,39,886	...
8th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,07,107	272	1,497	5,94,049	398	1,76,85,152	529	1,84,25,459	558	7,40,307	...
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,56,944	340	461	1,64,000	356	55,10,942	536	52,00,032	514	...	3,01,910
8th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	83,432	122	692	83,142	120	27,90,337	185	28,89,381	190	99,044	...
	TOTAL	4,129	9,00,670	218	4,146	11,13,558	269	3,18,13,721	346	3,24,23,182	355	6,09,461	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,637	24,91,688	197	12,967	29,81,847	230	7,46,66,179	274	7,77,21,142	272	30,54,963	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,78,04,159	138	4,12,62,304	144	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,68,62,020	136	3,64,58,838	128	...	4,03,182
	Assisted Companies.												
8th September, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	25,555	68	376	30,070	82	9,20,698	110	10,72,181	130	1,51,483	...
15th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	4,257	191	22	3,667	165	1,15,747	236	1,25,580	257	9,833	...
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,095	61	67	4,907	74	1,47,458	100	1,53,380	104	5,922	...
1st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,697	99	78	7,318	94	1,86,697	107	1,88,254	110	1,557	...
	TOTAL	543	41,604	77	543	46,922	86	13,70,600	113	15,39,395	129	1,68,795	...
	Native States.												
8th September, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	30,591	147	310	27,839	90	6,66,521	144	6,58,864	106	...	7,657
15th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,034	34	59	1,410	24	68,403	52	56,960	44	...	11,443
15th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	487	23	21	600	29	15,116	32	19,995	43	4,879	...
8th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	193	11,480	59	193	9,738	50	4,60,963	107	4,27,806	101	...	33,157
8th ditto	Morvi	68	2,182	32	68	2,282	34	68,748	46	81,393	54	12,645	...
15th ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,902	40	124	3,800	31	1,50,414	54	1,56,507	57	6,093	...
	TOTAL	673	51,676	77	775	45,669	59	14,30,165	95	14,01,525	85	...	28,640

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila and Assam-Behar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary

SIMLA, *29th September, 1888.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, October 1st, 1888.

THE weather of the past week has been such as usually follows immediately the termination of the south-west monsoon rains in Upper India. It was pointed out in last week's report that the storm of September 12th to 20th almost certainly gave the final burst of heavy rain to Upper India, and that the rainfall accompanying this storm was due to humid winds from the Bay of Bengal. The Bombay current retreated considerably earlier than usual from the north and centre of the Arabian Sea in the beginning of September. The following telegram from the Agent, Peninsular and Oriental Company, gives the weather experienced by the last mail steamer in her passage from Aden to Bombay: "Light westerly winds and fine weather prevailed during the voyage from Aden to Bombay. There was a slight swell near Socotra, but from thence to Bombay the sea was smooth, and no current was experienced. The barometer was normal." Fine weather, light winds, and a smooth sea, which are the conditions that usually follow the retreat of the south-west monsoon proper and precede the establishment of the north-east winds of the north-east monsoon, hence prevail at present in the northern half of the Arabian Sea.

The heavy burst of rainfall attending the storm of last week, apparently exhausted for some days the strong, humid current in the Bay, and winds fell off very rapidly in strength towards the end of the past week and were replaced during the week under discussion by light and probably variable winds. The leading conditions of the past week have hence been an unsteady and feeble monsoon in the Bay, and a weak monsoon in the southern half of the Arabian Sea, which has given occasional showers in the Deccan and Southern India.

At the end of last week, fine dry weather prevailed over the whole of India except the south of the Peninsula, which was receiving light occasional thundershowers. The barometer rose slowly during the 24th in Upper India, and the day temperature increased slightly, whilst the night temperature was being rapidly reduced. Moulmein received 1 ½ inches, Belgaum 1 inch, and Trichinopoly ½ inch of rain during the day. The barometer was unusually steady during the next 24 hours, and the distribution of pressure on the 26th was practically identical with that of the 25th. Westerly winds extended during the day across Behar into Western Bengal, and light west to north-west winds prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India on the 26th. Bellary registered on the morning of that day 1½ inches of rain, and Maligaon (in Khandeish) 1 inch. No change occurred in Upper and Central India during the next 24 hours, either in the distribution of pressure or in the direction or character of the air movement. The weather was somewhat more unsettled in Southern India, and a large number of thunderstorms, which in several cases gave heavy rain, occurred over the greater part of Southern India including Mysore. Trichinopoly received 2 inches of rain, Wellington 1½ inches, Cochin 1¼ inches, Negapatam ¾ inch, and Salem and

Bangalore ½ inch. A brisk fall of the barometer took place in Upper India during the next forty-eight hours, and the mean daily temperature decreased 2° in the Punjab. Some showers were received in Burmah, Assam, and Southern India, but the amounts were generally small. Cuddapah obtained 2½ inches during a thunderstorm on the 28th, Sholapur 1¼ inches, and Trichinopoly ¾ inch. The barometer began to rise again on the afternoon of the 29th and continued to rise during the remainder of the week, the rise being large in Upper India, and least in Burmah. The most important effect of these changes was to transfer the area of lowest pressure from the Punjab to Lower Burmah, and at the end of the week a small depression had formed in the Bay of Bengal to the south of Diamond Island. Light showers of no great importance fell on the 30th and the 1st in Burmah and Southern India. Temperature was falling slowly but steadily at the end of the week in Upper India, the air was drier in Northern and Central India, and skies were clear except in Burmah and the Peninsula.

From the preceding brief account of the weather of the past week, it will be seen that the week was generally dry or practically rainless over a large part of the country including the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, North and East Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, North Bombay, Rajputana, and the North and Central Coast districts of Madras. Burmah, South and Central Madras, Mysore, Coorg, the Bombay Deccan, and Khandeish were the only areas which received fair rain during the week. As in nearly the whole of these districts the rainfall hitherto has been considerably below the average, the rainfall of the past week has been very beneficial and favourable, more especially in Khandeish and the Bombay Deccan. Thus in Khandeish a slight excess was received, whilst the Bombay Deccan obtained an inch more than the normal average of the week. The rainfall in these districts was, as might be anticipated from the conditions under which it occurred, very local and irregularly distributed. Thus, in the Ahmednagar district the total rainfall of the week ranged from 1 inch to 5¼ inches, and in the Nasik district from a tenth of an inch at the sudder station to 6½ inches at Niphad. The same irregularity of distribution is also shown by the rainfall returns of the Southern Madras and Mysore stations.

The following table shows fully the general character of the distribution of the rainfall of the past week over the whole of India (with the exception of Sind and Mysore, for which the returns are doubtful), and also of the total rainfall of the south-west monsoon period of the present year up to date.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending October 1st, 1888.			Rainfall data from May 14th to October 1st, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to October 1st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	...	5·68	...	...	149·96	?
	Lower Burma	2·77	3·22	—0·45	71·10	86·12	— 17
	Central do.	2·02	2·59	—0·57	89·05	63·63	+ 30
	Upper do.	2·15	?	?	30·05	?	?
	Arakan	3·94	3·21	+0·77	164·55	168·41	— 2
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·96	2·49	—1·53	62·64	76·39	— 18
	Assam (Surma)	0	3·36	—3·36	114·64	81·59	+ 41
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·07	2·61	—2·54	55·90	66·75	— 16
	Deltaic Bengal	0·73	1·42	—0·69	50·49	43·00	+ 5
	Central do.	0·21	1·90	—1·69	43·71	47·82	— 9
	North do.	0	2·76	—2·76	70·77	89·17	— 21
	Orissa	0·91	1·80	—0·89	42·87	45·44	— 6
	Chota Nagpur	0·48	1·39	—0·91	47·22	45·03	+ 5
	Behar (South)	0·17	1·41	—1·24	42·36	37·36	+ 13
	Do. (North)	0·63	1·15	—0·52	41·52	43·74	— 5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	[illegible] ling crops		40·61	33·96	+ 19
	Oudh (South)	0	0·71	[illegible]	45·34	33·86	+ 34
	Do. (North)	0	1·17	—1·17	42·40	35·81	+ 18
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·49	—0·49	47·65	27·99	+ 70
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·28	—0·28	31·87	27·35	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·10	0·93	—0·83	46·08	35·82	+ 33
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·22	—0·22	7·83	12·29	— 37
	Do. (Central)	0	0·25	—0·25	19·19	21·12	— 9
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·50	—0·50	26·59	24·20	+ 10
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·52	—0·52	50·83	42·43	+ 11
	Do. (North-West)	0·03	0·24	—0·21	11·24	17·41	— 35
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·11	—0·10	4·49	6·52	— 31
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·89	2·18	—1·29	114·96	101·71	+ 13
	Madras (South Central)	1·61	0·95	+0·66	22·34	14·93	+ 50
	Coorg	1·98	2·01	—0·63	94·24	114·87	— 18
	Mysore	2·80	1·42	+1·38	14·08	21·29	— 34
	Konkan	0·31	1·44	—1·13	104·55	92·09	+ 14
	Bombay Deccan	2·19	1·10	+1·09	26·42	27·55	— 4
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·66	1·49	+0·17	15·67	22·49	— 30
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars	0·51	1·14	—0·63	27·51	31·70	— 13
	Central Provinces (West)	0·25	1·12	—0·87	31·50	38·18	— 17
	Ditto (Central)	0·04	1·00	—0·96	42·71	4 ·93	—·11
	Ditto (East)	0	1·26	—1·26	38·60	43·61	— 11
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·99	—0·99	20·75	38·84	— 47
	Kathiawar	0	0·19	—0·19	6·75	18·21	— 63
	Sind	0	0	0	0·16	3·85	— 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·31	0·80	—0·49	34·39	29·60	+ 16
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·44	—0·44	20·42	23·68	— 14
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·21	—0·21	14·49	12·89	+ 12
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·17	1·76	—1·59	17·96	24·54	— 27
	Hyderabad (South)	0·27	0·84	—0·57	12·09	22·03	— 45
	Madras (Central)	1·43	1·72	—0·29	13·78	17·00	— 19
	East Coast (Central)	0·04	1·41	—1·37	13·79	17·39	— 21
	Ditto (South)	1·32	1·17	+0·15	13·86	14·51	— 4
	Madras (South)	0·75	0·88	—0·13	5·11	7·93	— 36

SIMLA, *1st October, 1888.*

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th September, 1888.*—Rainfall good in all districts, except Kistna, Nellore, Ganjam, and Chingleput. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, and Tinnevelly. Want of rain felt in these districts, and in parts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Kurnool, and Trichinopoly. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices falling in the southern districts, stationary in six and rising in the others. General prospects favourable, and improving in the affected districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Water-supply improved in Upper Sind, but still deficient in Karachi, where crops are suffering. Slight rain during week in parts of Thana, Ratnagiri, and Kanara, but good throughout Deccan and Southern Maratta Country, where crop prospects are greatly improved. Rain urgently needed throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar and in parts of Konkan and Kanara, where crops are withering. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Kanara, Kathiawar, and Baroda, and sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Kaira, Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Cotton damaged by storm, and excessive rain in parts of Dharwar, and by insects in parts of Kathiawar. Rice blighted in one taluka of Kanara, and standing crops damaged by crabs in one taluka of Karachi. Fodder scarce in parts of Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock good, except in one taluka of Hyderabad, and the eastern talukas of Nasik. Want of water felt in parts of Ahmedabad and Broach. Prices rising in Broach and Surat.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd October, 1888.*—Showers fell in parts of Bengal Proper and Orissa, but none in Behar and Chota Nagpur. Winter rice is good, except in the flooded tracts of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Orissa Divisions. More rain is now required for this crop throughout Behar, and in parts of the Rajshahye division, and also in the Burdwan district. Early rice and jute are almost harvested. The outturn of early rice is said to be less than the average in several districts in Behar and Chota Nagpur. The *bhadoi* harvest is proceeding, and is expected to yield a fair outturn, except in innundated places in Patna and Gya, where the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops will be very poor. Cultivation for the cold weather crops has begun. The condition of the people in the distressed districts of Orissa has somewhat improved.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—The rains appear to have ceased, and the weather is now bright and seasonable. The heavy floods of the previous week did considerable damage in Saharanpur. Harvesting of *kharif* crops has commenced, and *rabi* sowings are in progress. Supplies are sufficient, and prices of food crops fairly steady. General condition of agricultural stock is good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Slight rain only at Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Prices are rising in Hissar, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* going on at Umballa and Amritsar. Ploughing for, and sowing of, *rabi* crops in progress. Rain wanted at Hissar, Ferozepore, and Sialkot. Crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, otherwise prospects of standing crops are good. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are

reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except at Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Weather clear and warm. Rain urgently required in Jubbulpore, where prices are rising, and also for rice in parts of Seoni and the eastern districts. Prospects otherwise good. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Burma.—No report received.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Pulses and oilseeds being sown. Injury to late rice by insects reported from parts of Sibsagar and Kamrup. Prospects of tea and other crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Rainfall general and good in Mysore. Condition and prospects of crops favourable, but more rain is much required in parts of Mysore and Kolar districts. Sowing operations continuing. Outturn of crops fair. Prices have fallen slightly in Mysore district.

Slight rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Weather warm and sultry. Very little rain during the week; more is wanted. Cotton and *jowari* crops good. Preparations commencing for *rabi* crops. Fodder insufficient in some places. Prices of food grains rising slightly.

No rain during the week in Hyderabad. Crops withering for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder felt. Prices—wheat 11¾, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 18, and tur 15 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Rain during the week all over the Agency, except in Neemuch, where it is urgently required. The only changes are crops slightly damaged in Bhopawar, and prices rising in Baghelkhand and Indore.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd October, 1888.*—Slight rain in Meywar district and Bikaneer; elsewhere none. Agricultural operations unsatisfactory in Sirohi, Meywar, and Harowtee. Standing crops withering for want of rain in many places. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder at present sufficient, except in Meywar. Prices rising generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th September, 1888.*—Slight rain. Early mornings are foggy. Weather gradually becoming cooler. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIII. OF 1888-89.

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 10th September, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th September, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th September, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th September, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
22nd September, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,14,540	470	1,514	6,92,853	458	1,60,15,754	562	1,85,71,974	533	...	10,73,780
22nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	2,12,191	127	1,664	3,20,000	196	60,17,422	179	77,21,107	202	8,03,685	...
22nd ditto	Sindia	75	9,895	132	75	4,873	65	1,87,906	100	1,63,011	95	...	24,915
15th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	17,453	395	57	6,724	118	2,25,838	171	1,82,468	139	...	43,070
22nd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	8,455	345	180	15,729	85	6,90,820	141	6,77,970	158	68,144	...
15th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	654	55	12	588	49	21,055	70	22,207	81	552	...
22nd ditto	Mysore	140	8,923	64	140	11,140	80	2,20,747	71	2,39,407	74	9,660	...
8th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	54,329	71	850	66,590	82	14,30,372	90	17,40,799	89	3,04,427	...
15th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,213	29	136	7,808	57	63,210	95	3,29,148	105	2,65,938	...
8th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	5,266	63	...	...	1,08,345	57	1,08,345	...
15th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,128	31	30	1,135	32	39,301	47	35,039	42	...	4,262
	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	3,123	37	105	4,126	39	88,466	47	1,12,403	47	23,997	...
	TOTAL	4,581	10,31,904	225	4,858	11,45,831	236	2,04,05,157	282	2,00,03,878	268	4,38,721	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
22nd September, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,433	2,97,441	122	2,411	5,98,048	248	88,08,562	177	1,09,22,210	197	21,13,648	...
15th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,520	211	45	11,652	259	3,08,713	295	3,18,944	308	10,231	...
15th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,644	101	125	20,183	161	2,95,054	103	2,78,636	97	...	17,018
22nd ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,93,516	300	673	2,01,858	380	35,28,021	238	38,70,968	250	3,48,047	...
15th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,580	58	27	1,293	47	40,274	64	42,518	68	2,244	...
8th ditto	Tirhoot	249	33,130	133	259	22,408	87	7,34,704	128	7,27,708	122	...	7,086
15th ditto	Burma	333	40,210	139	392	40,053	104	12,75,080	107	12,67,220	144	...	8,457
15th ditto	Jorhát	26	1,201	46	25	1,449	57	22,850	35	27,080	42	4,230	...
	Cherra-Companyganj	7	28	4	7	242	32	837	5	2,057	12	1,220	...
	TOTAL	3,890	5,95,282	153	3,964	9,58,080	242	1,50,15,391	179	1,74,63,350	192	24,47,950	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
15th September, 1888	Madras	831	1,36,723	165	842	1,57,908	188	37,30,816	193	30,94,250	190	...	36,566
15th ditto	South Indian	654	1,02,943	157	654	1,09,367	167	23,39,140	153	24,82,833	165	1,46,603	...
22nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,78,908	320	1,497	5,32,078	356	1,81,64,000	520	1,89,66,048	550	8,01,988	...
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,28,078	278	461	2,17,000	471	56,39,020	525	54,25,462	512	...	2,13,558
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	83,078	121	692	1,04,911	152	28,73,415	182	29,94,531	188	1,21,116	...
	TOTAL	4,129	9,29,730	225	4,146	11,21,204	270	3,27,43,451	341	3,35,63,124	352	8,19,673	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,600	25,56,916	203	12,968	32,25,181	249	7,72,23,999	272	8,09,30,352	272	37,06,353	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,93,85,356	139	4,31,77,326	145	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,78,38,643	133	3,77,53,026	127	...	85,617
	Assisted Companies.												
15th September, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	25,381	68	376	31,120	83	9,40,079	108	11,04,833	128	1,58,754	...
22nd ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	4,418	199	22	4,378	197	1,20,105	235	1,29,111	252	8,946	...
8th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,625	84	67	4,807	73	1,53,083	99	1,58,067	103	4,984	...
8th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,378	95	78	9,412	121	1,94,075	107	1,97,667	110	3,592	...
	TOTAL	543	42,802	79	543	49,807	92	14,13,402	112	15,89,678	127	1,76,276	...
	Native States.												
22nd September, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	25,376	122	310	32,702	105	6,91,897	143	6,91,566	106	...	331
22nd ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,202	37	59	1,880	32	70,605	51	58,803	43	...	11,802
22nd ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	851	41	21	550	26	15,967	33	20,476	42	4,509	...
15th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	193	12,406	64	209	15,688	75	4,73,369	105	4,43,252	99	...	30,117
15th ditto	Morvi	68	2,012	30	68	2,188	32	70,760	45	83,499	53	12,739	...
22nd ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,175	42	124	4,700	38	1,55,589	54	1,61,498	57	5,909	...
	TOTAL	673	48,022	71	791	57,708	73	14,78,187	94	14,59,094	82	...	19,093

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

SIMLA, *4th October, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1888.

The month of September usually witnesses the retreat of the south-west monsoon currents from Upper and Central India. The period of its withdrawal depends upon the previous general strength of the monsoon and upon the conditions established in Upper India, and usually occurs about the end of the third week of this month. This withdrawal from Upper and Central India is usually a comparatively rapid process. It is followed by light and variable winds for some time, after which the north-westerly and westerly winds of the cold weather or winter season set in and blow more or less steadily during the remainder of the year. The Bengal current continues to give moderate rain in the lower Gangetic plain and Burmah for some time longer, and there is a marked tendency at this period of the formation and advance of large depressions and cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal. The Bombay current usually withdraws more rapidly and completely from Upper and Central India than the Bengal current from Northern India, and in the last week of September and in October it gives light to moderate rain, chiefly on the Malabar Coast and in the Deccan and Southern India. This rain frequently occurs at the same time that fine weather and easterly winds prevail on the Konkan Coast or apparently after the south-west monsoon current has entirely withdrawn from the North Bombay Coast districts.

The present monsoon has been characterized throughout by a moderately strong Bengal monsoon current and by an abnormally weak Bombay current. The conditions at the commencement were, as stated in the forecast published in May, favourable in Northern India from Bengal to the Punjab, but were more or less unfavourable in Western India and the Deccan. The meteorology of the month of June showed what was not indicated by the coast observations that there were very unusual conditions prevalent in the north-east of the Bay and perhaps in Lower Burmah. The following account of the meteorology of the month of September shews that these features were present to as marked an extent at the end of the rains as they were at the commencement, and hence were very persistent during the whole monsoon period.

At the commencement of the month a depression which had advanced from the Bay across Chutia Nagpur into the North-West Provinces was filling up. The North-West Provinces and Oudh appear to have played nearly the same part in the meteorology of the south-west monsoon period of the present year that the Central Provinces did last year. They have formed a kind of sink to which many of the storms of the rains have drifted and in which they have finally disappeared.

The chief feature of the month has been two storms which formed in the Bay and passed into Northern India giving more or less heavy rain to the districts over which they advanced. The following gives a brief account of these depressions and cyclonic storms:

First Depression of the 3rd to 11th September.—This depression was shewn by the shift of winds at the Head of the Bay to north on the 3rd to be in process of formation on that day. General break in the rains obtained over the

whole of North-Western, Western, Central and Southern India, and a partial break in the North-West Provinces and Bengal. The depression developed slightly on the 4th and 5th, and occupied the north-west angle of the Bay on the morning of the 6th. It crossed the Orissa Coast on the afternoon of the same day and passed through Chutia Nagpur on the 7th. It was now shewn to be a feeble disturbance, the depression at the centre not exceeding a sixth of an inch. The storm gave moderate to heavy rain to Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and Behar on the 6th and 7th. It advanced into the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces on the morning of the 8th when the centre was a little to the south of Benares. The Central Provinces and eastern districts of the North-West Provinces had received moderate general rain during the preceding 24 hours. The depression moved during the day very slowly to the north-west and lay between Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Allahabad on the morning of the 9th. Larger amounts of rain were received on the 8th in the Central Provinces and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces than on the previous day (Assam on this day also received a moderately heavy burst of rain and a series of thunderstorms gave fairly general and in some cases excessive rain in North-East Madras. Kurnool for example reported $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and Masulipatam $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the 9th). The depression on the morning of the 10th, as shewn by the barometric observations at Gorakhpur and Lucknow, was very slight, but there was still a very clearly marked cyclonic circulation. The storm was now approaching the hills to the north of the Gorakhpur and Basti districts, and, as frequently happens in such cases, a tremendously heavy downpour took place in these districts on the 10th and 11th. Bansi in the Basti district received 24 inches, and Maharajgung in the Gorakhpur district 21 inches. According to reports in the newspapers even larger amounts than these were received, 30 inches for example is stated to have fallen in the Lehra Pergunnah. The storm completely disappeared on the evening of the 11th, and fine weather was established over Northern India generally on the 12th.

A brief interval now succeeded before the formation of the second storm of the month. During this period a series of thunderstorms occurred in Western and Southern India which gave fairly general and moderately heavy rain. Thus, on the 11th Bombay received $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Salem, Kurnool, and Ratnagiri 2 inches, Poona $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and Belgaum and Sholapur 1 inch.

The most important feature of the interval was the gradual extension of the trough of low pressure, which is a normal feature of the season at the head of the peninsula across the centre of the Bay, on the 11th and 12th into Tenasserim and Lower Burmah. The second storm of the month appeared at the eastern extremity of this trough of low pressure on the morning of the 13th and marched along it during the greater part of its existence.

Depression and storm of 13th to 21st September.—This was one of the more remarkable storms of recent years. So far as can be judged from the change of wind directions at the Tenasserim and South Burmah stations it advanced from the Gulf of Siam across the Malayan Peninsula on the 12th and 13th. Its centre was to the north-east of Tavoy on the morning of the 13th. It advanced to the west-north-west during the day and covered the greater part of Lower Burmah and the North of the Andaman Sea on the morning of the 14th when the centre was near Bassein. The depression at the centre now exceeded a third of an inch. Lower Burmah had very squally weather at this time and heavy rain fell in the coast districts. The storm

crossed the hills in South-West Pegu apparently without deflection of its path or diminution of velocity and advanced in a west-north-west course across the centre of the Bay with an average velocity of nearly 15 miles per hour. The centre at 8 A.M. of the 15th was in about Lat. 19° N. and Long. 90° or 91° E. The storm increased very rapidly in intensity during the day and was a fierce and dangerous cyclone on the evening of the 15th when the barometric depression at the centre certainly exceeded one inch and was probably much larger. It crossed the Orissa Coast near False Point on the morning of the 16th about 6 A.M. The storm-wave accompanying it flooded the low lying districts near False Point, but was much smaller than that of the great False Point cyclone of September 1885, and caused a comparatively small amount of damage. Heavy rain had fallen during the previous 24 hours in Lower Burmah, South Bengal, and Orissa, and skies had clouded over in the Central Provinces and rain was beginning to fall in that area. The storm advanced almost due west during the next 24 hours, and the centre at 8 A.M. of the 17th was midway between Raipur and Nagpur. The depression at the centre was now about three-tenths of an inch. Stormy cyclonic winds prevailed in the Central Provinces, and the general cyclonic circulation extended over the whole of India except the Punjab and Sind. Very heavy rain fell in the Central Provinces on the 17th. Pachmarhi received $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Seoni $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Nowgong $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Saugor $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Amraoti and Akola $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and Khandwa and Nagpur $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. During the previous 24 hours the storm centre had continued to advance with an average velocity of nearly 15 miles per hour. It had now reached a critical stage in its existence. In the case of the large storms of the rains proper which advance into the Central Provinces, if a moderate or strong monsoon be blowing on the Bombay Coast they usually continue to advance westwards to the North Bombay Coast into Guzerat, Kathiawar, Cutch, or South-West Rajputana, and sometimes pass out into the Arabian Sea. If the Bombay current be very weak the storm either dies out in the Central Provinces or advances by a northerly course into Upper India, and usually along the trough of lowest pressure in existence immediately previous to the advance of the storm. In the case of the present storm the Bombay current had retreated from the North-East of the Arabian Sea, and as it was an unusually vigorous storm and fed by a powerful indraught from the Bay of Bengal it gradually recurved to north during the next 48 hours. It marched very steadily to the north-west during the 17th, and on the morning of the 18th the centre was about 50 miles west-north-west of Nagpur. Its rate of motion had hence decreased during the preceding 24 hours to an average of 4 miles per hour. Heavy cyclonic rainfall continued to be received in the Central Provinces, and more or less heavy general rain fell over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, as well as in Bengal and Burmah. Agra registered on the 18th 6 inches, Pachmarhi $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Roorkee and Ranikhet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Hoshangabad $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The storm continued to recurve and on the morning of the 19th was advancing almost due north. The centre was at 8 A.M. nearly midway between Jhansi and Saugor. The depression at the centre was unchanged in amount (03″) and the storm was now causing very strong easterly winds over the whole of the North-West Provinces and Behar. Its average rate of motion during the previous 24 hours was 10 miles per hour. The storm on the morning of the 19th covered Bundelkhand, the eastern districts of Central India, South-East Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the North-West Provinces. Very heavy rain was received at this time in the north quadrant Roorkee registering $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches

at 8 A.M. of the 20th, Delhi 6 inches, and Meerut 5¼ inches. The storm advanced during the 19th at an average rate of about 12 miles per hour, and at 8 A.M. of the 20th the centre was midway between Delhi and Meerut. Heavy cyclonic rain was now received in the submontane districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bijnor, and Umballa.

The following gives a statement of the rainfall of the week in these and the neighbouring districts which was almost entirely due to the heavy cyclonic rainfall of the 18th, 19th, and 20th, and illustrates the excessive character of the rainfall:

District.	Average rainfall of week.	Normal average rainfall of week.	Excess.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Saharanpur	13·80	1·32	12·48
Umballa	12·81	0·76	12·05
Muzaffarnagar	12·10	1·53	10·57
Bijnor	11·25	1·83	9·42
Kumaon	10·68	?	?
Bulandshahr	10·62	0·73	9·89
Delhi	10·10	0·81	9·29
Agra	9·89	0·97	8·92
Meerut	8·29	0·70	7·59
Etah	8·11	1·12	6·99

The largest total rainfalls of the week were as follows:

Naini Tal	22·90 Inches.
Jagadhri (Umballa District)	19·20 „
Saharanpur	17·96 „
Bah (Agra District)	15·14 „
Sonipat (Delhi District)	15·10 „

Rain had now ceased to fall in the Central Provinces and Central India and skies were rapidly clearing. The storm area was very sharply demarcated in the western quadrant, clear skies and light winds prevailing to the west and north of Lahore, whilst strong winds and heavily clouded or overcast skies obtained over the whole of the North-West Provinces, Behar, and Bengal.

The fact that the storm had marched unbroken across the South Burmah hills, the Orissa hills and the Vindhyas, shew that it was one of very considerable altitude. This was further confirmed by the fact that it advanced on the 20th across the Simla hills up to the first line of snows to which it gave a considerable fall of snow. It either filled up on the night of the 20th or marched across the snows into the interior. Skies cleared very rapidly in Northern India, and fine clear weather set in on the 21st over the whole of Upper and Central India. Some showers fell in the coast districts of Bengal and in Southern India on the 22nd and 23rd. Westerly winds set in over Upper India and extended rapidly eastwards and advanced into Bengal on the 24th.

During the remainder of the month fine clear weather prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India. A large number of thundershowers occurred in Southern India which gave fairly general rain to Khandeish, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and the greater part of Southern India in which it was much wanted and where the rainfall up to date was very considerably below the normal. At the end of the month there were slight indications of the formation of a cyclonic storm to the south of Diamond Island.

The barometric observations of the month indicate that pressure was considerably above the average (+ ·03 to + ·04) in Sind, Cutch, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and West Rajputana, or over the area of most deficient rainfall. It was practically normal over the greater part of Northern and Central India. It was considerably below the average in Lower Burmah (·04) and to a less extent in the south of the Peninsula (·02), in the latter respect resembling the conditions which prevailed in September, 1887.

The table of rainfall given below is based on the returns of the observatories only and is hence very imperfect. The rainfall of the month was excessive in the East Punjab and the North-West Provinces. It was slightly in excess in Mysore and Hyderabad, and was more or less in defect in all other districts. The only divisions in which the rainfall was relatively to the average very largely in defect were Sind and Cutch which were rainless during the month, Guzerat which obtained only 2 per cent. of its normal amount, and the Malabar Coast districts which obtained only 40 per cent., and the Konkan slightly more than 50 per cent. of its average amount. North Bengal also received little more than 50 per cent., and Lower Burmah 60 per cent.

In the remaining districts the deficiency ranged from 10 to 25 per cent.

The following table shews the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of September 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in September.	Difference from the average in September 1888.
Punjab, West ...	7	2·44	—2·29
„ East ...	4	4·22	+2·74
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ...	9	6·71	+6·44
„ „ Cis-Gangetic ...	3	5·40	+2·02
Behar ...	2	7·50	—1·81
Northern Bengal ...	2	16·12	—7·65
Assam—Cachar ...	3	12·76	—1·63
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur ...	7	10·42	—1·92
Orissa—Northern Circars ...	6	8·54	—3·74
Central Provinces, South ...	7	9·11	—1·39
Berar—Khandeish ...	2	5·57	—0·66
Rajputana, Central India—Saugor and Nerbudda ...	8	6·02	—2·45
Sind—Cutch ...	3	0·64	—0·64
Guzerat ...	3	4·94	—4·84
Konkan ...	4	10·13	—5·42
Deccan—Hyderabad ...	5	5·34	+0·80
Malabar ...	4	11·26	—7·07
Mysore—Bellary ...	4	5·25	+0·22
Carnatic ...	6	4·21	—1·03
Lower Burmah ...	6	17·87	—7·28
Ceylon ...	2	6·27	—1·71

SIMLA, *5th October, 1888.*

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, October 8th, 1888.

The chief feature of the weather of the past week has been a small cyclonic storm which began to form at the end of the previous week to the south of Diamond Island. The coast observations are not sufficient to enable its course to be traced with exactness. It however apparently drifted very slowly to the north-west and then recurved through north to north-east and passed into East Bengal on the 7th, where it broke up. It has been remarkable, more especially when contrasted with the storm of the second and third weeks of September, for the extreme slowness of its motion and its comparative weakness, although it was equally persistent and long-lived. At the end of the previous week weather was squally with strong winds on the south-west Pegu Coast and a small depression was evidently forming. Fine dry clear weather prevailed over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India, and light occasional showers were falling in the Deccan and Southern India. There was slight local disturbance during the day in the Punjab which gave dust-storms and showers to the north and north-west districts. The barometer was rising rapidly at this time in Northern India. The depression in the Bay slightly deepened and the centre was probably about 100 miles to the south-south-west of Diamond Island on the morning of the 2nd. Winds had increased considerably in force at Diamond Island and now indicated the prevalence of stormy weather in the area of depression. Moderate to heavy showers fell at many stations in Southern India during the previous day. For example, Sholapur received $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Belgaum 1 inch, and Kurnool $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Pressure increased generally during the next 24 hours. The area of depression was almost unchanged in position and character, the centre having moved probably not more than 50 miles to the north-west. Moderate general rain fell in Burmah and East Bengal during the day. A few light showers were also received in the Deccan and Southern India. The barometric changes of the next 24 hours were very irregular. The storm continued to drift slowly up the Bay. The centre was probably in about Lat. 17° and Long. $91\frac{1}{2}$° at 8 A.M. of the 4th. Heavy rain had fallen over the whole of Lower Burmah during the previous day and showers were commencing to fall in South Bengal. There was also some slight disturbance in the Punjab and western districts of the North-Western Provinces which gave numerous light showers in those areas. The storm centre advanced during the succeeding 24 hours at an average rate of about 8 miles per hour, and was probably in Lat. 19° N. and Long. $89\frac{1}{2}$° E. at 8 A.M. of the 5th. The winds at the Head of the Bay had shifted round to north, but were very feeble, thus indicating that the storm was one of small extent and moderate intensity. The barometer had risen considerably during the previous day in Upper India and the weather was very much drier. Skies had cleared in the Central Provinces and the North Deccan. Moderate rain had fallen in Orissa, Burmah, and East Bengal.

The slight disturbance which was in Upper India on the previous day passed across the Chakrata and Simla Hills up to the interior ranges to which they gave a heavy fall of snow, apparently extending down to about 12,000 feet.

The barometer fell rapidly during the next three days (about two-tenths of an inch) in Upper India, but this accompanied no change of weather in Northern India. The storm in the Bay had now advanced to the neighbourhood of the coast of the Sunderbunds. The centre was in Lat. 21° N. and Long. $89\frac{1}{2}$° E. at 8 A.M. of the 6th and was now marching to the north-north-east. Moderate general rain had fallen during the previous day in Burmah, Bengal, and Assam, and numerous thundershowers in Southern India and the South Deccan. The storm passed into East Bengal during the next 24 hours, and the centre was a little to the east of Dacca at 8 A.M. of the 7th. The barometric depression at the centre was about a sixth of an inch in amount at this time. Strong southerly winds had set in on the Bengal Coast as the storm advanced inland, but they appear to have hardly exceeded ordinary south-west monsoon winds in force. Rain had been almost exclusively confined to Burmah, Bengal, and Assam during the previous day, the largest amounts being received in East Bengal and Assam.

The storm broke up during the day, and on the morning of the 8th it had apparently disappeared. Rain in moderate amounts was received during the previous day in Assam and East Bengal. On the morning of the 8th, fine dry weather was established over the whole of India, and the rapid rise of the barometer which followed the disappearance of the storm speedily established cold weather pressure conditions over Northern India.

The preceding sketch of the weather shews that general rain fell in Burmah, Bengal, and Assam in connection with the storm. Tenasserim and Lower Burmah received about half an inch more than their normal amounts. Eastern Bengal and Assam obtained the largest amount of rain from their storm. The average actual rainfall of the week in Assam (Surma) was $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches or $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in excess of the normal average amount. Eastern Bengal received $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in excess. There was a moderate excess (of half an inch), in Deltaic Bengal. The North and West Punjab and the hill districts received a slight excess, and Mysore, the Bombay Deccan and some parts of Madras a moderate excess.

There was general deficiency over the remainder of the country, which was greatest and most marked in North Bengal and North Behar, the Malabar Coast, the Berars, Central Provinces, Guzerat, Central India, and Southern India. There was practically no rain in Behar, the North-West Provinces, Oudh, South Punjab, the Central Provinces, Berars, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, West Rajputana, Hyderabad, and South Madras.

A portion of the rainfall of the week occurred in districts where it has hitherto been more or less deficient. This was especially the case in Khandeish, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and East Bengal.

The following table gives rainfall data for the week and also for the whole south-west monsoon up to date for the 51 meteorological and rainfall districts into which India has been divided :

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending October 8th, 1888. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from May 14th to October 8th, 1888. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to October 8th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah ...	Tenasserim ...	3·13	2·70	+0·43	195·85	152·66	+ 28
	Lower Burmah ...	3·32	2·05	+0·67	82·80	88·77	— 7
	Central do. ...	1·85	1·99	—0·14	68·65	70·01	— 3
	Upper do. ...	1·82	?	?	40·87	?	• ?
	Arakan ...	2·86	3·66	—0·80	151·52	172·07	— 12
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	4·27	1·70	+2·57	63·30	78·12	— 19
	Assam (Surma) ...	7·33	1·80	+5·53	122·50	85·39	+ 47
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	1·05	1·90	—0·85	50·72	68·19	— 17
	Deltaic Bengal ...	1·57	1·01	+0·56	52·08	49·01	+ 6
	Central do. ...	0·94	1·05	—0·11	43·11	48·88	— 12
	North do. ...	0·[illegible]	2·08	—1·08	72·51	91·25	— 21
	Orissa ...	1·[illegible]	1·93	—0·44	44·05	47·07	— 6
	Chutia Nagpur ...	0·59	1·01	—0·42	47·85	46·05	+ 4
	Behar (South) ...	0·10	1·44	—1·34	42·58	38·77	+ 10
	Do. (North) ...	0·06	2·45	—2·39	44·00	46·19	— 10
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0·02	0·73	—0·71	40·03	34·69	+ 17
	Oudh (South)	0	0·94	—0·94	45·34	33·26	+ 36
	Do. (North)	0	0·75	—0·75	42·40	36·56	+ 16
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·06	0·51	—0·45	47·52	28·49	+ 67
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·12	0·29	—0·17	31·09	27·04	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·57	—0·57	46·04	36·39	+ 29
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0·07	0·13	—0·06	7·90	12·42	— 36
	Do. (Central) ...	0·14	0·29	—0·15	19·52	21·42	— 7
	Do. (Submontane) ...	0·03	0·22	—0·19	26·02	24·42	+ 9
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	0·88	0·23	+0·65	51·71	42·06	+ 21
	Do. (North-West) ...	0·26	0·19	+0·07	11·50	17·60	— 35
	Do. (West) ...	0·15	0·04	+0·11	4·64	6·56	— 29
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	0·55	2·07	—1·52	115·51	103·78	+ 11
	Madras (South Central) ...	0·57	1·30	—0·79	22·02	10·29	+ 40
	Coorg ...	1·30	2·51	—1·15	95·00	117·38	— 18
	Mysore ...	2·31	1·82	+0·49	15·31	23·11	— 34
	Konkan ...	0·67	1·44	—0·77	105·22	93·54	+ 12
	Bombay Deccan ...	1·30	1·10	+0·20	29·15	28·65	+ 2
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	1·18	1·49	—0·31	16·85	23·97	— 30
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	0·02	1·14	—1·12	25·32	32·84	— 23
	Central Provinces (West) ...	0·11	0·79	—0·68	31·61	38·97	— 19
	Ditto (Central)...	0·01	0·72	—0·71	42·72	48·65	— 12
	Ditto (East) ...	00·1	0·68	—0·67	38·61	44·29	— 13
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	0·05	0·89	—0·84	20·80	30·74	— 48
	Kathiawar ...	0	0·19	—0·19	6·75	18·40	— 63
	Sind ...	0·01	0	+0·01	0·18	3·85	— 95
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	0·29	0·91	—0·62	34·68	30·51	+ 14
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·28	0·29	—0·01	20·74	23·90	— 13
	Rajputana (West) ...	0	0·10	—0·10	14·49	12·99	+ 12
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	0·74	1·83	—1·09	18·78	26·37	— 29
	Hyderabad (South) ...	0	0·85	—0·85	12·09	22·38	— 46
	Madras (Central) ...	0·86	1·57	—0·71	14·04	18·57	— 21
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·44	1·39	—0·95	14·30	18·58	— 23
	Ditto (South) ...	1·51	1·35	+0·16	15·37	15·87	— 3
	Madras (South) ...	0·02	1·51	—1·49	5·13	9·44	— 46

Simla, *8th October, 1888.*

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th October, 1888.*—No rain in Tinnevelly, poor in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, and Malabar, and good elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore; want of rain felt in these districts and parts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Salem. Pasture insufficient in parts of Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, and Salem, and scanty in Madura and Tinnevelly. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices rising in seven districts, falling in two and stationary in others. General prospects fair, and improving in all the affected districts, except Madura, Tinnevelly, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Rain during the week slight in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind frontier, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, and Thana, but good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where crops and grazing are much improved. Total rainfall generally deficient and more needed urgently throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Konkan, where crops are suffering. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Satara, Kanara, and Kathiawar, and sowing of late crops in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Cotton damaged by insects in Wadhwan, and standing crops by blight and storm in parts of Hyderabad, by storm in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and by blight, insects, rats and crabs in parts of Karachi. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik and Kathiawar. Scarcity of drinking water left in one taluka of Ahmedabad and parts of Broach. Prices rising in parts of Karachi and Surat.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th October, 1888.*—General rain in South-West and East Bengal and Orissa, showers also in North Bengal, while Behar and Chota Nagpur were rainless. Winter rice, except in the inundated places, is generally doing well, but rain is much wanted in Behar, North Bengal and Chota Nagpur. In Behar and Chota Nagpur the *bhadoi* harvest is still proceeding, and the general outturn is expected to be fair, except in Patna and Gya, where the crop is very poor on account of the floods in August. Cultivation for the *rabi* crops is proceeding, and in some places the sowing has begun. Prospects in Khurdah and other distressed parts of Orissa have improved.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—The weather is fine and clear. The early *kharif* is being harvested and sowings for the *rabi* are in progress. Supplies are plentiful and prices somewhat steadier though still tending to rise, possibly from the demand for sowing purposes in some districts. Condition of cattle satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Slight rain in certain districts. Prices are rising in five districts, and stationary in six, but fluctuating in Peshawar. Harvesting of *kharif* going on at Delhi, Umballa, and Amritsar. Ploughing for, and sowing of, *rabi* crops in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar and Ferozepur. Crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. The rice crop is also suffering from drought at Sialkote, otherwise prospects are reported good. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except at Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—No rain, except a few local showers in Sambalpur. Rain urgently required, especially

for rice, in Seoni and Chhattisgarh. The fall is very deficient in Jubbulpore Prospects of cotton and *jowari* favourable. Winter sowings in progress. Cattle in fair condition. Prices rising in places.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th September 1888.*—In Lower Burma rice lands that were flooded are still being replanted. In Upper Burma sowing and planting continue. The weather is seasonable, and in Upper Burma, there has been ample rain and the crop prospect is generally good, as it is in Lower Burma, except where rice lands have been flooded. The price of paddy is rising steadily in Rangoon. Prices have also risen in Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Henzada, Amherst, Moulmein, Mandalay, but elsewhere are stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th October, 1888.*—In Lower Burma flooded lands are still being replanted. In Upper Burma transplanting continues, and in some places early paddy is being reaped. The rainfall has everywhere been ample. In Lower Burma the rice crop promises very well, except where floods have been high. In Upper Burma the crops are generally good. The food supply is not sufficient in the Upper Chindwin nor in parts of Toungoo. The price of paddy has risen in Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada, Moulmein, Toungoo, Tavoy, and Upper Chindwin, and has fallen in Myadaung. Elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of pulses and oilseed continues. Some injury to late rice by insects reported from Sibsagar. Tea and other crops in general doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Rainfall general and good in Bangalore. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of one taluk of the Mysore district where they are reported to be affected by excessive rain. Sowing has almost been completed and harvesting of sugarcane commenced. Outturn favourable. No material change in prices.

Some rain in Coorg during the week. Picking of cardamom crop commenced.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Weather warm. Slight rain has fallen in Buldana and Basim districts. More rain wanted throughout. Crops good. Picking of cotton commenced in some districts. Preparations for *rabi* crops continue. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder and water insufficient in some parts of the province. Prices almost stationary.

Slight rain during the week in Hyderabad. *Kharif* crops still withering for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder in almost all taluks. Prices—wheat 11, coarse rice 10, white *juar* 16½, yellow *juar* 18½ and *tur* 15¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Slight rain in most parts of Central India. Rain greatly needed in Bhopawar, Western Malwa and Neemuch. Prospects in Neemuch are reported gloomy. Standing crops, outturn and agricultural stock are not good. *Maize* and *jowari* crops damaged. Pasturage only fair. Prices rising.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th October, 1888.*—Rainfall partial and slight. Agricultural operations generally satisfactory, except in Serohi, Meywar, and Harowtee. Standing crops withering in Serohi, Meywar, Harowtee, Ajmere, Kishengurh, and Kherwara, owing to want of rain. Harvest poor generally. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Meywar. Prices still rising in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th October, 1888.*—Mornings foggy. Monsoon appears to be over. Winter rice crop is beginning to be in ear. General prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIV. OF 1888-89.

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 September, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th September, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th September, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th September, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
20th September, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,23,736	476	1,514	7,53,206	498	2,03,69,480	559	1,00,94,532	526	...	12,74,948
29th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	2,12,028	127	1,664	3,52,000	211	71,29,450	176	80,72,337	202	9,42,887	...
29th ditto	Sindia	75	8,632	115	75	5,565	74	1,96,558	109	1,68,630	94	...	27,928
29th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	15,938	279	57	7,607	133	2,41,476	176	1,90,693	139	...	50,783
22nd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	10,342	56	186	15,709	84	6,20,168	137	6,93,679	155	73,511	...
29th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	659	55	12	550	46	22,314	78	22,678	79	364	...
22nd ditto	Mysore	140	9,439	68	140	10,419	75	2,40,303	71	2,49,826	75	9,523	...
29th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	57,719	76	850	58,836	69	14,93,423	89	17,99,635	88	3,06,212	...
22nd ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,668	40	136	8,346	61	64,878	64	3,37,120	103	2,72,242	...
22nd ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	(*d*) 971	12	83	4,830	58	(*d*) 971	12	1,12,876	57	1,11,905	...
22nd ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	941	26	36	1,260	35	40,242	47	36,340	42	...	3,902
22nd ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	2,809	33	105	4,212	40	91,215	46	1,15,473	46	25,258	...
	TOTAL	4,664	10,44,872	224	4,858	12,22,540	252	3,05,10,478	279	3,08,94,819	265	3,84,341	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
29th September, 1888	North-Western (*e*)	2,433	3,32,205	130	2,411	5,56,269	231	91,40,767	176	1,13,16,296	196	21,75,529	...
22nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,070	179	45	12,764	284	3,16,783	290	3,31,708	307	14,925	...
21nd ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,927	95	125	16,115	129	3,07,581	102	2,95,174	98	...	12,407
22nd ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*f*)	645	2,27,931	353	673	3,23,079	450	37,55,952	243	41,80,047	258	4,24,095	...
29th ditto	Nalhâti	27	1,560	57	27	1,421	52	41,834	64	43,939	67	2,105	...
29th ditto	Tirhoot	249	27,601	111	259	22,399	86	7,62,395	128	7,47,798	120	...	14,597
22nd ditto	Burma	333	44,574	134	392	46,303	118	13,20,260	165	13,19,256	144	...	1,004
22nd ditto	Jodhât	26	935	36	25	1,346	53	23,785	35	28,426	42	4,641	...
15th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	26	3	7	258	34	863	5	2,315	13	1,452	...
	TOTAL	3,890	6,54,829	168	3,964	9,59,954	242	1,56,70,220	179	1,82,64,959	192	25,94,739	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
22nd September, 1888	Madras	831	1,43,546	173	840	1,50,156	179	38,74,362	192	38,47,069	191	...	27,293
22nd ditto	South Indian	654	98,058	151	654	1,07,983	165	24,34,798	153	25,92,931	165	1,58,133	...
22nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,98,245	266	1,497	5,29,080	354	1,85,02,305	510	1,95,04,773	542	9,42,468	...
29th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,35,213	293	461	2,16,000	469	57,74,233	516	56,40,082	510	...	1,34,151
22nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	89,925	131	692	1,09,677	158	29,03,340	180	31,05,171	187	1,41,831	...
	TOTAL	4,129	8,65,587	209	4,144	11,12,896	269	3,36,09,038	335	3,46,90,026	349	10,80,988	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		12,683	25,65,288	202	12,966	32,95,390	254	7,97,89,736	269	8,38,49,804	270	40,60,068	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,09,71,729	137	4,52,86,377	146	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,88,18,007	132	3,85,63,427	124	...	2,54,580
	Assisted Companies.												
22nd September, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	28,792	77	376	26,690	71	9,74,871	107	11,33,033	126	1,58,162	...
29th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	3,907	176	22	4,150	187	1,24,072	232	1,33,183	249	9,111	...
22nd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,933	74	67	5,896	88	1,58,016	98	1,67,832	104	9,816	...
15th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,524	96	78	9,375	119	2,01,599	106	2,06,942	111	5,343	...
	TOTAL	543	45,156	83	543	46,011	85	14,58,558	111	16,40,990	126	1,82,432	...
	Native States.												
22nd September, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	23,796	114	310	29,508	95	7,15,693	142	7,21,074	105	5,381	...
29th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,471	42	59	1,890	32	73,076	51	60,782	43	...	12,294
29th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	409	19	21	600	29	16,376	32	21,032	42	4,656	...
22nd ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh Porbandar	193	12,506	65	209	14,726	70	4,85,874	104	4,57,924	98	...	27,950
22nd ditto	Morvi	68	1,807	27	68	2,529	37	72,567	44	86,043	53	13,476	...
29th ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,025	32	124	4,300	35	1,59,614	53	1,65,821	56	6,207	...
	TOTAL	673	45,014	67	791	53,553	68	15,23,200	93	15,12,676	84	...	10,524

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Receipts for 3 days, from 15th to 17th September, 1887.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

SIMLA, *11th October, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and formation as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made own. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* RT VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th July 1888.)

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.					
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
N.-W. PROVINCES.										
Dehra Dun	5	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	
Saháranpur	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	
Muzaffarnagar	4-0	to	5-0	4-0	to	5-0	10-0	to	12-0	
Meerut	3-0	to	6-0	5-0	to	6-0	12-0	to	15-0	
Bulandshahr	3-0	to	4-8	4-0	to	5-0	8-0	to	10-0	
Aligarh	3	12	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	
Kumaun	4-0	to	8-0	4-0	to	10-0	10-0	to	12-0	
Garhwal	*			5	0	0	*			
Bijnor										
Moradabad	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	8	0	
Budaun	3	8	0	4-0	to	5-0	8-0	to	11-0	
Bareilly	3	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	
Shahjahánpur	3	12	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
Tarái Pergunnahs	1-0	to	2-0	...			4	0	0	
Muttra	5	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	
Agra	4	11	0	5	0	0	8-0	to	11-0	
Farukhabad	4-0	to	5-0	4-0	to	5-0	8-0	to	11-0	
Mainpuri	5	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
Etawah	4-0	to	5-0	4-0	to	6-0	8-0	to	20-0	
Etah	4	0	0	5	0	0	9-0	to	10-0	
Jalaun	3-12	to	4-0	4-0	to	6-0	9-0	to	12-0	
Jhansi	3	0	0	5-0	to	6-0	10-0	to	12-0	
Lalitpur	3-8	to	4-0	5	0	0	11	0	0	
Cawnpore	4-0	to	5-0	4-0	to	5-0	10	0	0	
Fatehpur	4	0	0	4-0	to	5-0	5-10	to	7-8	
Bánda	2-8	to	3-12	5	0	0	7-8	to	9-0	
Allahabad	3-4	to	4-0	5	0	0	10-0	to	15-0	
Hamirpur	3-0	to	6-0	4	0	0	8	0	0	
Jaunpur	3	8	0	5	0	0	7	8	0	
Gorakhpur	3	12	0	4-0	to	5-0	7-8	to	9-12	
Basti	3	12	0	4-0	to	5-0	7	8	0	
Azamgarh	3	12	0	5	10	0	7	8	0	
Mirzapur	3	12	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	
Benares	4	0	0	4	8	0	9	0	0	
Ghazipur	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	8	0	
Ballia	3	12	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	
Pilibhit	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	
OUDH.										
Sultánpur	3	12	0	5	0	0	7	8	0	
Partabgarh	4	12	0	3	8	0	6	0	0	
Fyzabad	2	13	0	3-8	to	4-0	7-8	to	9-0	
Kheri	4	0	0	4-0	to	5-0	7	0	0	
Lucknow	3	8	0	4	0	0	11	4	0	
Bara Banki	3	0	0	4-0	to	5-0	8	0	0	
Bahraich	4	0	0	4	8	0	8-0	to	10-0	
Rae Bareli	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	
Sitapur	3	0	0	3	8	0	8	0	0	
Gonda	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	
Unao	3	12	0	5	0	0	7	8	0	
Hardoi	3	12	0	4-0	to	5-0	10	0	0	
MYSORE.										
Bangalore	4-0	to	8-0	5-0	to	7-0	13-2	to	21-0	
Kolar	7	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	
Tumkur	7	8	0	7	0	0	15-0	to	22-8	
Mysore	4	11	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	
Hassan	2-8	to	5-0	3-0	to	8-0	32	8	0	
Shimoga	7	8	0	7	8	0	10-0	to	25-0	
Kadur	5	0	0	7	0	0	22	8	0	
Chitaldrug							15	0	0	
RAJPUTANA.										
Deoli Cantonment	3-12	to	5-10	*Nil.*			7-8	to	9-0	
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5	4	0	4	9	0	12-3	to	15-0	

* Return not received.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 6th October 1888.)

District.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																											
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).		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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																												
Behar, south—																												
Shahabad	15 0	15 6	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	14 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mysore—																												
Mysore	10 4	10 4	10 8	11 0	9 8	9 12	10 12	11 8	27 0	35 0	24 0	29 0	25 0	30 0	12 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 0	13 4	84 0	84 0	8 4	8 4
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 8	10 2	10 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	23 0	...	...	32 0	31 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 0	84 0	96 0	9 4	9 4
Kolar	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	12 12	...	...	20 0	20 0	144 0	132 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	44 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	11 9	12 10	...	...	12 10	12 10	16 13	16 13	33 10	42 0	...	...	47 4	51 7	...	...	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	65 0	65 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL, FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1887-88.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE RABI SEASON 1887-88 (NOVEMBER TO FEBRUARY).

No. I.—RABI STATEMENT.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Rabi, 1886-87.	Rabi, 1887-88.	1887-88 AS COMPARED WITH 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	RAINFALL FOR FOUR MONTHS. November. 1886.	November. 1887.	December. 1886.	December. 1887.	January. 1887.	January. 1888.	February. 1887.	February. 1888.	TOTAL. 1886-87.	TOTAL. 1887-88.	REMARKS.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Cuttack	Information not available.	Information not available.	2,439	600	...	1,839	1·77	0·25	0·47	...	0·62	0·84	...	0·62	2·86	1·71	
Balasore			1	126	125	...	1·61	0·10	...	...	0·40	1·47	...	2·36	2·01	4·43	Bainfall at Bhuddruck station.
Midnapore			...	...	...	...	0·01	0·14	...	0·03	0·98	0·88	...	1·82	0·99	2·87	
Hooghly			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No rain-gauge stations on the Tidal Reaches of the Midnapore Canal.
Gya	3,015,680	2,356,000	3,929	3,908	...	21	0·73	...	0·01	...	1·36	1·66	...	...	2·10	1·66	
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	2,285	2,536	251	...	0·18	...	0·13	...	1·45	0·81	...	...	1·76	0·81	
Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	39,147	52,169	13,022	...	...	...	0·33	...	1·50	0·99	...	...	1·83	0·99	Rainfall at Arrah Station.
Sarun	1,680,000	1,312,500	1,580	2,314	734	...	0·18	...	0·58	...	1·86	1·20	...	...	2·62	1·20	Rainfall at Chupra station.
TOTAL	...	...	49,381	61,653	14,132	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TOTAL INCREASE . 12,272

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1887-88.

No. II.—RABI STATEMENT.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards	48	10	...	...	...	2	9	...	69
Sugarcane	79	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Cereals — Wheat	...	...	...	...	1,201	243	22,418	...	23,862
Cereals — Barley	...	...	...	...	825	1,280	4,490	...	6,595
Cereals — Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals — Miscellaneous	186	24	...	...	...	...	21,382	1,750	23,342
Pulse — Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	668	36	112	...	816
Pulse — Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	628	337	3,289	...	4,254
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres — Cotton	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Dyes — Indigo	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.	38	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	41
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...	...	557	638	378	443	2,016
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	29	...	74	...	103
Oilseeds — Castor	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	121	130
Hot-weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	600	126	...	...	3,908	2,536	52,169	2,314	61,653
TOTAL RABI, 1886-87	2,439	1	...	...	3,929	2,285	39,147	1,580	49,381

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D.

GOERNMENT OF BENGAL. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1887-88.

NO. III.—RABI STATEMENT. *Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Division.*

NATURE OF CROPS.	TALDUNDA CANAL.	KENDRAPARA CANAL.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.	MIDNAPORE CANAL.	PATNA CANAL.	ARRAH CANAL.	BUXAR CANAL.	SARUN CANAL.	TOTAL.
	Mahanuddy.	Brahminee-Byturnee.		Acquapadda-Jajepore.		Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.	
Garden and orchards	...	13		10		...	2	...	9	...	69
Sugarcane	35	19		92		...	...	...	...	...	171
Cereals — Wheat	60	.....		.....		...	1,444	3,749	1,869	...	23,862
Cereals — Barley	...	.....		.....		...	2,105	3,194	1,296	...	6,595
Cereals — Rice	...	.....		.....		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals — Miscellaneous	42	144		24		...	...	13,314	8,068	1,750	23,342
Pulse — Gram, &c.	...	.....		.....		...	704	53	59	...	816
Pulse — Miscellaneous	...	.....		.....		...	965	1,218	2,071	...	4,254
Fodder crops — Grass, lucerne	...	.....		.....		...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres — Cotton	22	166		.....		..	...	...	...	...	188
Dyes — Indigo	...	57		.....		...	.	...	...	...	57
Dyes — Turmeric, &c.	...	38		.....		...	...	...	3	...	41
Drugs — Opium	...	.....		.....		...	1,195	320	58	443	2,016
Drugs — Tobacco, &c.	...	.....		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds — Mustard, &c.	...	.....		.....		...	29	9	65	...	103
Oilseeds — Castor	...	4		.....		...	...	...	5	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	.....		.....		...	...	...	9	121	130
Hot-weather	...	.....		.....		...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	159	441		126		...	6,444	21,857	30,312	2,314	61,653
TOTAL RABI, 1886-87	109	2,287		44		...	6,214	19,067	20,080	1,580	49,381

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

NO. I.—ANNUAL STATEMENT. *Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in Canal Districts of Bengal.*

DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. KHARIF, 1887-88. TOTAL AREA.	KHARIF, 1887-88. In comparison with kharif, 1886-87. Increase.	KHARIF, 1887-88. In comparison with kharif, 1886-87. Decrease.	RABI, 1887-88. TOTAL AREA.	RABI, 1887-88. In comparison with rabi, 1886-87. Increase.	RABI, 1887-88. In comparison with rabi, 1886-87. Decrease.	WHOLE YEAR, 1887-88. TOTAL AREA.	WHOLE YEAR, 1887-88. In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	WHOLE YEAR, 1887-88. In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	RAINFALL. 1886-87.	RAINFALL. 1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Cuttack	Information not available.	Information not available.	89,167	20,388	...	600	...	1,839	89,767	18,549	...	+20·6	45·00	32·09	−28·6
Balasore			9,710	3,220	...	126	125	...	9,836	3,345	...	+33·9	39·30	33·60	−14·5
Midnapore			64,885	...	4,029	...	...	...	64,885	...	4,029	−6·2	33·08	38·53	+16·4
Hooghly			547	...	301	...	...	...	547	...	301	−55·0	...	...	...
Gya	3,015,680	2,356,000	29,348	3,055	...	3,908	...	21	33,256	3,034	...	+9·1	59·52	32·89	−44·7
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	25,409	10,537	...	2,536	251	...	27,945	10,788	...	+38·6	60·07	21·41	−64·3
Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	202,773	21,095	...	52,169	13,022	...	254,942	34,117	...	+13·5	60·58	26·06	−56·9
Sarun	1,680,000	1,312,500	5,050	4,484	...	2,314	734	...	7,364	5,218	...	+70·8	61·94	27·38	−55·8
TOTAL	...	...	426,889	62,779	4,330	61,653	14,132	1,860	488,542	75,051	4,330	+14·5	...	...	...
			NET INCREASE . 58,449			NET INCREASE . 12,272			NET INCREASE . 70,721						

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1887-88.

NO. II.—ANNUAL STATEMENT. *Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.*

NATURE OF CROPS.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards	48	10	...	...	...	2	9	...	69
Sugarcane	158	184	...	...	3,083	1,584	15,931	...	20,940
Cereals . Wheat	...	...	...	...	1,201	243	22,418	...	23,862
Cereals . Barley	...	...	...	...	825	1,280	4,490	...	6,595
Cereals . Rice	89,088	9,618	64,885	547	26,052	23,635	171,241	5,050	390,116
Cereals . Miscellaneous	186	24	...	...	189	190	23,094	1,750	25,433
Pulse . Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	668	36	112	...	816
Pulse . Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	628	337	3,289	...	4,254
Fodder crops . Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres . Cotton	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Dyes . Indigo	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Dyes . Turmeric, &c.	38	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	41
Drugs . Opium	...	...	...	...	557	638	378	443	2,016
Drugs . Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds . Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	29	...	74	...	103
Oilseeds . Castor	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	121	130
Hot-weather	...	...	...	...	24	...	13,889	...	13,913
TOTAL, 1887-88	89,767	9,836	64,885	547	33,256	27,945	254,942	7,364	488,542
TOTAL, 1886-87	71,218	6,491	68,914	848	30,222	17,157	220,825	2,146	417,821

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1888.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 20, 1888. 1303

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1887-88.

NO. III.—ANNUAL STATEMENT. *Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.*

NATURE OF CROPS.	TALDUNDA CANAL.	KENDRAPARA CANAL.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.	MIDNAPORE CANAL.	PATNA CANAL.	ARRAH CANAL.	BUXAR CANAL.	SARUN CANAL.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Mahanuddy.	Brahminee-Byturnee.		Acquapadda-Jajepore.		Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and orchards	35	13		10		...	2	...	9	...	69	
Sugarcane	120	38		184		...	4,667	13,610	2,321	...	20,940	
Cereals . Wheat	...	...		...		...	1,444	3,749	18,669	...	23,862	
Cereals . Barley	...	...		...		...	2,105	3,194	1,296	...	6,595	
Cereals . Rice	26,628	60,944		11,134		65,432	49,687	97,124	74,117	5,050	390,116	
Cereals . Miscellaneous	42	144		24		...	379	13,441	9,653	1,750	25,433	
Pulse . Gram, &c.	...	...		...		...	704	53	59	...	816	
Pulse . Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	965	1,218	2,071	...	4,254	
Fodder crops . Grass, lucerne	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fibres . Cotton	22	166		...		...	...	...	...	...	188	
Dyes . Indigo	...	57		...		...	...	...	...	...	57	
Dyes . Turmeric, &c.	...	38		...		...	...	...	...	...	41	
Drugs . Opium	...	...		...		...	1,195	320	58	443	2,016	
Drugs . Tobacco, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds . Mustard, &c.	...	...		...		...	29	9	65	...	103	
Oilseeds . Castor	...	4		...		...	...	...	5	...	9	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	...	...	9	121	130	
Hot-weather	...	...		...		...	24	9,840	4,049	...	13,913	
TOTAL, 1887-88	26,847	61,404		11,352		65,432	61,201	142,558	112,384	7,364	488,542	
TOTAL, 1886-87	18,685	52,126		6,898		69,762	47,379	140,747	80,078	2,146	417,821	

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1888.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

No. $\frac{12}{416-28}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 17th October 1888.

Read again the undermentioned papers on the subject of the creation of certain Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India:

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1}{45-57}$, dated the 12th February 1886.

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{9}{269-281}$, dated the 23rd August 1886.

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1}{57-69}$, dated the 11th March 1887.

Read also—

Letter No. $\frac{1159}{111-857-31}$, dated the 5th September 1888, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

RESOLUTION.

The claims of the University established at Allahabad under Act XVIII. of 1887 to participate in the benefits of the six scholarships established under Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1}{45-57}$, dated the 12th February 1886, cited in the preamble, have recently been urged on the consideration of the Government of India. These scholarships have hitherto been placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab in rotation, the number of scholarships awarded in each year being limited to two. Under this arrangement, the Madras and Punjab Universities elected scholars in 1887, and the two other Universities of Calcutta and Bombay in 1888. The claims of the Allahabad University, however, now render it necessary to effect such a modification in this arrangement as will ensure to each of the five Universities an equal share in the advantages of the scholarships in question. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that, with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the scholarships in the following sequence:

Allahabad Madras	...	...	...	...	1889
Punjab Calcutta	...	...	...	...	1890
Bombay Allahabad	...	...	...	...	1891
Madras Punjab	...	...	...	...	1892
Calcutta Bombay	...	...	...	...	1893

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for information and communication to the authorities of the Universities concerned.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg, and the Resident at Hyderabad, for information; and to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for information and guidance.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, October 15th, 1888.

As stated in last week's report, the storm which was the important feature of the weather of that week broke up on the evening of the 7th, and at the end of the week (on the 8th) fine dry weather was established over nearly the whole of India.

On the morning of the 8th pressure was two-tenths of an inch lower in the Punjab than in Ceylon and the south of the Bay. Light westerly winds prevailed in Upper India, and easterly winds on the Bombay Coast. South-westerly winds apparently extended over the whole of the Bay, but were already very weak and unsteady on the Bengal Coast.

During the next 24 hours pressure increased over the whole of India, slowly in the south of the Peninsula, and rapidly in Northern India. The isobar of 30·00″ included nearly the whole of the Deccan and Southern India, which hence formed the area of maximum pressure at this time. No change of importance had taken place in the air movement, except that winds were lighter and more unsteady in Bengal. Rain was confined almost entirely to Burmah and Southern India, and fell chiefly during thunderstorms. Cochin registered 2½ inches, Wellington 2 inches, Rangoon 1¾ inches, Calicut 1¼ inches, Madras, Bassein, and Toungboo 1 inch, at 8 A.M. of the 9th.

A further rise varying in amount from ·03″ in Southern India to ·1″ in Sind occurred during the next 24 hours, and established approximately uniform pressure over India (the normal condition in October) on the morning of the 10th. A few light showers fell during the preceding 24 hours in Burmah and Malabar, but the amounts were in all cases small. During the next 24 hours the barometer was steady over the whole of India, and the uniformity of the pressure distribution was as marked on the 11th as on the 10th. Winds were slowly shifting round to north-west at the head of the Bay, and to north in Lower Burmah, but were very unsteady on the 11th and 12th. Temperature was slowly but steadily falling from day to day in Upper India. The rainfall of the preceding 24 hours in Burmah and Southern India was even less than that of the previous day, and was confined to light local showers.

As stated above, the normal October conditions of pressure were established on the morning of the 10th, and during the remainder of the week pressure changed slowly in the oscillatory manner characteristic of fine weather in India. It commenced to fall on the 11th after the prolonged rise of the previous three days, and was on the average ·05″ lower in all districts on the morning of the 12th. Some light showers again fell in Burmah and South India. The largest reported rainfall was only four-tenths of an inch (at Coimbatore).

The barometer again fell by nearly equal amounts over the whole of India (excluding Assam) during the next 24 hours. The easterly winds on the Bombay Coast had strengthened slightly and were unusually steady. Light showers fell at some of the Burmah stations and at Sibsagar.

After the general fall of the previous two days, averaging nearly a tenth of an inch in amount, the barometer began to rise on the afternoon of the 13th. The changes were small during the next 24 hours, and the range of pressure over India on the 14th was barely a tenth of an inch. Northerly winds were fully established during the day in Burmah, and skies cleared in the Coast districts.

During the next 24 hours pressure increased by amounts varying from ·01″ in South India to ·11″ in the Punjab and ·12″ in Rajputana. This transferred the seat of maximum pressure from the Deccan to the Punjab and Rajputana. A rapid decrease of temperature occurred in Upper India and at the hill stations during the day. The cloud amount had increased during the previous 24 hours in Southern India, and a large number of showers (giving in the majority of cases very light rain) had fallen in Burmah and Southern India.

At the end of the week the pressure and temperature conditions and the winds in Northern India were rather those characteristic of the commencement of the cold weather than of the middle of October. Pressure was very high in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Madras as compared with Burmah,

so that conditions were antagonistic to the commencement of the normal north-east winds of the season which usually give more or less general rain to the West Coast of the Bay, from Gopalpore southwards. The north-east monsoon appears to be established over the whole of the Arabian Sea, and light variable, or northerly winds over the north and centre of the Bay.

The preceding remarks have shown that the rainfall of the week was unusually scanty, and was confined almost exclusively to Burmah and Southern India, and even in these districts it was much below the normal. No rain was received in Behar, Orissa, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, Central India, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of North Madras. The average deficiency exceeded an inch in the West Coast districts of the Bay (more especially in Ganjam and the Circars), Orissa, Assam, South and Central Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur. It was absolutely greatest in Assam (Surma), where it averaged 2¼ inches, and Orissa and Coorg, for which it averaged nearly 2 inches.

The collection of rainfall data by weekly telegrams will be discontinued from this week until the commencement of next year's monsoon. The following table will hence be the last of the present year's series. It gives a fairly correct view of the actual district rainfall of the present year's monsoon.

The chief feature of the monsoon of 1887 has undoubtedly been the unusual weakness of the Bombay current, shown partly by the deficient rainfall over the whole of the peninsula except the West Coast districts, and partly by its very early and rapid retreat. The Bay current has been quite up to its ordinary strength, but in consequence of the peculiar pressure conditions in Upper India it was drawn away from East and North Bengal towards the Gangetic plain and Upper India.

The following gives a brief and general summary of the district rainfall of the past monsoon:

Burmah and Assam have received normal and on the whole favourable rain. The whole of the Province of Bengal, with the exception of North and East Bengal, have obtained normal amounts of rain. The rains held off at the commencement of the season, but set in generally during the last week of June and were fairly abundant. The deficiency in North and East Bengal averaged 20 per cent. The rains ceased somewhat earlier than usual in Bengal on the 8th of October.

The rains have been unusually abundant in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, more specially in South Oudh, which has received 35 per cent. in excess, and the central districts of the North-West Provinces which have had the very large average excess of 19 inches or 59 per cent. above their normal amount.

The rainfall of the season was normal or in moderate excess in the Eastern Punjab. It was largely in defect in the South Punjab (37 per cent.), and in the North-West and West Punjab (32 per cent.).

The rains have been on the whole most deficient in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind, or in the same districts in which they were very scanty last year. Guzerat received only 52 per cent. of its normal amount, Kathiawar 37 per cent., and (if the returns be correct) Sind only 5 per cent.

Rajputana and Central India received on the whole their average amount, but the rainfall was very irregularly distributed, and the rains also terminated very early in the middle of September.

In the Central Provinces and Berars the rainfall throughout the whole season was steadily below the average. The deficiency for the whole season averaged 15 per cent. in the Central Provinces, and 23 per cent. in the Berars. In these districts the rains also terminated much earlier than usual about the 15th September.

In the West Coast districts south of Guzerat the total rainfall is above the average to a moderate extent, heavy rain having fallen in July and August. The rains, however, ceased in the Konkan in the middle of September and at least two weeks earlier than usual.

Over the greater part of the peninsula (excluding the Bombay Deccan, in which there was slight excess accompanying very irregular distribution) the south-west monsoon rains have been very largely in defect. Thus in Khandeish the deficiency averages 32 per cent., in North and Central Madras it averages 27 per cent., and in South Madras 44 per cent. The returns for Mysore and Hyderabad are very defective, but apparently show that the deficiency was as large at least as in the neighbouring districts of Madras.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending October 15th, 1888. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from May 14th to October 15th, 1888. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to October 15th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burmah ...	Tenasserim ...	1·74	2·66	—0·92	198·20	155·32	+ 28
	Lower Burmah ...	1·59	2·14	—0·55	84·79	90·91	— 7
	Central do. ...	1·43	1·80	—0·37	70·61	72·41	— 2
	Upper do. ...	0·76	?	?	50·25	?	?
	Arakan ...	1·84	2·61	—0·77	154·01	174·08	— 12
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	0·17	1·76	—1·59	63·04	79·79	— 20
	Assam (Surma) ...	0·17	2·50	—2·33	122·43	85·89	+ 43
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	0·19	1·20	—1·01	57·22	69·69	— 18
	Deltaic Bengal ...	0·02	1·51	—1·49	52·10	50·52	+ 3
	Central do. ...	0·02	1·34	—1·32	44·97	50·22	— 10
	North do. ...	0·30	0·79	—0·49	72·84	92·04	— 21
	Orissa ...	0	1·88	—1·88	44·05	48·96	— 10
	Chutia Nagpur ...	0·01	1·02	—1·01	47·86	47·07	+ 2
	Behar (South) ...	0	0·59	—0·59	42·58	39·37	+ 8
	Do. (North) ...	0·05	0·70	—0·65	41·65	46·96	— 11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·51	—0·51	40·63	35·20	+ 15
	Oudh (South)						
	Do. (North) ...	0	0·30	—0·30	45·23	33·56	+ 35
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·42	—0·42	42·40	36·07	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·24	—0·24	47·52	29·74	+ 50
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·14	—0·14	32·01	27·78	+ 15
		0	0·38	—0·38	46·81	36·77	+ 26
Punjab ...	Punjab (South) ...	0	0·14	—0·14	7·90	12·56	— 37
	Do. (Central) ...	0	0·18	—0·18	19·52	21·60	— 10
	Do. (Submontane) ...	0	0·08	—0·08	26·62	24·50	+ 9
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	0	0·22	—0·22	49·88	42·88	+ 16
	Do. (North-West) ...	0	0·14	—0·14	11·53	17·74	— 35
	Do. (West) ...	0	0·04	—0·04	1·64	6·60	— 30
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	1·88	2·80	—0·92	117·39	106·59	+ 10
	Madras (South Central) ...	1·26	1·60	—0·34	24·18	17·89	+ 35
	Coorg ...	0·48	2·45	—1·97	96·08	119·83	— 20
	Mysore ...	0·02	1·38	—1·36	15·33	24·49	— 37
	Konkan ...	0	0·65	—0·65	105·22	94·19	+ 12
	Bombay Deccan ...	0·03	0·89	—0·86	27·75	29·54	— 6
	Hyderabad (North) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish ...	0	0·75	—0·75	16·85	24·73	— 32
Central Provinces and Berars.	Berars ...	0	0·19	—0·19	25·47	33·03	— 23
	Central Provinces (West) ...	0	0·18	—0·18	31·61	39·15	— 19
	Ditto (Central) ...	0	0·18	—0·18	42·72	48·83	— 13
	Ditto (East) ...	0	0·24	—0·24	38·61	44·53	— 13
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	0	0·12	—0·12	20·81	39·86	— 48
	Kathiawar ...	0·01	0·10	—0·09	6·76	18·50	— 63
	Sind ...	0	0	0	0·18	3·85	— 95
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	0	0·21	—0·21	34·68	30·72	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·06	0·11	—0·05	20·81	24·02	— 13
	Rajputana (West) ...	0	0·05	—0·05	14·49	13·04	+ 11
Madras ...	East Coast (North) ...	0	1·79	—1·79	18·78	28·17	— 33
	Hyderabad (South) ...	0	0·73	—0·73	12·09	23·61	— 49
	Madras (Central) ...	0·09	0·99	—0·90	14·73	19·57	— 25
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·02	1·60	—1·58	14·40	20·37	— 29
	Ditto (South) ...	0·46	1·48	—1·02	15·82	17·09	— 7
	Madras (South) ...	1·15	1·73	—0·58	6·28	11·17	— 44

Simla, *15th October, 1888.*

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th October, 1888.*—No rain in Ganjam and Madras; scanty elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore; want of rain felt in these districts and in parts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Tanjore, Madura and Salem. Pasture scanty in parts of Kistna, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly, and insufficient in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Coimbatore, and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices rising in nine districts, falling in six, and stationary in others. General prospects fair except in Ganjam, where they are bad.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Slight rain during week in parts of Dharwar, Broach, Kanara, and Kathiawar; more rain needed urgently in parts of Khandesh and Nasik and throughout Guzerat, Konkan, and Kathiawar, where crops have mostly suffered; more also required, especially for late crops in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, and Kathiawar, and sowing of late crops in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Standing crops damaged by blight in parts of Hyderabad. Probable outturn of cotton in Baroda six, and in Shikarpur twelve annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Kaira, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Kathiawar and Baroda. Want of drinking water felt in parts of Kathiawar. Prices rising in Panch Mahals, Surat, Sholapur and Ratnagiri.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th October, 1888.*—Slight showers have fallen in Burdwan, Bankura, Nuddea, Jalpaigori, and Backergunj, but none in other districts. Rain is generally much wanted except in the eastern districts, where there was heavy rain on the 6th and 7th instants. In Behar, the want of rain has affected the winter rice in most parts, but elsewhere the condition of the crops is still good. Ploughing for, and sowing of, the *rabi* crops, are proceeding, but rain is required for these crops also in some of the Behar districts. Some distress is reported in the flooded tracts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The condition of the people in the distressed parts of Orissa has improved.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Weather bright and seasonable. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* ploughing and sowing in progress. Supplies ample and prices of food grains on the whole stationary. General condition of the agricultural stock continues good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—No rain. Prices stationary in most districts. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced in many districts. Ploughing for, and sowing of, *rabi* commenced in nearly all districts. More rain wanted at Hissar, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. Crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, and those dependent on Bara Canal in Peshawar have almost dried up. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient except in Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan, and in Pindigheb in the Rawalpindi District.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Rain urgently required in Jabalpur both for autumn crops and winter sowings; it is also required in Seoni, Nunar, Nagpur, and in the eastern districts for rice. In Bilaspur the rice crop is expected to yield nothing except where irrigated.

Autumn crops being cut, and winter sowings in progress. *Jowari* and cotton favourable. Prices rising in places.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th October, 1888.*—In Lower Burma crops are progressing favourably. Slight damage was caused to crops by floods and excessive rain in Akyab and Toungoo. In Upper Burma transplanting continues, and in some places early paddy is being reaped. In Lower Burma the rainfall was fair, and in Upper Burma scanty; while no rain fell in Mandalay, Lower Chindwin, Myingyan, and Pakokku. In Lower Burma crops promise well generally, and in parts of Upper Burma the crop is reported to be better than that of last year. Rice is scarce in parts of Toungoo, but no severe distress is anticipated; rice is also scarce in Upper Chindwin. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Bassein, Amherst, Tavoy, Sagaing, and has fallen in Henzada and Shwebo. Elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of pulses and oilseeds progressing. Prospects of tea and other crops in general, good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Rainfall general, except in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, and Hassan districts, where more is needed. Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season generally good. No material change in prices.

Slight rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops good. Picking of cardamom crops completed.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—No rain during the week. Rainfall hitherto insufficient; one good shower wanted. Standing crops in fair condition. Cotton in flower. Sowing of *rabi* commenced. Fodder insufficient. Prices of food grains rising.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week, except in Shahabad and Pattur taluqas; *kharif* crops withering for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder felt generally. Prices rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—The following are the only changes since last report. Rain reported insufficient for *rabi* sowings. In Bundelkhand outturn of harvest reported indifferent. Pasturage and fodder fair in Western Malwa. Rain badly wanted in parts of Kuksi, Jhabua and Dhar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th October, 1888.*—Rainfall again very slight and partial. Agricultural operations unsatisfactory in Sirohi, Kherwara, Meywar, Harowtee and Kishengurh. Standing crops have suffered for want of rain in Sirohi, Harowtee, Ajmere, Kishengurh, Meywar and Kherwara. Harvests poor generally. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient except in Kherwara and Meywar. Prices rising in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th October, 1888.*—No rain. Winter has begun. Late autumn rices almost ready to be harvested. Outturn good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY ACCOUNT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS FOR AND TO END OF THE YEAR 1887.

No. 621 A. R., dated Simla, the 5th October, 1888.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 743A.R., dated the 2nd November 1887.

Read also the following—

Note by R. G. MACDONALD, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 1053R., dated 11th September 1888.

I beg to lay before the Government of India, the usual Synopsis of transactions of Guaranteed Railways for and to end of the year 1887.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1887, of the several Railway Companies, bears interest as shown below:

Railway.	Capital bearing interest at 3½%	3¾%	4%	4½%	4¾%	5%	Premium on Stock.	Discount on Stock.	Total Capital raised.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	...	297,800	102,200	500,000	999,960	8,757,670	12,014	...	10,669,644
South Indian	...	970,000	...	425,000	153,544	3,055,533	62,328	3,070	4,663,405
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	100,000	888,500	...	...	...	7,550,300	32,470	14,000	8,557,070
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1,042,700	3,770,250	...	...	20,000,000	297,305	233,391	24,876,864
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	3,770,300	1,529,700	...	...	4,000,000	15,922	47,611	9,268,311
(1) Total to end of 1887	100,000	6,969,300	5,402,150	925,000	1,153,504	43,363,503	419,839	298,002	58,035,294
(2) Ditto ditto 1886	...	5,191,800	5,439,150	925,000	1,106,864	43,350,811	200,553	84,384	56,210,294
(3) Ditto ditto 1885	...	1,181,800	6,217,150	925,000	1,169,624	43,348,189	209,165	56,134	56,295,094
(4) Ditto ditto 1884	...	4,325,750	4,911,950	925,000	1,179,510	43,338,780	200,702	46,134	54,844,594
(5) Ditto ditto 1883	...	1,501,000	6,254,050	925,000	1,196,834	43,322,340	437,820	265,879	53,372,665
(1) Compared with (2). { Increase ...	100,000	1,777,500	...	...	...	12,692	219,286	233,618	1,825,000
{ Decrease ...	...	...	37,500	...	13,360	...	...	...	...

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital Accounts of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £4,396,262:

Total capital subscribed. Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
To end of 1883	53,372,665	...	266,367	
,, 1884	54,844,594	1,471,929	...	
,, 1885	56,295,094	1,450,500	...	
,, 1886	56,210,294	...	84,800	
,, 1887	58,035,294	1,825,000	...	
		4,747,429	351,167	
Net increase ...		4,396,262		

Capital Outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay finally charged off to "Construction" has stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows:

	£	Increase. £
To end of 1883	52,096,035	666,966
„ 1884	53,240,053	1,144,018
„ 1885	54,516,361	1,276,308
„ 1886	55,517,215	1,000,854
„ 1887	55,920,875	403,660
Increase in five years		4,491,806

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction," on the open lines of railway, during and to end of the year, gives the following cost per mile:

Railway.	Construction expenditure per open mile. During 1887.	To end of 1887.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	—1,518·87	1,34,635·01	
South Indian	1,120·74	69,066·03	Metre gauge.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,379·35	2,06,667·95	
Great Indian Peninsula	1,496·19	2,04,491·04	
Oudh and Rohilkhund	12,990·39	1,28,595·00	
Average outlay excluding South Indian	1,059·10	1,70,785·78	
Ditto including ditto	1,069·43	1,53,737·73	

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock durng the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock:

Railway.	Reduction in stock. 1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Total reduction in five years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	2,01,952	68,943	4,59,341	3,09,528	6,76,372	40,512
South Indian ...	2,38,593	94,461	4,83,856	3,54,188	5,54,202	5,39,438
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,36,077	1,86,182	2,78,348	6,48,977	4,31,054	2,62,134
Great Indian Peninsula ...	22,48,846	3,40,888	20,24,643	13,61,801	8,76,659	16,91,138
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	21 21,133	6,62,439	8,31,436	20,34,445	34,209	1,19,518
Total ...	37,93,357	2,98,473	24,11,752	40,93,186	6,01,981	18,08,412

7. The increase in the store balances during the year under review on the South Indian Railway is due principally to heavy shipments of permanent-way materials for renewals of line, and that on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is attributed to large imports of English stores especially coal which did not reach India until after 31st December 1887, and which could not therefore be issued although brought on to the Indian Books.

8. On 31st December 1887, the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways exceeded the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores to the following extent:

Railway.	Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Excess.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	22½	24¾	2¼
South Indian	not fixed.	(a)28¾	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21½	31½	10
Great Indian Peninsula	63	70¼	7¼
Oudh and Rohilkhund	12½	28¾	16¼
Total ...	119½	155¼	35¾

(a)—Not included in the total.

Revenue Account.

9. Excluding the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, which have now become state lines, the Gross Earnings, Working Expenses, and Net Earnings of all the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under:

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	6,29,94,406	3,22,21,602	3,07,72,804
1884	6,24,57,699	3,26,82,475	2,97,75,224
1885	6,73,27,871	3,51,47,654	3,21,80,217
1886	7,21,55,223	3,56,28,831	3,65,26,392
1887	7,20,41,944	3,61,22,174	3,59,19,770

	Rs.	Rs.
10. For the year 1887 the net earnings amounted to ...		3,59,19,770
Deduct—		
Interest charged on overdrawn Capital ...	2,19,258	
Moiety of Surplus Profits due to Shareholders ...	53,59,123	
Contribution to Provident Funds ...	2,16,571	
		57,94,952
The net receipts by Government due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways may be stated at		3,01,24,818

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1887, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table

as also the percentage of Interest and Net Profits to the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain :

Railway.	Net earnings after deducting payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital.	Guaranteed interest.	Loss to State. Amount.	Loss to State. Per open mile.	Loss to State. Per cent. of guaranteed interest.	Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent. of Net Earnings realised during 1886 on Capital received.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Madras	28,66,358	56,76,348	28,09,990	3,385·16	49·50	4·87	2·46
South Indian	16,05,744	21,01,202	5,85,458	895·19	26·72	4·50	3·30
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	57,33,568	44,76,969	12,56,599	2,863·85	28·07	4·80	6·14
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,82,909	1,28,64,019	40,18,890	3,119·65	31·24	4·74	6·22
Oudh and Rohilkhund	30,36,239	38,45,929	8,09,690	1,171·65	21·05	4·15	3·28
Total 1887 ...	3,01,24,818	2,90,54,467	10,70,351	274·29	3·68	4·67	4·84
1886 ...	3,05,61,972	2,80,70,895	15,91,077	405·00	5·40	4·84	5·07
1885 ...	2,74,49,216	2,83,52,980	9,03,764	234·75	3·19	4·69	4·54
1884 ...	2,56,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,280	650·48	8·88	4·77	4·34
1883 ...	2,60,57,489	2,77,85,423	17,27,934	450·07	6·22	4·84	4·54

12. The result of working the Guaranteed Railways during 1887 may be considered satisfactory. The annual result in the last five years has been turned from a loss of Rs. 17,27,934 in 1883, to a gain of Rs. 10,70,351 in 1887.

13. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, if the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest are converted at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shown in the following statements :

Year.	Net earnings as described in synopsis, page 4.	Guaranteed Interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed Interest at the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	2,60,57,489	2,77,85,423	17,27,934	3,17,21,018	56,63,529	39,35,595
1884	2,56,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,280	3,21,56,569	65,44,145	40,48,865
1885	2,74,49,216	2,83,52,980	9,03,764	3,40,01,117	65,51,901	56,48,137
1886	3,05,61,972	2,80,70,895	15,91,077	3,07,65,398	62,03,426	77,94,503
1887	3,01,24,818	2,90,54,467	10,70,351	3,79,65,693	78,40,875	89,11,226

The details for each year are as follows :

1883.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 7·531d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	25,26,549	57,08,416	31,81,867	64,22,959	39,03,410	7,21,543
South Indian	13,04,398	21,28,643	8,24,245	25,06,690	12,02,292	3,78,047
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	55,53,213	43,20,164	12,33,049	48,65,820	6,87,393	5,45,656
Great Indian Peninsula	1,41,93,462	1,24,93,200	17,00,262	1,40,67,847	1,25,615	15,74,647
Oudh and Rohilkhund	24,79,867	31,35,000	6,55,133	38,50,702	13,70,835	7,15,702
Total ...	2,60,57,489	2,77,85,423	17,27,934	3,17,21,018	56,63,529	39,35,595

1884.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 7·503d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,35,687	56,94,450	27,58,763	64,23,432	34,87,745	7,28,982
South Indian	14,60,598	21,17,129	6,56,531	21,96,708	10,36,110	3,79,579
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	54,43,252	43,20,164	11,23,088	48,72,709	5,70,453	5,52,635
Great Indian Peninsula	1,34,64,290	1,26,45,335	8,18,955	1,42,66,592	8,02,302	16,21,257
Oudh and Rohilkhund	23,08,597	33,30,626	10,22,029	40,97,038	17,88,441	7,66,412
Total ...	2,56,12,424	2,81,07,704	24,95,280	3,21,56,569	65,44,145	40,48,865

1885.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 6·612d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	32,79,168	56,98,828	24,19,660	67,36,206	34,57,038	10,37,378
South Indian	15,72,921	21,32,817	5,59,896	26,35,655	10,62,734	5,02,838
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	56,61,689	41,90,266	14,71,423	49,52,432	7,09,257	7,62,166
Great Indian Peninsula	1,52,31,507	1,27,91,996	24,39,601	1,51,15,011	1,16,586	23,23,015
Oudh and Rohilkhund	17,03,841	35,39,073	18,35,232	45,61,813	28,57,972	10, 22,7 40
Total ...	2,74,49,216	2,83,52,980	9,03,764	3,40,01,117	) 65,51,901	56,48,137

1886.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5·5965*d.*, the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	32,29,243	56,98,828	24,69,585	71,24,952	38,95,709	14,26,124
South Indian	14,69,584	21,69,364	6,99,780	28,35,528	13,65,944	6,66,164
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	61,35,478	44,37,881	16,97,597	55,47,675	5,87,803	11,09,794
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,77,979	1,28,67,572	40,10,407	1,60,80,296	7,97,683	32,12,724
Oudh and Rohilkhund	28,49,688	37,97,250	9,47,562	51,76,947	23,27,259	13,79,697
Total ...	3,05,61,972	2,89,70,895	15,91,077	3,67,65,398	62,03,426	77,94,503

1887.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 1s. 5.0915*d.*, the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	28,66,358	56,76,348	28,09,990	73,06,536	44,40,178	16,30,188
South Indian	16,05,744	21,91,202	5,85,458	29,48,696	13,42,952	7,57,494
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,33,568	44,76,969	12,56,599	57,61,814	28,246	12,84,845
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,82,909	1,28,64,019	40,18,890	1,65,50,308	3,32,601	36,86,289
Oudh and Rohilkhund	30,36,239	38,45,929	8,09,690	53,98,339	23,62,100	15,52,410
Total ...	3,01,24,818	2,90,54,467	10,70,351	3,79,65,693	78,40,875	89,11,226

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure, referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and officer noted in the margin, and to the Department of Finance and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay.
The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Mileage.				Capital Subscribed.						Capital Withdrawn.							Capital Outlay.						Revenue Account, 1887.						Guaranteed Interest for 1887.	
				During 1887.			To end of 1887.			During 1887.			To end of 1887.				On Construction account.		On Stores.											
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1887.	Under construction on 31st December 1887.	Railway.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Balance of capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	During 1887.	To end of 1887.	During 1887.	To end of 1887.	On Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) 830·09	830·09	11·50	Madras	15,27,273	...	15,27,273	11,63,96,117	...	11,63,96,117	14,07,079	−33,18,186	−19,11,107	6,75,65,585	4,65,04,605	11,40,70,190	23,25,927	−12,60,795	11,17,50,178	−6,76,372	24,64,088	−1,53,076	11,40,70,190	81,72,535	52,92,506	28,80,029	...	13,671	...	56,76,348	...
(b) 654	654	...	South Indian	10,43,478	...	10,43,478	4,86,48,302	13,320	4,86,61,622	18,95,989	−6,00,144	12,95,845	3,53,98,223	1,25,75,341	4,79,73,563	6,88,059	7,32,965	4,51,60,182	5,51,202	28,75,686	−71,305	4,79,73,563	51,30,872	35,21,315	16,09,557	...	3,813	...	21,91,202	...
(c) 438·78	438·78	...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	10,90,909	...	10,90,909	9,31,13,432	2,36,425	9,33,49,857	14,11,627	−8,81,420	5,30,198	6,00,66,513	3,31,45,687	9,32,12,200	1,37,657	6,05,229	9,06,81,755	4,31,054	31,53,312	−6,22,897	9,32,12,200	1,21,64,836	50,96,041	70,68,815	70,688	8,501	25,12,110	44,73,858	3,111
(d) 1,288·25	1,288·25	...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,08,27,273	...	1,08,27,273	26,51,45,872	62,38,099	27,13,83,971	40,85,991	−30,09,121	10,76,870	17,78,49,575	9,25,26,968	27,03,76,543	10,07,428	19,27,462	26,34,35,583	−8,76,659	70,32,742	−91,782	27,03,76,543	3,99,27,468	1,87,01,348	2,12,26,120	1,45,983	94,260	82,06,137	1,28,35,735	28,284
691·07	688·48	0·25	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	49,25,000	...	49,25,000	8,84,38,917	42,44,192	9,26,83,109	11,72,828	10,21,065	21,93,893	4,33,13,969	4,83,62,699	9,17,06,668	9,76,441	21,68,278	8,88,68,152	−34,209	28,71,732	−33,216	9,17,06,668	66,46,213	35,10,934	31,35,249	...	99,010	...	38,40,632	5,297
3,902 19			Total ...	1,94,13,933	...	1,94,13,933	61,17,42,640	1,07,32,036	62,24,74,676	99,73,514	−67,87,815	31,85,699	38,42,23,864	23,31,15,300	61,73,39,164	51,35,512	41,73,139	59,99,13,950	−6,01,084	1,83,97,590	−9,72,276	61,73,39,164	7,20,41,914	3,61,22,174	3,59,19,770	2,16,571	2,19,258	1,07,18,247	2,90,17,775	36,692
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			Madras	140,000	...	140,000	10,669,644	...	10,669,644	128,982	−304,187	−175,185	6,103,512	4,262,922	10,436,434	213,210	−1,15,573	10,244,591	−62,001	225,875	−14,032	10,456,434	749,140	485,140	264,003	...	1,253	...	520,332	...
			South Indian	100,000	...	100,000	4,662,129	1,276	4,663,405	181,690	−57,514	124,185	3,392,330	1,205,137	4,597,467	65,938	70,242	4,328,713	53,112	275,587	−6,833	4,597,467	491,708	337,459	154,249	...	365	...	209,990	...
			Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	100,000	...	100,000	8,535,398	21,672	8,557,070	1·9,399	−80,797	48,602	5,506,007	3,038,355	8,544,452	12,618	55,470	8,312,494	30,513	289,056	−57,008	8,544,452	1,115,112	467,137	647,975	6,480	780	230,277	410,104	285
			Great Indian Peninsula	992,500	...	992,500	24,305,038	571,826	24,876,864	374,550	−275,836	98,714	16,302,878	8,481,639	24,784,517	92,347	176,694	24,148,202	−80,360	644,608	−8,413	24,784,517	3,660,018	1,714,290	1,945,728	13,373	8,640	752,229	1,176,609	2,593
			Oudh and Rohilkhund	492,500	...	492,500	8,843,892	424,410	9,268,311	117,283	102,107	219,390	4,334,367	4,836,270	9,170,637	97,644	216,828	8,886,815	−3,121	287,173	−3,321	9,170,637	664,621	351,096	313,525	...	9,901	...	384,063	530
			Total ...	1,825,000	...	1,825,000	57,016,101	1,019,103	58,035,204	931,913	−616,207	315,706	35,729,214	21,821,323	57,553,537	481,737	403,660	55,920,875	−53,157	1,722,359	−89,097	57,553,537	6,680,608	3,355,128	3,325,480	19,853	20,939	982,506	2,701,093	3,408

(a) Worked in addition 30·44 miles of Bellary Branch from 1st February to 14th May 1887.
(b) Works in addition 91 miles of the Pondicherry and Cuddapah-Nellore Railways.
(c) Ditto 23·12 miles of the Patri Salt Railway.
(d) Ditto 215·50 miles of the Dhond and Manmad, Khamgaon-Amraoti, and Bhopal Railways.

* Includes Rs. 10,761-14-7 on account of transactions of previous years adjusted

ANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF THE YEAR 1887.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1887.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1887.			GUARANTEED INTEREST FROM COMMENCEMENT TO END OF 1887.							LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
Total.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Contribution to Provident Fund.	Interest charged on Capital overdrawn.	Surplus profits.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	Net earnings from commencement to end of 1887.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1887.	Interest charged in accounts on Capital overdrawn, from commencement to end of 1887.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits, from commencement to end of 1887.	During 1887.	From commencement to end of 1887.	State charge for control for 1887.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1887.	Value of land made over during 1887.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1887.	Value of land restored to Government during 1887.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1887.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1887, capitalised.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1887, capitalised.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
70,190	81,72,535	52,92,506	28,80,029	...	13,671	...	56,76,348	...	56,76,348	14,59,30,491	...	14,59,30,491	6,57,26,541	...	13,671	...	28,09,090	8,02,17,618	} 1,10,190	} 24,54,892	} 1,14,725	13,11,232	1,468	(e) 3,15,557	4,521	(g) 8,47,998
73,563	51,30,872	35,21,315	16,09,557	...	3,813	...	21,91,202	...	21,91,202	4,01,52,167	...	4,01,52,167	2,02,28,336	...	82,918	...	5,85,158	2,00,03,749			} 62,985	16,81,303	6,705	(f) 1,06,104	878	(h) 5,44,654
12,200	1,21,64,836	50,96,041	70,68,815	70,688	8,501	25,12,110	44,73,858	3,111	44,76,969	10,50,73,206	2,13,534	10,52,86,740	8,07,03,086	4,24,596	4,83,113	87,13,143	−12,56,599	2,82,05,136	} 1,99,701	} 38,04,656	} 20,169	50,36,148	...	75,360	948	4,80,963
76,543	3,99,27,468	1,87,01,348	2,12,26,120	1,45,983	94,260	82,06,137	1,28,35,735	28,284	1,28,64,019	30,02,13,663	46,72,316	30,48,85,979	27,70,94,907	8,11,398	2,00,665	2,89,72,980	−10,18,890	5,69,86,115			} 22,457	55,09,614	...	19,61,732	2,050	4,10,200
06,668	66,46,213	35,10,934	31,35,279	...	99,010	...	38,40,632	5,297	38,45,929	5,05,15,146	4,32,206	5,09,47,352	2,74,81,846*	...	2,19,641	...	8,09,630	2,36,85,147	74,386	12,09,686	15,738	12,85,262	264	40,763	3,154	4,43,491
39,164	7,20,41,914	3,61,22,174	3,59,19,770	2,16,571	2,19,258	1,07,18,247	2,09,17,775	36,692	2,09,54,467	64,18,84,673	53,18,056	64,72,02,729	47,81,24,719	12,33,994	10,09,338	3,76,86,123	−10,70,351	20,90,09,765	3,84,277	74,69,234	2,44,974	1,57,22,861	8,437	25,38,516	14,560	27,27,246
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£								
456,434	749,149	485,146	264,003	...	1,253	...	520,232	...	520,332	13,376,962	...	13,376,962	6,024,033	...	1,253	...	257,582	7,353,282								
597,467	491,708	337,459	154,249	...	365	...	209,990	...	209,990	3,847,916	...	3,847,916	1,038,549	...	7,916	...	56,103	1,917,313								
544,453	1,115,112	467,137	647,975	6,480	780	230,277	410,104	285	410,389	9,631,711	19,574	9,651,285	7,947,783	38,922	44,316	7,98,7.3	−115,188	2,585,472								
784,517	3,660,018	1,714,290	1,945,728	13,373	8,640	752,229	1,176,609	2,593	1,179,202	27,519,586	428,296	27,947,882	25,481,950	71,378	18,304	2,655,857	−368,398	5,214,561								
170,667	664,621	351,096	313,525	...	9,901	...	384,063	530	384,593	5,051,515	43,221	5,094,736	2,748,185	...	21,964	...	80,969	2,368,515								
553,537	6,680,608	3,355,128	3,325,480	19,853	20,939	982,506	2,701,098	3,408	2,704,506	59,127,690	491,091	59,018,781	44,141,400	113,300	93,873	3,454,589	−88,929	19,439,143								

* Includes Rs. 10,761-14-7 on account of transactions of previous years adjusted by direct credit to Net Revenue Account.

(e) Includes Rs. 2,08,637 on account of transactions of previous years not shewn in earlier statements.
(f) " " 9,771 ditto ditto.
(g) " " 5,309 ditto ditto.
(h) " " 7,796 ditto ditto.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{96\ F.}{6-59}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—under the Simla, the 19th October, 1888.

Read again—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{6-6}{340-50}$, dated the 8th December 1881, regarding the organization of Agricultural Departments.

Read—

Circular from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department No. $\frac{44(F)}{8-1}$, dated the 17th August 1887, calling for reports on the material condition of the lower classes of the population in India.

Read also—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 757-1977, dated the 23rd April 1888.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 139G., dated the 25th April 1888.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 367, dated the 27th May 1888.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 219G., dated the 2nd June 1888.

Letter from the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 671, dated 24th June 1888.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 87T.R., dated 30th June 1888.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2052, dated 12th July 1888.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 263S., dated 23rd July 1888.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{10408}{1-16}$, dated 25th July 1888.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 915S., dated 25th July 1888.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{11918}{1-16}$, dated 15th August 1888.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. $\frac{5783}{25\ \text{Confidential}}$, dated 27th August 1888.

Submitting reports on the condition of lower classes of the population in India.

RESOLUTION.

1. In the Resolution which was issued in December 1881 on the organization of Agricultural Departments, and which dealt with the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners for the protection of the country against scarcity, distress and famine, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council directed that an analysis of agricultural tracts should gradually be set on foot with the view, firstly, of ascertaining in what parts of the Empire the agricultural population and the lower classes of the people are suffering from an insufficiency of food or agricultural capital; secondly, of discovering the causes of any conditions of degradation which might be found to exist; and, lastly, of suggesting or providing such remedies as might be found necessary or desirable. The policy of the Famine Commissioners was explained to be the maintenance of agricultural operations at a high standard of efficiency. The Government of India fully accepted its obligation to assist in the accomplishment of this important duty. It was urged upon Local Governments and Administrations that efficiency of agricultural operations could only be maintained at a proper standard by securing that cultivators and labourers, their families and cattle, are properly fed, and their need for labour and agricultural appliances adequately met. Insufficiency of food was pronounced to be one of the leading causes of agricultural degradation, and on this account as well as on account of the suffering due to an inadequate food-supply, to be a question which demanded the fullest investigation by Agricultural Departments.

The Government of India is aware that since the issue of the Resolution of 1881, the new Departments have been occupied in organizing a system under which complete information will eventually be collected regarding the condition and prospects of each village or tract of agricultural land, and which will ultimately lead to an intimate knowledge of the circumstances of the lower classes in every part of British India. The existence of distress and of the causes which may have produced it will then, it is anticipated, have been fully examined, and the time will then come for the application of the remedies which must, so far as they are within the means of the administration, be provided. His Excellency the Governor General is not, however, satisfied to leave to a future time, of which the distance is as yet unknown, the commencement of positive action towards the fulfilment of a duty which the Famine Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State declared to be one of the most necessary functions of the Government. The recent expenditure of capital upon railways and canals has, it is true, done much in two important directions to provide for the protection of the lower classes against scarcity and distress. But there are some other remedies enumerated in the 10th paragraph of the Resolution already quoted which in His Excellency's opinion admit to some extent at least of early application. Prominent among these is the promotion of emigration whether to Colonies or to other parts of British India. It is with the latter question—the promotion of inland emigration—that the present Resolution will deal.

2. It will be well in the first place to advert to the emigration which already to a certain extent obtains in some parts of India, and to notice the more salient points indicated in the Census reports of 1881.

The relief afforded by emigration to the Colonies of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, which have within the last ten years taken only 151,955 Indian immigrants, is too small to meet the difficulties revealed by the Census returns of 1881. The movement is, however, beneficial to India, and may with the revival of the sugar trade again assume its former proportions. In any case the fact that natives of India can be induced even to this extent to emigrate to foreign countries seems to show that the problem with which we have to deal is not as hopelessly insoluble as it has sometimes been represented to be, and to justify the belief that they may be induced to move in larger numbers to unoccupied lands in the Indian Peninsula and Burma. There is, however, an advantage attending Colonial emigration which is wanting in any scheme which can be proposed for a comprehensive system of migration within India—in that the capital necessary to enable the emigrant to leave his home and to establish himself abroad is supplied by the planter. This advantage is also held out to emigrants who proceed to the tea gardens of Assam, and it is believed that during the last ten years nearly 300,000 persons have migrated thither; but although the relief thus afforded by the field of employment in Assam is undoubtedly perceptible, and is likely to become still more valuable as communications improve and capital increases, there are climatic influences which must at present preclude Assam from becoming a field for colonization on any very large scale. The annual movement of population to Burma, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements is also considerable, and serves to keep up the standard of comfort in districts like Madura in Madras.

The census taken in 1881 disclosed the fact that in parts of India the pressure of population had reached a point beyond which further increase would be attended with danger. In Bengal eight districts had a village population of more than 700 souls to the square mile, and the mean of the eight districts was reported to have "reached the astonishing figure of 802·66." In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh twenty-one districts had a population of more than 500 to the square mile; and in Benares, Ballia, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, and Lucknow the mean density of population per square mile exceeded 700. In the Punjab no such figures were attained, but in eight districts the rural population varied between 300 and 400 per square mile—a condition of things which suggested the remark that "in the most populous districts the capacity of the soil to support agricultural population had been strained to the utmost."

Madras had no single instance of an entire district in which the density exceeded 600, and in the ordinary settled districts the extremes of density varied from 583 per square mile in Tanjore and 515 in Vizagapatam to 91 in Kurnool; but in certain taluks of the Tanjore district aggregating an area of 1,323 square miles the density of population was 877 per square mile. In Bombay the density of normal population nowhere reached a high figure; but the census taken in that Presidency indicated that in some districts the struggle for subsistence was severe.

As was to be expected, the density of the rural population was found to a great extent to depend on the fertility of the soil and on a favourable rainfall. In one district a population even of 800 to the square mile may live in comfort, while in another 200 to the square mile may mean starvation. But there can be little doubt that even in the most fertile districts of India, in some of which, as in Azamgarh, the population amounts to over 1,000 to each square mile of cultivation, the situation must be perilous.

Among other facts brought to light by the census operations of 1881 was the migration within India of large numbers of people from the province of their birth; and this fact suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the desirability of, in the first place, instituting an enquiry into those cases in which a considerable population had been induced to move from overcrowded districts to sparsely inhabited tracts. The practical object of the enquiry was to set forth the agency or influences employed to initiate such movements, the difficulties attending them, and in the case of unsuccessful efforts, the causes of failure. The result has been the acquisition of valuable information, which is published in a condensed form as an Appendix (B) to this Resolution.

3. In anticipation of the detailed analytical examination of agricultural tracts, which it is the duty of the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture eventually to provide but which may not be fully worked out for many years to come, His Excellency next considered it desirable that an enquiry should be made into the condition of the lower classes of the population, with a view to discovering what localities are on account of the pressure of population and insufficiency of produce in urgent need of relief.

The replies to the enquiry thus instituted are, on the whole, of an encouraging nature, and testify to the great progress in the prosperity and protection of agricultural interests which has followed the extension of railways and canals. But the Government of India desires it to be distinctly understood that the enquiry to which reference is now made was necessarily only of a cursory and incomplete character, and in no way supersedes the obligation, placed upon Departments of Land Records and Agriculture by the Resolution of 1881, to continue to work out the careful analysis of agricultural tracts, which is necessary in order to ascertain with certainty and precision in what localities any section of the lower classes of the population is suffering from insufficiency of food, or from other causes which tend to a degradation of agricultural operations and to local distress. In the meantime the enquiry which has been made enables the Government of India to place before Local Governments and Administrations a sketch (Appendix A) of the general condition of the lower classes in India, and to indicate roughly the localities in respect to which it appears desirable to examine the question whether the inland migration can be usefully encouraged.

4. It may be stated briefly that, over the greater part of India, the condition of the lower classes of the agricultural population is not one which need cause any great anxiety at present. The circumstances of these classes are such as to secure in normal seasons physical efficiency for the performance of agricultural work, though in the tracts classed as "insecure" there is always a risk in the event of a failure of the rains, that the more indigent class of the people may be overtaken by distress in various degrees and forms, and be deprived of the wages ordinarily provided by the agricultural operations on which in normal seasons they depend for their livelihood. There is evidence to show that in all parts of India there is a numerous population which lives from hand to mouth, is always in debt owing to reckless expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies, and in consequence of this indebtedness and of the fact that their creditors, the middlemen, intercept a large proportion of the profits of agriculture, does

not save, and has little or nothing to fall back upon in bad seasons. Nevertheless, in the majority of cases, there is no sufficient cause for the direct interference of Government.

In one or two parts of the country, however, there seem to be grounds for anxiety. In Behar, it is believed, that 40 per cent. of a population of 15,313,359 is in a state of agricultural degradation. The chief remedy suggested by the Government of Bengal is emigration. Emigration to the Colonies, to the tea plantations of Assam, and with far greater effect to the eastern districts of Bengal, already relieves, in a certain measure, the congestion of population in Behar, but the obstacles of climate and language and the risk to health in reclaiming land in Assam or Eastern Bengal have hitherto impeded emigration on a larger scale. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there is now no evidence of marked agricultural degradation, and even in districts such as Ballia, where the density of population is over 700 to the square mile, the fertility of soil which is the cause of the density of population secures general prosperity. Still the census figures, which show that in twenty-one districts there is a population of more than 500 to the square mile, suggest the inference that the time may not be far distant when it may be necessary to relieve overpopulation by some comprehensive scheme of emigration. This remark especially applies to the districts east of Lucknow. And although the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is of opinion that there is at present nothing which demands special action in those Provinces, it recognizes as the best corrective for local distress the emigration of the surplus population from one part of the country to another. In the rest of India, with the one exception of the Ratnagiri District in the Bombay Presidency, no precautionary measures of exceptional character seem to be immediately called for; so that in existing circumstances Behar is the tract which demands the chief and closest attention of the Administration. But as before remarked the enquiry which has been made and which has led to the above conclusion is only of a preliminary character, and must be supplemented by the careful analysis of agricultural tracts which was enjoined on Departments of Land Records and Agriculture in the Resolution of 1881.

5. In considering the areas which are or may be rendered available for the relief of these overpopulated districts (which may briefly be described as the alluvial region between Lucknow and Patna), it will be convenient to make some attempt to group unoccupied tracts under the several classes into which they naturally fall when certain well marked physical peculiarities are taken into consideration. The classification thus roughly assumed is not however put forward as accurate or exhaustive.

Land which is either unoccupied or insufficiently occupied may be divided into four classes:

(*a*) culturable land which can support no population without irrigation;

(*b*) culturable land which can support only a scanty population until supplied with irrigation or other protection against drought;

(*c*) waste culturable land which when reclaimed can support a full population;

(*d*) land unculturable owing to natural causes inherent in the soil.

Broadly speaking, the entire country west of a line from Peshawar to Bikanir and Bikanir to Karachi lies within class (*a*), and comprises about a third of the Punjab, with Sind, and the adjacent Native States. The average monsoon rainfall is much below 10 inches; the soil, though fertile, is arid, except along the line of rivers; water occurs only at a considerable depth, and wells are difficult of construction. Expanding population in these tracts must follow canal irrigation, which has been largely extended in recent years both in the Punjab and Sind, and will continue to be developed as rapidly as means permit.

The second division (*b*) embraces the regions to which the south-west monsoon gives only a rainfall varying from 10 to 30 inches. It is split into two sections, a northern and a southern, which together occupy about a third of the whole peninsula. The northern section lies within the angle formed between a line from Peshawar to Allahabad and a line from Allahabad to

Baroda, and is of course exclusive of the tract already classed under (*a*). The southern section is roughly represented by the interior of a triangle having the delta of the Godavery for its apex and the inner line of the Western Ghats for its base. Though sparsely populated, these regions are already almost wholly occupied, and the areas at the disposal of Government for colonization are small. But even if extensive areas were available, it is open to grave doubts whether Government would act wisely in encouraging the increase of population in these districts. Except in the lower half of the southern section, which is fed by the north-east or cold weather monsoon, the rainfall is exceedingly precarious, and the population has at various periods been reduced by famine. Of recent years railways have done much to open up these tracts; but while improved communications will mitigate the loss of human life from starvation, they exercise no protective influence on agriculture, or the principal agencies through which agriculture is maintained—water and cattle. Protection can only be efficiently afforded by artificial irrigation, and in a great part of the tracts in question the means of irrigation are wanting, while in others the soil is unsuited for irrigation.

A consideration of climatic conditions and physical characteristics leads to the conclusion that the area grouped under the second class, though large and in parts fertile, affords little or no suitable outlet for redundant population.

A more hopeful prospect is offered by the tracts which may be grouped under class (*c*.) These comprise the whole of the sub-Himalayan belt, large tracts in the Central Provinces, the unreclaimed forests lying between those Provinces and Madras, and so much of Burma as is not yet cultivated. A great part of this area, particularly in Burma, is at the disposal of Government; the soil is fertile, and the rainfall sufficient and regular. There is already a spontaneous expansion of agriculture going on; but ample opportunity exists for a more rapid and regular effort at colonization. In the central and western sub-Himalayan tracts there is perhaps but little land which could be utilized, while in the eastern portion of the same belt which lies below Darjeeling and in Assam, waste lands are already being opened up under the influence of European capital and improved communications, and it would seem unwise to interfere with or hasten this development. But in the Central Provinces there exists a fairly considerable area of Government land possibly suitable for emigrants from the North-Western Provinces; and in Burma, where the acquisition of the Upper Province has given to India an accession of culturable land, of which the area is sufficient to meet the needs of the redundant population of Madras and Bengal for many years, there are extensive tracts of land fitted for settlers from those Provinces. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has consulted the Local Governments as to the measures which may be taken to bring these lands under colonization.

Coming to class (*d*), it may be said to comprise all the barren tracts of pure rock, sand and saline soils which are to be found scattered over India, and which amount roughly to one-sixth of the total area of British territory. Though at present unfitted to support population, certain of these tracts may by skilful treatment be rendered culturable; and with this object in view, it is of importance that they should be retained in the possession of Government. The measures which may be taken for their reclamation deserve discussion; they do not, however, come within the scope of the present enquiry.

6. It is of importance to bear in mind the exact words of the Famine Commissioners when alluding to a possible scheme of migration. They spoke of the "physical wants and the mental and moral idiosyncracies of the Indian agricultural population," and the following typical instances of migration, which will be briefly noticed, show that these wants and idiosyncracies require most careful attention.

The Jagdispur jungle in the Shahabad district, Bengal, about 8,000 acres in extent, was cleared by Government, and a lease of it given to a European firm. The whole area has been reclaimed, and is now cultivated by a thriving tenantry. In 1859 there was not a single inhabitant. In 1881 the population was 8,597. The success in Jagdispur is, to a large extent, due to the cautious manner in which the lessees proceeded. They did not risk failure by gathering too many emigrants at a time. They found that a very few families sufficed to

form a nucleus; and that when once a reasonable prosperity was assured to them, other families soon followed in their footsteps. They found it necessary to place some one in charge of their emigrants, who could communicate with the authorities, help them in their troubles, whether domestic, social or agricultural, and prevent them from getting into debt to money-lenders. Materials for roofing their huts, and assistance in the way of loans of seed, cattle and implements, were given, and the emigrants were secured in a right of occupancy after they had ploughed and sown the land.

In the Chanchal estate in the Maldah district, in Bengal, a ridge of waste about six miles in length was reclaimed by the Manager of the estate, who induced some 30 families of Santals to settle. For the first year the Santals were helped with seedgrain, and were given employment of various descriptions until their crops were fit to cut. Light rates were charged, and in ten years the number of families increased from 30 to 300.

Another instance of Santal migration deserves to be mentioned, In 1880 the Indian Home Mission to the Santals after prospecting the neighbourhood of Guma Dwar in the Goalpara District of Assam took twenty Santals there as pioneers to build sheds for the coming settlers. At the beginning of 1881 220 Santals started and after surrounting many difficulties they have established nine villages with a population of some 700 persons. They metain their own village system, they settle their differences among themselves and are all now well to do. The success of the movement is due to the fact that it has been led and supervised by practical Europeans of the Mission who possessed the confidence of the Santals. Government has also assisted by defraying the travelling expenses of the emigrants from the Santal Parganas to Guma Dwar and by granting advances free of interest to the settlers until they could reap a crop of their own.

There are numerous other instances of successful reclamation effected by capitalists, which will be found in the Appendix (B) to this Resolution. A scheme of colonization, which was directly initiated by Government, deserves to be noticed here as the circumstances attending its failure furnish an useful lesson. The details of the Charwa colonization scheme were as follows. An agricultural colony was to be established in the Charwa jungle, in the west of the Hoshangabad district, Central Provinces, the site proposed being within a few miles of the Bombay road and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; the land was rich and the climate good. The colonists were to be drawn from the Kurmi, Jat, Ahir, and other good cultivating castes in the trans-Ganges portion of the Allahabad and adjoining districts, and in the neighbouring parts of Oudh, and they were to be numerous enough to permit of 10 villages of 50 families each being founded. Men of character and influence were to be attracted to lead the emigration by promises of revenue free land. The colonists were to be transported by rail to Charwa; and when there, were to be supplied with plough cattle and agricultural implements. The settlement of each family was estimated to cost Rs. 200. The requisite funds, amounting to one lakh of rupees, were made available on condition that all rents paid by the colonists until the expiry of the settlement of Hoshangabad were credited in repayment of the amount advanced. In sanctioning the scheme the Government of India was not sanguine as to its success; and the subsequent history of the Charwa colony justified this doubt. It will be seen, in the first place, that one of the conditions which led to success in the Jagdispur estate was neglected in the Charwa scheme, and that an attempt was made to found off-hand 10 villages of 50 families each. Recruitment on so large a scale made it difficult to exercise much selection; and owing to the unfortunate choice of an agent for recruiting, the great majority of the persons who were located in Charwa, amounting at one time to 211 families of 1,056 souls, were not really cultivators; and even those of them who were accustomed to agricultural work were by no means the substantial rayats whose settlement it was the object of the scheme to promote. In addition to this mistake in the selection of the settlers, which in itself was fatal to success, there was an entire absence of leaders among the people, and consequently of any bond of union to enable them to overcome the hardships necessarily incident to any attempt to colonise an uncultivated tract in a new country. The scheme failed utterly; and although its

failure was almost entirely due to a neglect of the principles upon which it had been based and sanctioned. the discouraging experience of the Charwa colony has perhaps led to exaggerated ideas of the difficulties attending large reclamation and colonization projects.

It is also instructive to notice the various attempts made by Government to encourage emigrants to settle in Lower Burma. In 1874 Bengal immigrants were introduced into Burma under a three-years' agreement. Most favourable terms were given, and about 7,000 persons were imported. Of these, 800 absconded and returned to India; some found employment on the railways, roads, and canals; some few enlisted in the police; others took to domestic service; and a very small number settled down to cultivation in the Moulmein district. The expenditure on this scheme amounted to nearly 3 lakhs of rupees, of which only $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs was recovered.

In 1876 a scheme was started to introduce labour from Madras. The immigrants bound themselves under contract to work at a certain rate of wages, and Government undertook to pay them the specified wages, if no other employment were found for them. The scheme proceeded on the erroneous assumption that there were large employers of labour in Burma, who would gladly avail themselves of the services of the coolies, and who might induce the immigrant families to settle down on farms in the country. About 758 persons were imported and the scheme was abandoned at a loss to Government of Rs. 37,448.

In 1882 the Behar emigration scheme was introduced. Again most favourable terms were offered by Government. The passage of each family was paid to Rangoon, and their conveyance to the village in which they were to live was defrayed by Government. Houses were supplied, and food given, free of cost, until wages could be earned; and work was assured to able-bodied labourers for one year. After completion of a year's work holdings of culturable land in proprietary right of an area varying from 10 to 20 acres were to be allotted to each family. These holdings were to be exempt from land revenue for five years. Finally a special officer was to be deputed to take charge of the colonists and to guard their interests. About 70 men and 4 women were sent to the Pyuntaza plain. They remained for a few weeks on the sites selected for them, receiving Government rations and doing but little work. At the end of that time they abandoned their homes, and took employment as coolies on the railway line, or returned to Rangoon. The scheme failed after costing Government Rs. 33,000.

The failure of the above schemes has been attributed by local officers to three causes:—

(i) The dislike of the natives of India to abandon their homes and to settle down in a foreign country. The result of this feeling is, that only the lower classes of the population, who are useless as agricultural settlers, can be induced to move.

(ii) The agency which Government is compelled to employ is very varied, and the agents often induce the people to abandon their homes by fallacious promises, the non-fulfilment of which produces discontent among the immigrants.

(iii) Government is unable to watch over the immigrants, and protect them against the petty annoyances which they meet with in a new country amongst people differing from them in language and customs.

It may be remarked in connection with this explanation of failure that the experience gained from Colonial emigration does not support the view that the classes who are induced to move are useless as agricultural settlers, and suggests the theory that the success attending Colonial emigration is due to the existence of an agency for recruiting which understands its work. Language is an undoubted difficulty but not of serious importance, if colonization is carried out on prudent lines.

The inferences which may perhaps be drawn from the history of the Charwa scheme in the Central Provinces, and the three attempts in Burma, are, that if private capitalists are forthcoming, it will be better to work through them than to undertake direct responsibility on behalf of Government, and that personal supervision and continuity of effort are essential to success.

7. It is encouraging to turn from these records of failure to the consideration of a scheme which has been carried out in the Multan district in the Punjab under careful personal supervision and with laudable continuity of effort. The Sidhnai canal in Multan was opened in May 1886, and can irrigate about 48,000 acres annually. The area irrigable from the canal was almost entirely destitute of population; and it was necessary to attract cultivators from other districts. For four months the Deputy Commissioner of the district failed to obtain any cultivators; but at last one man came down to prospect. He was satisfied, and returned to his home in the Lahore district, whence he brought a number of his relatives. He was allowed to choose his own watercourse; and fortunately the first crop sown gave a good outturn. Thereafter the Deputy Commissioner was inundated with applications for land; and by March 1888 some 600 adults of the cultivating classes, emigrants from other districts, were settled on plots averaging 90 acres each. The scheme has proved in every way successful; and its success is due to the fact that the Deputy Commissioner watched the location of immigrants, carefully selected the men who were to bring their relatives and friends to his district, and corresponded freely with Deputy Commissioners of other districts as to the class of men he wished to settle on the new lands.

In congratulating the Punjab Government on the manner in which this measure has been carried through, His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that the lines laid down by that Government may be found within certain limits applicable to other parts of India. In the first place, recruitment proceeded under the supervision of district officers; and the greatest care was taken in the selection of leaders. Next, arrangements were made to enable the settlers to irrigate their lands at once, and thus, at the first harvest, to obtain a crop, without which the cattle could not have been fed. Takavi advances were freely given; and settlers were encouraged to sink wells. Lastly, as far as it was possible, men of the same brotherhood or caste, or in some way connected and having common interests, were settled in the same village.

It is, however, evident that the movement of population from Lahore to Multan involves far less change of climate of social customs and of language, and far fewer difficulties, than the translation of population from Bengal to Burma, or from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces; but His Excellency feels assured that, with a liberal and wise use of the provisions of the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and with fair rules for the lease of waste land, accompanied by proper supervision and continuous effort, the measure can be commenced and sustained with no very great outlay of capital.

The offer by the Local Government of a fairly liberal lease of 15,000 acres of waste land in the Tennasserim Division has recently induced a well-known pioneer of colonization schemes to undertake at his own expense the settlement in Lower Burma of agriculturists from Behar, and to endeavour to introduce new staples and new methods of agriculture, and it is hoped that others will follow this example.

8. Before coming to any decision as to the measures which should be advocated for the colonization of waste tracts, His Excellency in Council desired that the opinion of those officers who would hereafter be employed in directing the movement should be obtained; and accordingly at the beginning of April last a Conference of the Directors of the Provincial Departments of Land Records and Agriculture was held at Delhi, at which, with the permission of the various Local Governments, the question of moving population to unoccupied tracts was discussed. The details of such movements received careful consideration, and the difficulties experienced in the past were fully set forward. The Conference was agreed that it was desirable to take measures for generally promoting the policy, and that in

particular every facility should be given to emigrants from Behar and the North-Western Provinces for obtaining land in the Central Provinces, or in Burma. It was pointed out that the people of Behar had much in common with the natives of the Central Provinces, and that a ryotwari settlement might be offered to immigrants from crowded districts of Bengal in the latter Province, but that such a system of settlement would greatly depend for its success on the liberal grant of advances by Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The question of working through capitalists was discussed; and it was agreed that when capitalists or adjoining landowners were ready to undertake schemes of colonization, it would be better to employ them and afford to them every reasonable facility. The Conference was of opinion that the best plan for carrying out a scheme of colonization from one Province to another would be to appoint in each a Special Officer, acquainted with the agricultural conditions of his own Province, for the conduct of operations or negotiations with capitalists; to circulate information as to the precise terms on which land could be obtained in the Central Provinces, Burma, and elsewhere, the nature of the soil, and the climatic conditions of the neighbourhood. The three chief difficulties which, in the opinion of the Conference, beset the scheme of colonization were climate, expense of moving and settling, and language; and in appraising the success which had attended the Sidhnai colonization in the Punjab, they noticed that these difficulties had hardly been present. Two courses seemed open in moving population on a large scale to Burma or the Central Provinces, *viz.*, either to trust to capitalists working for their own profit, or to adopt a system of emigration, under the supervision of Government officers, with advances made by Government. Although the latter course might not in some cases prove financially successful, yet, considering the importance of the end in view, the Conference did not deprecate a trial of it, and their conclusions have been placed for consideration before the Local Governments chiefly interested.

The question has so far been viewed under one aspect, that of the necessity of relieving congested tracts. But there is another important aspect under which it must be regarded, *viz.*, that of the desirability of promoting the wealth of the country by developing the cultivation of tracts now lying waste and unproductive. This financial consideration is one which should not be left out of sight; and while commending the scheme to Local Governments as a means of meeting the exigencies of over population, His Excellency in Council trusts that the ultimate financial benefits of the movement may induce the various Administrations concerned to deal with the question in a liberal and far-seeing manner.

9. It must be remembered that the Government of India is in a very different position now from that in which it stood when the report of the Famine Commission was presented and when the schemes of emigration which have been alluded to in paragraph 5 of this Resolution were undertaken. A large tract of country has recently been added to the Empire in Burma, and though the information about its agricultural capabilities is necessarily incomplete at present, it cannot be doubted that the annexation of Upper Burma will help to solve the problem of relieving the congested tracts of India on a scale and in a manner which could never have been obtained by emigration to the limited and unhealthy area of the Central Provinces. It has been held by those who have considered the question that a large initial mortality must be expected in the reclamation of waste lands, and this opinion, so far as it relates to tracts in the Central Provinces, in the Terai, and in Assam, is more or less based on experience. But as at present advised the Government of India does not anticipate that the climate and conditions of Upper Burma will prove prejudicial to the health of the Indian agriculturist, and it seems in every way expedient that attention should be chiefly directed to that country as the possible field for relieving over-population in India. The first essential in colonization in India is the opening out of communications, and it is found that when once good roads are established population moves along them easily and rapidly. A great step has been already made by the construction of the railway to Mandalay, and feeder roads will probably bring within the reach of emigrants land of excellent quality. In the past the

subsidies to steamers plying to Rangoon produced a much larger influx of population than any of the schemes which were directly undertaken by Government.

Some preliminary proposals of a practical nature have already been submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India. Large grants of land to capitalists are advocated, and it is proposed to set aside 100,000 acres for this purpose in Lower and Upper Burma. It is recommended that the grantees should be allowed to settle their own terms with tenants, that the grants should at first be made on liberal conditions, that precautions should be taken to avoid the importation of immigrants at inconvenient seasons when employment is not forthcoming, that care should be taken in the selection of immigrants, that they should not be kept in depôt in Rangoon, and lastly, that no immigrants except those who come to settle as cultivators should at first at any rate be accompanied by their wives.

10. It is especially important that the Chief Commissioners of Burma and the Central Provinces should collect information which would show the area of waste land available for cultivation, the nature of the soil, the character of the cultivation practised in the vicinity, the climatic conditions of the neighbourhood, the routes by which the land may be reached, and the conditions under which the land is to be leased. This information will be published in all Provinces of India, the Governments of which should require the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture to take early steps towards disseminating among the people of overcrowded tracts the particulars furnished by the Chief Commissioners, to submit definite proposals for further suitable action, and to encourage the development of such schemes as that which has already secured the colonization of a tract in Lower Burma by settlers from Bengal.

11. It will be convenient in conclusion to summarize the measures which the Government of India has, under the direction of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, already taken in connection with the subject of inland emigration: Firstly, the obligation has been placed upon Departments of Land Records and Agriculture to ascertain in what tracts relief is needed. Secondly, an enquiry has been instituted into the facts and circumstances under which population now moves from one part of India to another. Thirdly, an enquiry has been made into the condition of the agricultural population in all parts of India. Fourthly, the subject has been with the permission of the Local Governments, discussed at a Conference of the Directors of the Departments, of Land Records and Agriculture whose proceedings have been placed before them for consideration. Fifthly, the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, which contain the most crowded tracts, were invited to depute officers to the Central Provinces and Burma for discussion with the authorities there of the procedure which should be adopted.

It now remains for the Local Governments concerned to submit their opinion and advice to the Supreme Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations* for information and guidance and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Political officers named in the margin.†

*Govt. of Madras.
Ditto Bombay.
Ditto Bengal.
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Ditto Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Centra Provinces.
Chief Commissioner, Burma.

Chief Commissioner, Assam.
Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
Chief Commissioner, Ajmere.
Secretary for Berar to Resident at Hyderabad
†Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.
Resident at Mysore.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*,

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix A.

Précis of the Reports received on the enquiry made into the condition of the lower classes of the population.

There are many points brought to notice in the reports which are universal throughout the country. The indebtedness of the agriculturist, and his dependence on the money-lender, is a common feature in all Provinces. The absence of thrift is a very prominent characteristic of the people; and it is not an exaggeration to say that over the greater part of the continent the small cultivators and labourers live from hand to mouth. The prevailing custom of extravagant expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies appears in every report. The depression of certain classes of artisans, whose occupation has disappeared before the inroad of foreign goods, is noticed in most Provinces; but there is evidence that this class is finding new forms of employment, and the fact need not cause much anxiety.

The information given regarding diet, clothes, and houses is both useful and interesting. In *Bengal* the two meals a day, with rice as the staple food, change in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* into three meals a day, consisting of maize, millets, and pulse, and, as the spring crop is harvested, of barley, peas, and gram, eked out with vegetable pottage. Milk everywhere is a great auxiliary; and in normal years the people seem to enjoy a rude plenty. In the *Punjab* the *ser ata*, i.e., two pounds of flour, is the ordinary ration; and this is supplemented by pulse, vegetables, and condiments. Similarly in *Bombay* the ration of an adult man consists of two pounds of grain, chiefly millets, and occasionably rice and wheat, helped with pulse and condiments. In *Sind* the diet is more generous. Meat is not unfrequent, and milk or curd and ghi seldom absent. In *Madras* a wage of 6 rupees a month enables a whole family to have three meals a day of rice and ragi (millet), with toddy or fish (near the coast), and butcher meat once or twice a week. But such a wage does not admit of the use of milk, butter-milk, or ghi.

The information given about clothing is valuable, for the style of dress very often reflects the condition of the rural poor, while the evidence as to the general use of ornaments and jewelry suggests that the mass of the people have a margin they could fall back upon when labour was not forthcoming. In *Bengal* the dress of an ordinary peasant is a *dhooti*, or cloth worn round the waist and reaching down to the knee, and a piece of smaller cloth called a *gumcha*, or scarf. This serves the double functions of a towel at the bathing ghât, and a turban in the fields. Some can afford the luxury of a shirt or *piran* and a *chadur*, or long scarf worn on the upper part of the body, a pair of slippers and an umbrella. The women wear a single *dhooti* or *sari* wrapped round from the head to the ankles. The ordinary *dhooti* costs about one rupee. "Their clothes are always scanty, not so much from poverty, as from the fact that they are not used to wearing much clothes." In *Behar* a *rezai*, or quilt, is added to the wardrobe for winter use. Trinkets and jewelry are common, and it is a noticeable fact that English piece-goods seem universally used in Bengal. In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* the men are fairly clad, most of them have a padded quilt or blanket for the cold weather. The women and children are worse off. A village woman rarely has any wraps. Most of them pass the nights in their day clothes—a cotton petticoat, wrapper, and bodice. "As a rule, they and the children sleep in the cold weather during the warm afternoons and the early hours of night, and from midnight to dawn cower over a fire of rubbish in the yard of the dwelling house." Mr. Irwin, in *Rae Bareli*, comments on the scarcity of warm clothing. He found among 173 persons only 10 blankets, 16 *rezais* (quilts stuffed with cotton) and 24 quilts; so that more than three-fourths of these persons went through the winter with no better covering than the common sheet. There is evidence to show that during the three months of severe cold, *viz.*, from December to February, the lowest classes, especially the women and children, are insufficiently clad. In the *Punjab*, with the exception of the notice of clothes made in selected cases, of the *Delhi* Division, nothing is said as to dress, but the style is much the same as in

the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, though the use of *rezais* is probably more general in the colder climate of the Punjab. In *Bombay* full information is given. The usual clothing of a man consists of shoulder and waist-cloths, jacket, turban and shoes, with a blanket for protection against cold and damp. A woman has a petticoat, bodice and cotton wrapper, and generally shoes. The earlier tribes wear scantier clothing and spend about Re. 1-6-0 on their dress. For agriculturists generally the cost of clothes varies from about 4 to 5 rupees. In *Madras* nothing is said as to clothes. In *Assam* the dress of the people is above their station in life. In *Berar*, the people are well clad. In the Central Provinces but little clothing is wanted, and the people apparently possess this. It should be noticed in conclusion, that the use of ornaments is almost universal.

The houses of the agricultural classes are of the most primitive description, but they serve the purpose of shelter. *Bengal* appears to be worst off in the matter of houses. Mud-walls and a thatch, or bamboo walls, when as in *Behar* the soil is such, that mud-walls cannot be built, make up the simple architecture of *Bengal*. In *Orissa* the houses are built on each side of a fairly wide street with a background or garden. There ventilation is possible, and the houses are neat and clean. Elsewhere it may be said that the houses are dark and entirely without ventilation. Nothing is said about houses in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, and the *Punjab*. In *Bombay* the style of house varies. In *Gujerat* houses are either tiled or thatched, with walls of bamboo or mud. In the *Deccan* stone and sun-dried bricks are used. In the *Konkan* wattle-walls appear, while in *Sind* the vast majority of the lower classes are contented with a thatched wattle-walled hut of tamarind twigs, which would cost about Rs. 3 a year. The Government of *Madras* states that the old thatched hut is being largely replaced by the tiled house. In the *Central Provinces* there are the usual huts, wattle-walled, clay or sundried bricks, with a grass thatch. In *Assam* the houses of the poorest peasants though constructed of the flimsiest materials are considered to be far more commodious than those of persons of a similar class in other parts of India.

Bengal.

It is to be noticed that there is far more prosperity in the eastern than in the western districts of *Bengal*. In the *Chittagong** Division the cultivators and agricultural labourers are described as being in a state of at least comparative comfort. The people of *Chittagong* are mostly agriculturists; and even day-labourers, domestic servants, &c., have their patch of land, which is cultivated by them or their families.

Their houses are larger and better than the houses in *Western Bengal*; they wear better clothes; they eat better food, not infrequently flesh—and can afford to remain idle, and to amuse themselves for days together. Several reasons are given for the prosperity in *Chittagong*:—the low assessment of land revenue; the security from failure of the principal crop—rice; the fertility of the soil; and the facilities of water-carriage. One opinion is given by a Native official, which is utterly opposed to that given by all the other officers of the division. He considers that the struggle for existence is becoming harder; that the rise in wages has been more than counterbalanced by a rise in the price of provisions; and that the export of rice is an evil.

The condition of things in the *Dacca** Division is still more prosperous though it should be remembered that the weavers, potters, and some other castes or classes, who cling to an hereditary employment in places where it has ceased to be remunerative, or in numbers exceeding the demand, are no doubt in bad circumstances. Mr. Larminie, the Commissioner, writes that, "looking to their needs, the peasantry of *Eastern Bengal* are about the most prosperous in the world." In *Central Bengal*, which is composed of the *Presidency*† and *Rajshahye*‡ Divisions, with the *Purneah*§ and *Maldah*‖ districts, the agricultural classes are almost as prosperous as those of *Eastern Bengal*. The labourer gets from 3 to 4 annas a day; and there is a great demand for skilled labour. In *Moorshedabad*,¶ in the extreme west of the division, the wages of agricultural labour sometimes fall to 2 annas a day, which may be considered as the minimum consistent with the unstinted supply of food to ordinary families; but, with this exception, *Central Bengal* is a tract where the question of deficiency of food does not arise. The Collector of *Maldah* writes that "culti-

* Area 13,118 sq. m. Population 3,574,018.

* Area 15,000 sq. m. Population 8,700,939.

† Area 13,698 sq. m. Population 8,204,912.

‡ Area 17,498 sq. m. Population 7,733,775.

§ Area 4,956 sq. m. Population 1,948,887.

‖ Area 1,691 sq. m. Population 710,443.

¶ Area 2,144 sq. m. Population 1,326,790.

vators with holdings less than the average (5 acres) have in ordinary years more than enough to live upon in a way that implies the best physical condition of which the climate and their habits admit, and with a margin to provide against an occasional bad season." The weavers are badly off, but the rest of the artizans are fairly well off, and the labourers, though living poorly and from hand to mouth, are not on the verge of destitution. A large proportion of them undergo suffering in bad years and need urgent relief in times of severe drought or flood. In *Purneah* the climate is enervating, and the population indolent, but in ordinary years the cultivators are "extremely comfortably off." The report of Mr. Smith, Commissioner of the *Presidency* Division, contains few opinions, but many facts of importance—

"Good seasons go to balance bad seasons in the matter of the *mahajan's* bill. During times of scarcity heavier debts are incurred, which are paid off in years of plenty. It is the nature of a native of the lower classes to accept advances wherever he can get them. *Indebtedness seldom means starvation, but usually quite the reverse.*"

Mr. Forbes writes:

"The general conclusions to which the result of the enquiries points are that, while the upper classes of cultivators, holding directly from the zamindar, are in easy and independent circumstances, the under-tenants, though paying comparatively high rents, are still able with ordinary ease to provide themselves with a sufficiency of food and clothing and other necessaries." . . . . "there is no cause for anxiety under any ordinary circumstances, such as have obtained for many years past, as regards any class of the labouring population suffering from an insufficiency of food-supply."

Mr. Smith's report should be read, as it abounds in useful statistics. His remarks upon beggars are interesting, and the following passage possesses an interest in connection with famine relief:—

"The natives of the country, both Hindus and Mahomedans, though by custom and religion exceedingly charitable, are not actively so. The recipients of charity must come to their doors to be fed. The result is that the sturdy beggar prospers while the sick and infirm, who are beggars not by choice but from necessity, are often left to starve unpitied, and their condition does not awake any active feeling of sympathy among their neighbours."

The facts quoted by Mr. Smith regarding beggars show that this numerous class is a great drain upon the resources of the agricultural classes.

The *Burdwan** Division, with the Metropolitan District of *Hooghly*,† *Howrah*‡ and *Burdwan*,§ has the full benefit of the neighbourhood of Calcutta. It has been affected by the Burdwan fever, which while reducing the population has also tended to increase the demand for labour and to keep the supply of land for cultivation undiminished. "Under such conditions it appears that a sufficient maintenance may be earned even by a people debilitated by recurring illness."

* Area 13,955 sq. m. Population 7,393,954.

† Area 1,233 sq. m. Population 1,012,769.

‡ Area 476 sq. m. Population 635,381.

§ Area 3,697 sq. m. Population 1,301,823.

Mr. Toynbee, the Collector of *Hooghly*, whose evidence before the Famine Commission as Collector of Patna was of a somewhat gloomy nature, now records:

"The condition of the poorer classes in this district, compared with that of the same classes in England, may unhesitatingly be described as superior in every respect. There is no such thing as want or starvation among them, and not one individual who does not know, when he rises in the morning, how or where he will procure food for the day. Their wants are few and easily satisfied. The climate in which they live and all their surroundings are enervating and, to our view, demoralizing; ambition they have none, beyond the immediate wants and wishes of the day; but judged from their own point of view, and by their own standard, they are prosperous and contented; and I doubt not that there are thousands upon thousands of the English poor who will gladly change their places with them."

In *Burdwan* District the effects of the fever are painfully prominent. "The sickly physique is now the ordinary physique and commands the ordinary labour rates. The healthy physique is the exceptional one and commands special and very high rates." But in spite of the fever Mr. Oldham, the Collector, is able to state after a very careful enquiry:

"Finally, taking the rates of food which have prevailed for the last 13 years, they have enough with which to procure, and they do procure, a sufficiency of wholesome food enough to support their wives, children and dependent relatives; to bestow on their universal charity; to expend on festivals and celebrations, and to enable them to meet at least the approaches of a time of scarcity. They are much better off than I, on a superficial view of their circumstances, or than their own fellow-residents of superior station, suppose them to be; and the only individuals among them who have no margin, or but the slenderest

margin, are their dependent relatives, the most numerous of whom are old widows and others disabled by sickness, age, or some bodily or mental infirmity."

In *Midnapur** District the first note of distress is struck, and, although the Bengal Government in its review states that symptoms of chronic poverty appear in *Bankoorah*† District, it can hardly be concluded from the Collector's report that the situation in *Bankoorah* is at all unfavourable. He writes: "the cultivators and other people including labourers are generally beyond the power of heartless money-lenders and live more comfortably off than their forefathers. Debts are incurred for marriages and other ceremonies. Agricultural labourers get on an average 2½ annas a day, which is barely sufficient to meet their daily expenses; but there is no want of work for them." In *Midnapur* District, however, there is evidence furnished by the native Settlement Officer which suggests that the condition of the ryots in a part of the district is unsatisfactory. Land and cattle are both stated to be deteriorating —the former from impoverishment of the soil; the latter from want of fodder. The grazing grounds have disappeared before the weavers and other castes, who have now taken to agriculture for their subsistence. The ryots live from hand to mouth. Two full meals of coarse rice per day are a luxury to them. They cannot afford *dâl* and vegetables daily: salt is their ordinary condiment and *kalmi* (a kind of aquatic plant), and boiled *brinjal* form their daily vegetable diet. The increase of salt duty has been a great hardship to them. They think themselves fortunate when they get fish and *dâl* at dinner: this they hardly do more than once a week. Their physique has deteriorated from insufficient food and constant attacks of malarious fever.

* Area 5,082 sq. m. Population 2,517,802.

† Area 2,621 sq. m. Population 1,041,752.

Great weight should be given in *Bengal* to the opinion of a Settlement Officer, as he possesses means of acquiring information which the ordinary district officers do not enjoy, but it is to be noticed that the subdivisional officers of the *Midnapur* District are of opinion that all the people have a sufficiency of food. Moreover, with Calcutta near at hand, there need be no alarm for the agricultural classes of *Midnapur*, and, briefly stated, there is nothing in the circumstances of the divisions mentioned above which would justify any presumption that the people are generally in a condition requiring relief.

But on passing into the province of *Behar*,‡ which includes the districts of *Monghyr*§ and *Bhagulpur*‖ as well as the *Patna* Division,¶ the scene changes. Excluding *Champarun*** and *Shahabad*†† districts where land remains to be broken up, the *Behar* Province comprises seven districts, *Patna*,‡‡ *Gya*,§§ *Muzzafarpur*,‖‖ *Durbhunga*,¶¶ *Sarun*,*** *Bhagulpur* and *Monghyr*, with a population of 15,313,359. Wages are low; the highest wage is 2 annas a day: employment is insufficient: rents are high and tenure is insecure.

‡ Area 44,139 sq. m. Population 23,127,104.
§ Area 3,021 sq. m. Population 1,969,774.
‖ Area 4,268 sq. m. Population 1,966,158.
¶ Area 23,647 sq. m. Population 15,063,944.
** Area 3,531 sq. m. Population 1,721,608.
†† Area 4,365 sq. m. Population 1,964,909.
‡‡ Area 2,079 sq. m. Population 1,756,856.
§§ Area 4,713 sq. m. Population 2,124,682.
‖‖ Area 3,008 sq. m. Population 2,582,060.
¶¶ Area 3,885 sq. m. Population 2,633,447.
*** Area 2,622 sq. m. Population 2,280,382.

The facts included in the following extracts apply generally to all the seven named districts of *Behar*:

The Settlement Officer, Mr. Collin, writing with special reference to two villages examined by him in the district, observes:—"From the foregoing description of the condition of the agricultural classes in this pergunnah (Daphor), it appears that they need not at present cause any apprehension, and that in ordinary years they have sufficient means of subsistence. The picture which I have drawn does not, however, show any great prosperity, and shows that the lower classes, which, including the weaving class, amounting to 25 per cent. of the population, have little chance of improving their position, and that they would have no resources to fall back upon in time of scarcity." The Collector of Monghyr remarks that he has come across many inhabitants who were thin and apparently in want of due nourishment. The Collector of Patna writes of ryots holding less than four local bighas, or two and a half acres:—"Their fare is of the very coarsest, consisting to a great extent of *khesari dâl*, and the quantity is insufficient during a considerable part of the year. They can only take one full meal instead of two. They are badly housed, and in the cold weather insufficiently clothed." As to labourers, he adds, that their condition is rather worse: "They are almost always paid in kind, the usual allowance of a grown man being 2 to 2½ seers of the coarsest and cheapest grain, value about 1¼ annas. Women receive about half this rate, but their employment is less regular. Ordinarily, male labourers do not find employment for more than eight months of the year. The conclusion to be drawn is that, of the agricultural population, a large proportion, say 40 per cent., are insufficiently fed, to say nothing of clothing and housing. They have enough food to support life and to enable them to work, but they have to undergo long fasts, having for a considerable part of the year to satisfy themselves with one full meal in the day. With regard to Gya, the Commissioner accepts a statement made by the Collector that 40 per cent. of the

population are insufficiently fed. Dr. Lethbridge, the Inspector General of Jails, writes:—"In Behar, the districts of Mozufferpore and Sarun, and parts of Durbhunga and Chumparun, are the worst, and there is almost constant insufficiency of food among those who earn their living by daily labour."

The remarks of the Bengal Government on the measures which suggest themselves for relieving the pressure in *Behar* should be read. A survey and record-of-rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act, emigration and popular education, are all mentioned; but of these, emigration which is now rendered possible on a large scale by the annexation of Upper Burma, appears to be the most practical and expedient.

Sufficient has been quoted to show that in the seven districts of the Behar Province the struggle for existence is very severe; but a few statements made by the Collector of *Bhagulpur* and the Settlement Officer of the Banaili and Srinagar estate may be added. The former writes: "the mass of ryots are not under-fed, but the labourer is under-fed for about a fourth of the year. His wage as quoted in cash is miserably low, and varies from five pice in the south and extreme north to six pice over most of the district. Cash payments are rare, and although the labourer benefits to a small degree by the rise of prices, *viz.*, to the extent that his wage on grain exceeds his actual consumption thereof, the system of grain payment is a real danger to the population. For directly a crop shows signs of failing, the grain store is husbanded, and the labourers are under-fed. The weaver is the worst-fed man in the village community.

The Settlement Officer of the Srinagar estate gives interesting details as to the employment and food of labourers. Employment is forthcoming for six months in the year; for the remainder of the year it is fitful or entirely wanting. The villagers do not purchase oil except for rubbing on the head and body occasionally. It would be a luxury if they could get some oil to cook their vegetables. The conclusions of this officer are summed up thus:—The working classes with or without small holdings are badly clothed, badly housed; do not enjoy any luxury of life; live from hand to mouth, but do not suffer from actual want of food *in ordinary years*.

The *Chota Nagpur* Division* covers an immense area and contains races whose condition varies from little more than savagery to orderly and civilized communities. The Inspector General of Jails remarks that the only parts of *Bengal* on which there need be anxiety regarding sufficiency of food, are *Behar* and *Chota Nagpur*. In *Manbhoom*† District it is stated that among the labouring classes there is a section, under one-fifth, which is well to do, but the majority have to put up with a standard of living which is barely half as high as that common among the cultivators. In the *Singhbhoom*‡ District there are no indications of want, and in some parts there is distinct prosperity. In the *Lohardugga*§ District there is good evidence to show that two meals a day is the rule, and the number of cattle and utensils argues a comfortable state of things. Emigration and employment in the local tea gardens also assist to keep up the standard of living.

* Area 36,066 sq. m. Population 4,[illegible]

† Area 4,147 sq. m. Population 1,[illegible]

‡ Area 3,753 sq. m. Population 453,775.
§ Area 12,045 sq. m. Population 1,[illegible]

In the *Hazaribagh*‖ District there is no ground for anxiety, and the district reports justify the conclusion of the Commissioner that, though debt is rife and there are many poor people in the division whose livelihood, especially when there are partial failures of crops, is precarious, there is no doubt that the great majority are not ordinarily severely pressed. "The physique of different classes, castes, and tribes varies very much; but, generally speaking, it is good."

‖ Area 7,021 sq. m. Population 1,[illegible]

The reports for the *Orissa* Division¶ are written by officers of whom many are new to the districts. As regards *Pooree*** District, however, there is the evidence of Mr. Taylor who possesses considerable experience, and he seems to think that the poorer classes are not under-fed. Even after three successive years' failure of the rice crop there was no sign of actual starvation or serious distress. Dr. Sandel, Civil Surgeon, however, is of opinion that the poorer classes, are not properly fed or clad. They barely subsist on coarse rice and a spinnage curry cooked without oil. As a rule, they do not have more than one meal a day.

¶ Area 9,053 sq. m. Population 3,790,[illegible]
** Area 2,473 sq. m. Population 666,[illegible]

Area 2,066 sq. m.
Population 945,280.

In the *Balasore** District Dr. Zorab, who has had 15 years' local experience, testifies to a prosperous state of affairs. The Deputy Collector who has 9 years' local experience says:—"As regards sufficiency of food I may say that if there be people in this district really suffering from a daily insufficiency of food, their number is not greater than what is to be always found even in prosperous countries under special circumstances."

On the whole, the evidence for the *Orissa* Division is of a reassuring tendency.

The foregoing extracts are on the whole satisfactory. The reports indicate the prevalence of indebtedness, but there is reason to believe that indebtedness, usually the result of expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies, is quite compatible with a fairly comfortable condition of life.

On this point, Mr. Boxwell, Officiating Commissioner of *Patna*, states:

"General indebtedness of a poor agricultural community is not like, and is much less bad than, the common indebtedness of an extravagant man. It means nothing more than that in the tight season—that is, the season of ploughing and sowing—the mahajan advances what he recovers with interest in the harvest. The strange notion that borrowing makes a permanent addition to a cultivator's income, and the common view that a peasantry in debt is on its way to ruin, seem to be equally wrong and almost equally paradoxical. In a low state of civilization people are unable to do their own saving. Their mahajans do it for them, and make them pay well for it; but in an ordinary year the produce of the soil, including, of course, pasture and jungle, supports the cultivator, the labourer, the mahajan, and the landlord."

Frequent mention is made of the depressed condition of certain classes of the artizans and weavers have undoubtedly been injured by the introduction of English goods. They are, however, taking to other employments. In conclusion, the following quotation which gives a summary of facts and inferences made by the Bengal Government furnishes a fair picture of the situation:

"The general result of the enquiry is that, in the greater part of the Lower Provinces, the industrious classes find no difficulty in supplying their primary wants, and are, as a rule, well nourished. Their prosperity is greatest in the eastern districts, and gradually diminishes as we carry the survey towards the west. It is not impaired by endemic disease, even where this has reduced the population, and left the survivors to some extent emaciated or enfeebled. On the contrary, the reports from districts so afflicted show that the inhabitants are somewhat better off than in the neighbouring tracts. But the signs indicating prosperity cease when we reach Behar, where, though the cultivators having holdings of a size sufficient to afford full occupation to their families are well-to-do, and the middle class enjoys exceptional comfort, wages are very low, so that those who depend for their living entirely or mainly on their daily labour, earn a very scanty subsistence. The number of these labourers, including those who hold some land, is estimated at about forty per cent. of a population of over fifteen millions. The cause of the lowness of wages appears to be the multiplication of the labourers in a healthy climate, and under a social system founded on early marriages, up to the point at which employment can be found on the lowest terms consistent with the continued maintenance of families. This cause is of a permanent nature, existing social and climatic conditions remaining unchanged. Its effects would not be counteracted by any conceivable development of local industry, as such development could hardly progress in geometric ratio with the increase of population. Emigration can afford a sufficient and lasting remedy, only if it be conducted on a large scale and continuously. If, after a system of emigration had been established, its operations were to be checked by the occupation of lands now waste, the existing difficulty would arise again. It is possible that popular education, which has hardly as yet touched this part of the population, might, in the course of many years, effect a permanent change for the better, by altering the views and habits of the people. In the meanwhile it would greatly facilitate the application of partial and temporary remedies, such as the introduction of new industries and emigration.

Assam.

In *Assam* the enquiry was conducted in the most important part of the Province, *viz.*, the five upper districts of the *Brahmaputra Valley* and in *Sylhet*.

The *Brahmaputra Valley*.†—The main food of the people is everywhere rice, of which there are three principal kinds, *viz.*, *Sali* or transplanted winter rice, and *boo* or broad-cast winter rice, and *ahu* or early rice. Various pulses are also grown, and certain species of vegetables are cultivated in almost every household, and others found wild everywhere are very universally used. Scarcely

a meal is taken in which some one or more of them does not form an indispensable adjunct to the staple commodity, rice. The use of ghi is almost unknown in the Province. The ryots enjoy several advantages such as are not possessed by the inhabitants of most other parts of India. One of the most important of these is free-grazing for their cattle. No charge of any kind is made for grazing except in a part of the *Lakhimpur* District. Building materials are also obtained free of all charge: each ryot's household being allowed annually for its own use gratis the following articles:—bamboos 400 and cane 10 bundles; thatching grass can be had for the labour of cutting and carriage. Another advantage enjoyed by the Assamese consists in the amount of food that grows wild, while firewood also is practically unlimited. Each ryot's household is also allowed gratis four unreserved trees annually for its own use, and almost all the implements they require for household or agricultural purposes are made from wood, which is procurable almost everywhere. Another of the causes which allow the Assam cultivator to lead an easy life, are the facilities for taking up and abandoning lands which are perhaps greater than in any other part of India. The collateral sources of income possessed by the Assamese are numerous. The Hindus and Mohamedans use and sell milk; others engage in sericulture: the silk of the *Eri* worm sells at Rs. 5 per seer, the cocoons of the *Muga* worm sell at Rs. 2 per 1,000, and the thread costs Rs. 10 a seer.

Labour for tea-gardens is largely met from local sources, and the pay that an Assamese coolie can earn on a tea-garden, varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10; while work on roads generally gives a laborer 4 annas a day, or Rs. 7-8-0 a month. Rubber-cutting, another source of income, yields a rate per maund, varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. Large quantities of thatching grass are also brought for sale to the more important stations during the cold weather, and sold at prices varying slightly above and below Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles.

Breeding livestock, such as ducks, goats and pigeons is an almost universal practice; while many cultivators also supplement their income by catching and selling fish, and others supplement their ordinary meals by shooting and snaring game. Weaving, growing lac, turning cane mills, and collecting wheik shells—from which a lime which is largely eaten is made—make up the other sources of income of the ryot.

In *Sylhet** as in the *Brahmaputra Valley* the staple food is rice, of which there are six principal varieties grown. The ordinary economic condition of the people is not so good as it was a few years ago; their wealth consists of land and cattle principally. The great object of every man is to own his homestead and piece of land.

Area 5,440 sq. m.
Population [illegible]

There is no such class of people who solely depend upon their earnings as hired labourers. The land revenue in *Sylhet* is lighter than in the *Assam Valley* and the district produces more rice than is needed for its own consumption.

The conclusion drawn from the evidence, taken as a whole, seems to be that while the peasantry in the district are well above anything approaching distress, their condition cannot at this moment be said to be prosperous.

In the hills the people are everywhere comfortable, muscular and well nourished (as non-Hindus, they eat freely of meat), and ready and able to earn good wages by labour.

The general conclusion arrived at for the whole Province is that the question raised by the Government of India, need cause no anxiety whatever.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In these Provinces the enquiry was made after a succession of bad seasons, when the gravest anxiety for the present, and apprehension for the future existed. In these circumstances it might have been expected that the result of the enquiry would have been far from re-assuring, but the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* Government consider that the consensus of opinion is to the effect that the people are not generally underfed.

* Area 2,379 sq. m. Population 1,313,137.

The Commissioner of *Meerut** thinks that cultivators have the means of supplying all their actual wants, but that labourers may be occasionally hard pressed.

† Area 1,453 sq. m. Population 671,690.

Mr. Cadell, Collector of *Muttra*,† believes that the agriculturists, even after the failure of the kharif harvest, were able to hold their own; but he admits that the condition of labourers was worse, and that they had been severely tried by the past cold weather. Mr. Crooke, Collector of *Etah*,‡ whose peculiar knowledge of agricultural life lends a great value to his remarks, considers the peasantry to be a robust, apparently well fed population and dressed in a manner which quite comes up to their traditional ideas of comfort. In spite of the abnormally high prices of food-grains, there has been no sudden increase of offences against property, nor did the number of beggars seem unusually great. Mr. Crooke does not believe that anything like a large percentage of the people in *Etah*, or in any other district of the Provinces is habitually under-fed. There are times, of course, when the small cultivator and field labourer do suffer privation; but this is a very different thing from habitual privation. Indebtedness is prevalent, but the fact seems to be that with the *agricultural classes a normal state of indebtedness is quite consistent with the possibility of passing a life of comparative comfort.*

‡ Area 1,739 sq. m. Population 756,828.

Mr. Crooke observes that the sanitary evils, under which the agricultural population suffer, in particular the prevalence of malaria due to canal irrigation when unrelieved by drainage are severe, and in many cases render the agriculturists unfit to consume the varieties of grain, which are their usual food. In many villages the interruption to work produced by malaria is very serious.

§ Area 1,694 sq. m. Population 723,371.

Mr. Alexander, Collector of *Etáwah*,§ saw a good many people in March last, whose appearance showed that they had been suffering from an insufficiency of food; but writing in May, he says that none except actual paupers are in real distress.

After a careful enquiry Mr. Alexander is of opinion that the bulk of the cultivators in the villages, selected for investigation, have not been suffering from want of food, and do not ordinarily do so; but that owing to high prices the labourers and a few of the smaller or exceptionally unfortunate cultivators have been pressed between December 1887 and March 1888.

‖ Area 1,745 sq. m. Population 856,946.

Mr. Porter, Collector of *Sháhjahánpur*,‖ writes:—"The poorer classes eat only the coarsest and cheapest grains and can eke out a subsistence as long as these are procurable, at not less than 14 seers to the rupee."

¶ Area 1,373 sq. m. Population 81,601.

Mr. Holderness, writing of the *Pilibhit*¶ District, says "that the landless labourer's condition is not all that could be desired. The united earnings of a man, his wife, and two children cannot be put at more than Rs. 3 per month. When prices of food-grains are moderate, work regular, and the health of the household good, this income will enable the family to have one good meal a day, to keep a thatched roof over their head, to buy cheap cotton clothing, and occasionally a thin blanket. The small cultivator is slightly better off, but he has not always enough to eat, or sufficiently warm clothes."

** Area 2,942 sq. m. Population 1,874,106.

The Commissioner of *Allahabad*** remarks in a general way that there is very little between the poorer classes of the people and semi-starvation; and

†† Area 2,061 sq. m. Population 668,808.

the Collector of *Banda*†† writes that a very large number of the lower classes of the population clearly demonstrate by their poor physique that either they are habitually half-starved, or have been in their early years exposed to the trials and severities of a famine. It may be observed that the districts of the Allahabad Division are peculiarly subject to a very precarious rainfall.

‡‡ Area 2,270 sq. m. Population 1,151,308.

Mr. Bird, writing of the *Cawnpore*‡‡ District, considers that the cultivators do fairly well in ordinary years, and that labourers can obtain constant employment.

§§ Area 1,464 sq. m. Population 1,001,562.

Mr. Rose, Collector of *Ghazipur*,§§ has gone very thoroughly into the question. He is of opinion that no class of the agricultural community suffers from a daily insufficiency of food, but admits that a few weavers here and there know what it is to want a meal. On the whole, the daily supply of food may be of coarse quality, yet the quantity is sufficient, as a rule, to maintain health and strength; luxuries of any kind are unknown, and the clothing is not sufficient protection against the severity of the cold weather.

‖‖ Area 1,553 sq. m. Population 552,227.

The information from *Jhansi*‖‖ is meagre. The Commissioner thinks that the scantiness of the population precludes the idea of starvation, and he

notices that labour is always in demand. The Deputy Collector of *Kalpi*, a native, is emphatic in denying the insufficiency of food.

The following accounts are given in respect to Oudh:

* Mr. Boys, Commissioner of *Sitapur*,* appeals to the evidence of his own eyes. The cultivators in Oudh are far better off than they were 25 years ago.

They are in better condition; they have more household effects, and of a better kind in shape of cooking vessels and utensils of kinds: "they are happy and contented."

† Mr. Harrington, Commissioner, *Fyzabad*,† thinks otherwise. He quotes articles from the *Gazetteer* and articles of his own, and maintains that the assertion that the greater proportion of the population of India suffer from a daily insufficiency of food is "perfectly true as regards a varying but always considerable proportion of the population, for a considerable part of the year in the greater part of India." Mr. Harrington's experience, however, extends only to his own Province, in respect even to which his broad assertion must be qualified by other evidence.

‡ In *Gonda*‡ District the Deputy Commissioner states that the poorer or even the poorest agriculturists or labourers do not suffer from insufficiency of food.

§ Mr. Irwin, Deputy Commissioner of *Rae Bareli*,§ is like Mr. Harrington, regarded by his own Government as a pessimist, and his opinions expressed in his "Garden of India" certainly favoured the impression that there was a widespread want of food. He now takes a more cheerful view of the situation: "the mass of the agricultural population in ordinary times and the *élite* always do get enough to eat: a considerable minority in bad seasons feel the pinch of hunger, and a small minority, consisting of the sickly, the weak, the old, and the childless suffer from chronic hunger except just about harvest time when grain is plentiful." Mr. Irwin incidentally notices the decreasing productiveness of the soil and the gradual deterioration of the country cattle. He advocates the stopping of the exportation of grain from India when prices in any large portion of the country reach a certain point. Recent experience, however, proves that a high price in India does, as a matter of fact, in itself act as a powerful and speedy check to exportation.

The opinions, thus submitted for the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* based in many cases on careful observation, illustrated by typical instances, and formed at a time when there was considerable anxiety on account of bad harvests, are, on the whole, sufficiently favourable to justify a general negative to the enquiry put by the Government of India. Even the artizan class live in comparative comfort.

Sir Auckland Colvin disclaims optimist views, and points out that when an officer speaks of the more indigent class of the people, as being always on the verge of starvation, the meaning is not that they are living on insufficient food, but that they run the risk in view of a failure of the rains of losing employment, and consequently losing the means of obtaining food.

The *remedies* proposed are of the usual type: Extension of communications by railway or road; irrigation; land laws; introduction of industries other than agriculture; *and, above all*, facilities for the migration of surplus population. In the matter of migration the cost of transport must be faced, and Government must be willing to forego the land revenue for, probably, not less than one generation in the tracts opened to immigration.

Punjab.

There are no grounds whatever for any anxiety as to the condition of the Agricultural population in the *Punjab* of food. The evidence given is of a very decided character. So long as men and women of the lowest classes, marry young and have families, borrow money for expenditure which is unnecessary, and are content with a low standard of living so long will periodical suffering occur, but the masses in normal seasons get as much to eat as they want.

Area 5,610 sq. m. Population 1,907,984.

In the *Delhi** Division which contains tracts of land which are distinctly insecure, a systematic enquiry was set on foot. There appears to be no actual want of food, but the standard of living is perilously low. Green crops, herbs and even berries, are consumed in quantities larger than is good for health, but the officers of the *Delhi* Division consider that it is erroneous and misleading to say that any considerable portion of the population of the *Punjab*, whether urban or rural, suffer habitually from any degree of hunger. They admit that there is an unsatisfactory mass of low diet in the country even in normal conditions, but they maintain that there is no evidence to show that poor feeding is on the increase. On the contrary, they believe that the standard of general comfort is higher now than before annexation, and doubt whether the poor of India are normally worse off as regards food than in western countries. This opinion is of value inasmuch as the officers who give it are all men of experience and habits of observation and if the assertion now under discussion were true in any part of the *Punjab*, it would be in the districts of the *Delhi* Division.

The rest of the province may be dealt with very briefly. In the *Lahore*† Division the two pounds of flour ration eked out by pulse vegetables and condiments, is available to the vast majority. The diet is plentiful and of as good a quality as the peasantry care for.

In the *Jullundur*‡ Division it is untrue to say that the greater part of the population suffer from an insufficiency of food. Rai Maya Dass, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, speaking of 33 exceptional villages in the *Ferozepore*§ District, says that many of the people lie down hungry in the evening and seldom get sufficient for both meals during the 24 hours.

In *Multan*‖ District there is no distress. The Commissioner of the *Rawal Pindi*¶ Division remarks, that the Natives of India undoubtedly suffer less from deficiency of food than in Great Britain, Canada, or British Possessions in northern latitudes.

In *Shahpur*,** where the recent harvests have been bad, the Deputy Commissioner writes, that it is not the case that any considerable proportion of the people suffer from a normal insufficiency of daily food. He appeals to the low death-rate and the high birth rate. The proportion of the starving poor is not excessive, and their existence may be traced to the following causes:—

1. Want of thrift.
2. Low standard of living.
3. Too rapid increase of population.
4. Rise in prices.

Ghulam Farid Khan, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, *Shahpur* District, holds that ½ per cent. of the Hindus live at starvation point, and that 10 per cent. have an insufficient quantity of food, while 4 per cent. of the Muhammadans are at starvation point and 20 per cent. do not obtain sufficient food.

The Commissioner of the *Derajat*†† Division scouts the idea that in ordinary times there is an insufficiency of food, and the Deputy Commissioners of the Division support this view. In *Dera Ghazi Khan*§§ District, generally speaking, all classes appear to be well fed. In one insecure tract of the *Dera Ismail Khan*‖‖ District, now deserted by the people, the inhabitants were reduced to the unwholesome berries of bushes and trees, but elsewhere the people have as much as they can eat.

In the *Peshawar*¶¶ Division there is no class of the population in want.

Briefly it may be said that in the *Punjab*, in ordinary times, the greater proportion of the population does not suffer from a daily insufficiency of food; but in times of *unusual* scarcity, not amounting to famine and high prices, the poorer classes, whose standard of living is very low, are no doubt reduced to great straits, and do not get a sufficiency of food.

Sir James Lyall points to the physique of the people, to the high birth-rate and low death-rate and to the rise in wages, and says that the *remedy* for congestion, when it occurs, lies in the construction of new canals.

Rajputana.

† Area 129,750 sq. m. Population 10,268,392

In *Rajputana** the population do not suffer from a daily insufficiency of food. Whenever there is any distress the Durbars make advances, which keep the people going until the crops ripen. In late years there has been a greater tendency to store fodder and the staple food of the masses, collected in years of plenty, to be expended when hard times come, than used to be the case.

† Area 2,710 sq. m. Population 400,722.

As regards *Ajmere-Merwara*† the Commissioner says that he has been specially struck by the generally hardy physique of the agriculturist, and has heard nothing about what is understood as insufficiency of food. There are few families in which he says there is only one bread-winner; the women and children earn something. The Judicial Assistant Commissioner remarks that the fact that the agricultural classes and village menials are seldom seen flocking at cities to partake of the charities bestowed by wealthy citizens is self-evident proof of their capability to feed themselves without relief from abroad.

Bombay.

The evidence collected in the *Bombay* Presidency and *Sind* is of a very interesting character, and furnishes, so far as that Presidency is concerned, a complete contradiction to the alleged insufficiency of food. There is a peculiar line of demarcation between the upper and lower strata of the population, and the lower is known as the *Káliparraj*, or dark-folk, and it is in this lower stratum that classes are found who live below the standard of 2 pounds of grain per man. But it appears from the reports that the early tribes who constitute the division known as the *Káliparraj* substitute for the ordinary Bombay ration, which consists of millets and occasionally rice and wheat helped with pulse and condiments, such food as *mowra* flowers and jungle products; and that, in spite of the presumably inferior quality of this diet, they are extraordinarily healthy.

‡ Area 10,158 sq. m. Population 2,857,731.

Gujarat‡ is the richest division of *Bombay*. The dark-folk form 53 per cent. of the total population, and they all drink. The standard of living has changed but slightly within the last 15 years, and many of the early tribes live during the hot weather more or less on roots, and mowra-flowers, are miserably clothed and housed, and degraded by drink.

But it is explained that a diet of forest products does not necessarily imply an insufficiency of food, and it must be remembered that with the early tribes these products are articles of normal diet.

The causes of indigence among these classes are drink, dislike of steady work, and to some extent the restraint imposed upon them by the "Forest and Excise laws." "The high prices at which liquor is sold have added a great deal to their wretched condition. The hard struggle to obtain the usual quantity of drink, even at the sacrifice of other necessities, has thrown them completely into the clutches of the local money-lenders and liquor-sellers."

The danger of a too great extension of Forests is also noticed in the Deccan-Karnáták.

The middle classes are saving, or, at any rate, are earning more and live in greater comfort. Many things formerly accounted *luxuries* have become *necessaries*. The masses do not save, and live from hand to mouth; but, on the whole, poverty is not on the increase.

§ Area 37,407 sq. m. Population 5,315,189.

In the *Deccan*§ 33 per cent. of the area with a population of 1,727,250, is chronically liable to famine. The *Deccan* has no sea-board or navigable rivers, but has excellent communications by road and rail. The population is sparse, only 148 per square mile, and the lower stratum is only 23 per cent. of the total population. Employment is constant, and it is considered that there is no widespread distress anywhere in the *Deccan*.

The Commissioner of the *Deccan* remarks at the end of a graphic letter:—

The observant among us who have passed the best part of our lives in the country, who are in sympathy with the people knowing their language, respecting them for their docility and patience and their wonderful charity to each other, we who have watched all this come to pass, and have marked this steady advance, do not assert that our agricultural and labouring classes are prosperous. We know that they are poor, in the sense that they have few possessions, and those mostly their carts and bullocks and ordinary necessaries. We know that they have little money. We know that they habitually live from hand to mouth; but we also know

that they are not in any sense poverty-stricken, that there is no widespread distress among them, and that they have no difficulty in "filling their bellies" every day. We know that their earnings and resources have increased and with them the standard of their living.

* Area 4,657 sq. m. Population 864,014.
† Area 4,535 sq. m. Population 882,907.
‡ Area 5,757 sq. m. Population 638,493.

The *Karnátak* or Southern *Marátha* country comprises the districts of *Belgaum*,* *Dhárwar*† and *Bijapur*;‡ 61 per cent. of its area is chronically liable to famine.

Mr. Trimalrao Vyankatish estimates that 5 per cent. of the *Dharwar* population is insufficiently fed, and there is supposed to be some want in the Ghat villages of *Belgaum*. The Commissioner, Mr. Propert, however, knows of no class who endure absolute want, though he estimates that poverty is universal.

"Poverty" amongst the labouring classes of the mofussil most certainly exists, and not only does it exist, but represents the normal condition of those classes. Their houses are poor, their belongings are poor, their food is poor, their clothing *very* poor. "Poverty," however, and "want," at any rate in India, are two very different things, and after many years' residence amongst the people of the country, I have no hesitation in saying that while "poverty" is the rule (I still speak of the lower classes), actual "want" is the exception.

§ Area 4,243 sq. m. Population 968,543.
‖ Area 1,496 sq. m. Population 381,649.
¶ Area 3,922 sq. m. Population 997,090
** Area 3,911 sq. m. Population 421,840.

The *Konkan* includes the districts of *Thana*,§ *Kolaba*,‖ and *Ratnagiri*,¶ and the district of *Kanara*** has also been discussed under this Division. *Ratnagiri* is the only district about which there need be anxiety. It has a dense population and a severe landlord system known as the Khoti tenure under which a rent is exigible, by the khot amounting to from one-third to one-half the gross produce. The reports on *Ratnagiri* are despondent. The Ghat cultivators for the most part cannot get enough to allay hunger in the hot weather. Mr. Rand says one-fifth cannot, and according to Mr. Candy one-fourth cannot. Mr. Crawford, who before the Famine Commissioners said "there was not a single monsoon, however favourable, in which the people do not suffer without a murmur most of the hardships incidental to a famine" now maintains that the development of the country has been so great, that there are very few isolated or inaccessible spots in the whole *Southern Konkan* where chronic distress exists. Families resort to the Bombay labour market, and 9,000 Konkanis are annually employed in the Army. On the whole, in spite of the above assertion, it is to be feared that in *Ratnagiri* District there is distress. Near the Ghats the people subsist largely on roots and wild vegetables, mango and jack fruits. They do not save, and seldom have an ornament of any kind; and 90 per cent. of them are in debt.

†† Area 46,014 sq. m. Population 2,413823.

In *Sind*†† the people are in easy circumstances, and in the absence of war or special calamity, the fear of general pauperism or acute distress will be far removed. The Sindi's diet is more generous than that of any other people in India. He consumes 3 pounds of grain, whereas the ordinary ration elsewhere is 2 pounds. Meat is not unusual; curds, milk, fish, and even ghi are common. Pulse and vegetables, and condiments are almost invariable. Millets are the staple grains, but wheat and rice are also eaten. The Sindi drinks a decoction of *bhang*, but his drink does not cost him more than 3 to 5 rupees a year. His clothing is ample, costing perhaps 5 to 6 rupees a year.

With the exception of the Ratnagiri District, it may be said that the people of the Bombay Presidency are in fairly good circumstances. Even in the famine only 10 or at the outside 15 per cent. of the population showed the effects of pressure by death or resort to relief, and in the scarcity of 1885, relief works were scorned in *Bijapur*. One anna per head all told, or 2 annas a day for an adult man, is sufficient to provide food, and this wage can be earned everywhere.

The *Bombay* reports are concluded by the summary prepared under the orders of the Governor:—

The causes of indigence and the localities in which it is to be found, are well known. The early tribesman with his drink and indolence, the Deccan Kunbi with his uncertain seasons and danger of famine, the Konkani with his rugged country, poor soil and swarming population—the existence and poverty of all these is recognized and felt for. Gigantic efforts have been made, in many points crowned with success, to deal with their cases. In Gujarát we see the Kolis, in Thána the Thákurs, in Khándesh the Bhils, settling to cultivation. In the Deccan, railways and great irrigation works and special legislation for debt have been called in to give relief. The worst part of the Konkan has been explored by roads, and the enterprise of steamer companies has been attracted there. The post offices have enabled surplus earnings to be remitted with increasing ease and facility and in annually multiplying amounts. The result is seen in more emigration, in cheaper clothing, higher wages, an evener distribution of

wealth among all including the lowest classes, and the gradual but sure diminution of distress and its localization to the least civilized and accessible tracts of the Presidency. Every Indian administrator has recognized the poverty of the people of India. A man who supports life in the Bombay Presidency on 2 or 3 annas a day will be poor, but not so poor by half is the man who is called on to do so in England, on a shilling, or what was once eight annas.

Central Provinces.

The enquiry in the *Central Provinces* has resulted in the collection of a mass of information of considerable value and interest.

* Area 4,005 sq. m. Population 564,950.

In *Saugor** investigations of a general character conducted by the Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Repton), convinced him that the average net income of a tenant was about Rs. 70, and that the smallest sum on which a family could subsist for a year was Rs. 36, when ordinary food had to be supplemented for some months of the year by wild fruits, berries and roots. Speaking generally he seems to have found amongst the tenantry a great deal of indebtedness, but no poverty to speak of.

† Area 2,799 sq. m. Population 812,997.

In *Damoh*† a considerable number of the smaller tenants seem to be hard pressed, though the Deputy Commissioner makes no mention of any cases of distress. There is a serious amount of indebtedness in this district. The Deputy Commissioner admits that "the greater part of the insolvency in the district seemed to arise from causes under the people's own control," that "few instances of harsh treatment" were found, and that the people seemed "quite cheerful owing Rs. 1,100 or Rs. 1,200."

‡ Area 3,919 sq. m. Population 657,283.

In *Jabalpur*‡ a very large proportion of the tenants was involved to greater or less extent in debt, but the excellent crop of the last season has enabled a large portion to pay off their creditors. The labouring class was found in enjoyment of little beyond a bare subsistence, but it was exceedingly difficult to get anything like reliable information from them. Village servants and artizans were better off.

§ Area 4,719 sq. m. Population 301,700.

In *Mandla*§ 60 per cent. of the population is aboriginal. The Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Brooke) enquired into the circumstances of 17 families. Eleven held land, and the enquiries brought out that they were by no means as necessitous as they appeared to be. The Settlement Officer enquired into the condition of 119 families: 97 held land, and only 6 of these appeared to be in actual distress. The people whose circumstances were hardest were the Basras (basket-makers), but their poverty seems due in some measure to the habit of *mádák* smoking. Five families spent annually among them Rs. 3 in liquor and Rs. 42 in *mádák*.

‖ Area 3,247 sq. m. Population 434,788

The aboriginal tribes contribute a large proportion to the population of the *Seoni*‖ District. No general distress exists in this district, and the Commissioner of the Division (Mr. J. W. Neill) is of opinion "that even the poorer amongst them manage in ordinary times, and even in time of short harvest to maintain an existence which contents themselves and which results in an ever-increasing population."

¶ Area 1,918 sq. m. Population 266,276

In *Narsinghpur*¶ the general result of the enquiry was that cultivating classes were comfortably off, with a sufficiency of food and clothing. They were, however, in debt to a very serious extent, a fact ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner "to the facility they enjoy for raising money on their land, which has operated as a temptation to extravagance;" and he mentions in support of this a fact discovered by the Court of Wards Manager that tenants in the neighbourhood of towns, where money is plentiful and temptations comparatively numerous, are more indebted than those of outlying villages. The circumstances of village servants and artizans were found to be comfortable according to these people's notions of living. A considerable portion of the blacksmiths, brass-makers and bangle makers, as a rule, had coolies in their employ to whom they paid from 2 to 3 annas a day. The field labourers were not found to be stinted in food, and all received their two meals a day. As regards the hill tribes the Deputy Commissioner writes that, in the famine of 1868-69, "the hill tribes were happy and flourishing while their brethren, in the plains were famishing, because when their crops failed the jungles yielded them food."

* Area 4,437 sq. m. Population 488,787.

In *Hoshangabad** the only classes amongst which there is any chronic distress are the hill tribes, the Gonds, Kurkus and Bhils; but there are hopeful signs that the Gonds and Kurkus are settling down to cultivation. The enquiry as regards the tenants, indicate a high standard of comfort; while the village servants and artizans are stated to be by no means impoverished, and the condition of the labouring classes appears to be distinctly better than in the preceding districts.

† Area 3,240 sq. m. Population 231,341.

As regards *Nimá*† the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Ismay) is of opinion that in the open parts of the district there is no poverty among the agricultural classes, though there is a very great amount of indebtedness, due very largely to extravagance. The artizans and village servants are fairly well off, while the labouring classes in villages, the open parts of the district, appear to be rather better off than in many other parts of the Provinces.

‡ Area 3,905 sq. m. Population 304,905.

In *Betul*‡ the tenants are fairly off, and they are well supplied with cattle. Indebtedness is however very great. Village servants and artizans are reported to live very comfortably, while field labourers in regular service receive from 10 to 20 maunds of grain and Rs. 12 or 15 in cash. Their wives earn something in addition to this, and they can generally make both ends meet.

§ Area 3,915 sq. m. Population 372,909.

In *Chindwara*§ the tenants are much involved owing to extravagant expenditure on marriages and other festivals. Artizans and village servants, on the other hand, are said to be doing well; while the condition of the labouring classes has improved, work is more plentiful, and even women and children have no difficulty in finding regular or occasional employment.

‖ Area 2,601 sq. m. Population 367,321.

For *Wardha*‖ the report has been submitted by Mr. G. Geffert, the Manager of the Hinghanghat Cotton Mills, who has had much experience of the conditions of life amongst the labouring classes:—He writes, that "artizans are, as a rule, well-to-do people who can earn good wages and have money." The common cooly day-labourer earns 3 annas a day and want work for less; but on an all-round average his daily wages in money value come to about 2 annas for ordinary field work, 3½ annas for *juari* cutting and 4 to 5 annas a day according to the market price at the time for these staples. His family earns another ½ to 1½ annas per day, for six months in the year. Their ordinary food is *juari* cake, linseed oil, salt and chillies, and each adult's cost of living per annum amounts to Rs. 25 and clothing Rs. 5: total Rs. 30. The commonest labourer in the Mills commands Rs. 6 per month, and the lowest wages of a woman learning the work is Rs. 3½ per month, which is subsequently increased to as much as Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per mensem.

Area 3,736 sq. m. Population 607,356.

In *Nagpur*,¶ though there is a good deal of indebtedness amongst the very tenants, there is very little poverty and the people bear their embarassments very lightly. The Extra-Assistant Commissioner writes:—"Had I been on other duty than that of specially enquiring into the condition of the poor, I should certainly have declared that there was nothing like poverty arising from indebtedness. The people looked happy and contented. Their food was that of men in ordinarily good circumstances." Again, of the condition of the laborers and artizans he says, "there is neither widespread poverty nor distress of a chronic character."

Area 10,795 sq. m. Population 649,146.

In *Chanda*,** the labouring class seemed tolerably well to do, while the village artizans appeared fairly well off. Enquiries into the condition of farm well-to-do tenants showed that their net expenditure was from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a year, a large portion of which went in marriage and festival expenses.

Area 3,932 sq. m. Population 683,779

As regards the *Bhandara*†† District the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Tawney) is that the condition of the cultivator has greatly improved within recent years. He does not attach much importance to indebtedness as an indication of poverty. He instances the case of a *Teli* cultivator paying a rent of Rs. 17-8, and with an income of Rs. 132, who was in debt to the amount of Rs. 100 owing to marriage expenditure, and was found to have Rs. 150 out at interest! The labouring classes have a sufficiency of daily food, if they care to work for it. Mr. Tawney shows that "the ordinary cost of food for a man, his wife, and one child is 7½ pice a day, and that if broken rice (Kanki) be substituted for rice, the cost can be reduced to 4½ pice a day. This sum will

provide the family with 2½ lbs. of grain and a small quantity of pulse, leaving 1½ pice over for salt, vegetables, and firewood. It may be observed here that living in rice districts is cheaper than in districts the staple crop of which is wheat or *juari*, in that a considerable portion of the rice crop is broken up in the process of husking, and the broken rice, which is sold very cheaply as being useless for the market, provides the poor with the means of sustaining life at an almost nominal cost." A notable feature in this district is the large number of people who annually migrate to the Berars at harvest time, subsequently returning home with their surplus earnings. Mr. Tawney understands from the people who have returned that "a woman's wages there are about equal to a man's here, and that the family can manage to save some money in consequence."

Writing of the *Balaghat** District, the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Nedham) says, that "it may be safely said that there is no widespread poverty *amounting to distress* of a chronic character affecting a special class of the population or any particular part of this district, and I may add the opinion that all these classes have in ordinary years and apart from abnormal extravagances an adequate livelihood for the support of themselves and their families." The most instructive fact brought out by the enquiries into the conditions of the labourer class, was the extraordinary cheapness of a bare subsistence. "A Baiga basket maker, whose family consisted of himself, his wife, and two small children, made on a average 12 baskets a week, which he sold for 2 lbs. of unhusked rice or small millet each. His monthly earnings were thus about 100 lbs. of unhusked grain worth rather less than a rupee. The family not only managed to live on this, supplemented with jungle fruits and roots, but saved annually about a rupee's worth of grain, wherewith they purchased the scanty clothing which sufficed for them."

In *Raipur*† the people are better off than in any other part of the Province. Food is plentiful and living cheap; the people are, as a rule, well nourished and strong and healthy, able to perform their daily work in the fields with ease, and it is greatly doubted if their state of living would be much changed, were they far better off than they are now.

The Settlement Officer notes that "what strikes one is the remarkable equality of the economic condition of the tenant, the sole difference being that one man has a cow or a she buffalo, another has not."

The condition of village artizans are not less satisfactory than those of the tenants. They are remunerated in kind and hold in addition some land of their own. Of 42 field labourers whose state was investigated more than half, were comfortably off. No clearer indication of the easy condition of life in *Chhattisgrah* is needed than that afforded by the experience of 1886, when over a large proportion of the country the rice crop barely gave a quarter outturn. A scarcity was apprehended and relief works were started, but the people passed through the trial without assistance from Government, and the number of labourers who came to the relief works was quite inconsiderable.

In *Bilaspur*‡ cultivators are, as a rule, well off, and village artizans and servants have also found no reason to be discontented. The people of the Zamindaris to the north of the district are largely of an aboriginal race, and include a tribe known as the Dhanwars, who live by hunting, and are to all appearances the poorest of the poor. Yet it would be a mistake to consider their condition in any way distressed, according to their own ideas of life. The Deputy Commissioner writes of them that—

"The forest supplies them with bamboos, with which they make bows and arrows to hoot animals, and baskets with which they snare fish. They dispense almost entirely with clothes and all food-grains are regarded as delicacies. The failure of a harvest would deprive them of a weekly luxury, but would in no way threaten them with famine."

Writing of the cultivators in *Sambalpur*,§ the Settlement Officer (Mr. Nethersole) says, "physically they are in good condition, and I do not think that their clothing is scanty, considering the local custom in this respect. In almost all villages but the poorest, a number of people may be seen wearing a small ring of gold in their ear or a silver bangle, and 'hawkers' find it worth their while to travel about with small mirrors, combs, boxes, beads and similar

cheap pieces of uselessness." Below the small tenant comes the field labourer, hired by the year. His condition is not unlike that of the small ryot, and there is a good deal of interchange between the classes, frugal, and industrious field labourers purchasing cattle and taking up land, while poverty-stricken ryots throw up their land and take to labour. The general conclusions Mr. Nethersole arrives at on the district are that "under normal conditions far more rice is produced than is required for the food of the population, and any one who chooses to work hard, has hitherto had little difficulty in maintaining himself and his family in relative comfort."

A report on the *Chhattisgarh Feudatory States* has also been furnished. The Political Agent (Mr. F. C. Berry) writing of the *Bastar** State says, "that the aboriginals are hardy, active, and possess a physique which certainly does not indicate that they are habitually under-fed." In the *Patna*† State the condition of the agricultural population is reported by the Superintendent to be comfortable, while speaking generally of the lower classes in the *Sarangarh*‡ State, the Superintendent says, "I should say that in average seasons they obtain an adequate subsistence, but in a season of deficient harvest they feel the pressure of high prices, which however, would rarely amount to actual want in the portions of the State where the forests are still abundant." "To sum up the facts given in the reports of these States as tested by my own experience," writes the Superintendent, "I should say that the majority of the population comprised in the lower classes subsists with ease under normal conditions, a large portion manages to subsist and to make both ends meet, while a small portion leads a hand-to-mouth existence, which in seasons of high prices passes from mere poverty into distress."

Mr. Mackenzie's general conclusion on the whole enquiry is that—

"there is no doubt in these Provinces a great deal of poverty, but there is very little distress. The people are well fed and the only section of them who can be said to be hard pressed for bare subsistence are the hill tribes, who are but little more provident than the beasts of the forests, and have to undergo similar vicissitudes in daily food. The volume of wealth is rapidly increasing, and there is no lack of employment for those who wish for it. If only more of the money which the Provinces are receiving reached the producers and less was intercepted by money-lenders and middle men, the condition of the people might be described as prosperous. But over them hangs the grip of the usurer and the shadow of the Civil Courts."

Berar.

In *Berar* real distress is practically unknown, and the laboring classes have attained a standard with which very few other parts of India can claim any comparison. They are generally well clad and in good ease, and at their frequent festivals show a good deal of wealth in their attire. Their food comprises—juari, toor dhall, chillies, salt, oil for cooking purposes, while they use kerosine oil for their lamps. Their marriages are conducted with the greatest prudence and economy and not allowed to trench on the year's supply. The Deputy Commissioner of *Amraoti*§ says, that there is no want of food in that district. The Deputy Commissioner of the *Buldana*‖ District says that a fact which tends to prove that the agricultural laborer is well off is that during the season the watching of the crops and gathering of the harvest is principally performed by the *pardashees* who *swarm*, into the Province during the rains for the purpose. The Deputy Commissioner of the *Basim*¶ District says that all who are willing can obtain employment and fair wages. The Vice-President of the *Akola*** Municipality remarks that no people in *Berar* suffer from insufficiency of food throughout the year, and a Native Deputy Educational Inspector bears testimony to the fact that the lower classes get full meals and all the necessaries of life, and points to the total absence of beggars in the Mofussil as another sign of the fair condition of the lower classes. A Native Extra-Assistant Commissioner and a Judge of the Small Cause Court at *Amraoti*, further attests that there is during times unaffected by famine, little dearth of ample food for the poorest in these tracts. He considers that the agricultural classes are particularly well off in all respects of bodily nourishment. Regarding the gipsy classes, they scarcely ever, the same official remarks, go without a daily meal, which with them is usually a substantial meat one provided by the game they capture.

Madras.

The *Madras* report is preliminary, and the enquiry will be continued. The opinions of the district officers are not supported by concrete instances, but in many cases they reflect the views of men who have for years observed the conditions of agricultural life in Madras. The conclusion of these officers, which is concurred in by the Board of Revenue and by the Madras Government, is, that no considerable proportion of the population suffer from a daily insufficiency of food in ordinary years.

In the *Ganjam** district, though the income of agricultural labourers only just meets their expenditure, they have enough to eat.

In *Vizagapatam*,† the Collector says, the agriculturists live miserably, and cannot afford a sufficiency of food. With two and sometimes three meals a day, a cloth to cover himself, and a hut to live in, "the labourer is probably the poorest creature in the world." But, as pointed out by the Madras Government, the Collector admits that the inhabitants are an unusually sturdy and muscular class of men; and this is hardly compatible with a want of food. Further, it may be added that two or three meals a day is quite up to the average; that clothes in the *Madras* climate are a superfluity; and that the hut is the customary and traditional house of the peasant.

In *Godavari*‡ there is no deficiency of food among adults.

In *Kistna*§ prosperity is universal.

In *Nellore*‖ the Collector denies any insufficiency; but the Civil Surgeon supports the insufficiency dictum, on the ground that criminals always increased in weight after they had been in jail some time, and that a large number did not get sufficient food to develop their muscles to their full extent. The Board of Revenue remarks that the Madras jail dietary is the most liberal in India, and that the hard labour of a prisoner in jail is by no means such hard work as that undergone by the labourer in the fields. This question of rise in weight during incarceration is one of some importance, and has been noticed in other Provinces. Mr. Crooke in the North-Western Provinces suggests that a newly admitted prisoner has just passed through the ordeal of arrest, and that he has probably been remanded more than once or marched about the country after a Magistrate in camp. A man like this naturally loses weight in the interval between arrest and conviction. The Indian convict is not in solitary confinement: he is well dressed and lightly worked. If he is a cultivator, he is free from the labour and anxiety of field watching at night. He is promptly attended to for the most trifling ailments. Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, also considers that the deep anxiety and often distress which precede conviction cause loss of weight. It may be added that a convict does not indulge in tobacco and opium.

Mr. Burditt, a missionary, says that the lower classes in *Nellore* do get enough to eat, and that they save money.

In *Cuddapah*,¶ except from the 20th April to 20th June, every one gets regularly more than enough; and even in the slack season there is little demand for work.

Great weight is attached by the Board and the Government to the opinion of Mr. Nicholson, Collector of *Anantapur*.** He says that the people are of a strong physique; that the birth rate is high; that in 1885 when relief works were opened few were attracted to them; and that the labouring classes, *depleted as they were by the famine of 1876-78*, always and everywhere in ordinary time find a sufficiency of the food to which they are accustomed.

In *Bellary*†† it is thought that the standard of comfort has risen.

In *Kurnool** Mr. Benson, who is working at an analysis of the district, says that there is no large class of persons pinched for food from year's end to year's end, and that there are few beggars or loafers.

Area 2,842 sq. m. Population 981,381.

In *Chingleput** the Collector thinks the mass of the people live from hand to mouth, and in adverse seasons are seriously hampered. But the Government of Madras believes that the condition of the people has improved in a marked degree within the last ten years.

Area 4,873 sq. m. Population 1,814,738.

In *South Arcot*† employment is obtainable without difficulty at wages that give the labourer a sufficiency of food.

Area 3,654 sq. m. Population 2,130,383.

In *Tanjore*‡ there is no sign of widespread poverty.

Area 3,561 sq. m. Population 1,215,033.

In *Trichinopoly*§ wages are high, food is cheap, and the appearance of the people is most prosperous.

[illegible] 65 s. m. Population 2,365,035.

In *Malabar*‖ the people are stout, well-grown, well-nourished, and muscular. "Children swarm and are as plump as partridges."

Area 967 sq. m. Population 91,034.

In the *Nilgiris*¶ "the proportion of the population who suffer from want of food is extremely small—as small as it is in any part of the British Empire."

** Area 5,381 sq. m. Population 1,699,747.

In *Tinnevelly*** the diet is sufficient to maintain a high degree of physical efficiency. The people are well-fed, and have a margin for superfluities, as is evidenced by the habitual use of ornaments by men and women of the common coolie caste.

†† Area 3,902 sq. m. Population 959,514.

In *Canara*†† the monsoon has never failed, and scarcity is unknown.

‡‡ Area 7,256 sq. m. Population 1,817,814.

In *North Arcot*‡‡ the Collector in a burst of rhetoric suggests that grinding poverty is the widespread condition of the masses; and two missionaries state that many poor people, who though they do not actually starve, go through life on insufficient food.

§§ Area 8,481 sq. m. Population 2,166,680.

In *Madura*§§ the labouring classes are very well off, and the condition of the district is no doubt good, owing to the large amount of emigration to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

‖‖ Area 7,842 sq. m. Population 1,657,690.

In *Coimbatore*‖‖ no one need starve who can or will work.

On the whole, it may be said that in ordinary seasons the lower agricultural classes generally get throughout the year a sufficiency of food, that is, food enough to maintain them in bodily health and strength and in full efficiency for labour.

Coorg.

[illegible] Area 1,583 sq. m. Population 178,302.

In *Coorg*,¶¶ which is so favourably situated from a climatic point of view, there has not been that scope as in other Provinces for an enquiry of the kind indicated by the Government of India. In this Province there are no causes at work which tend directly to bring about a condition of widespread poverty or distress of a chronic character, and the condition of the ryots is, on the whole, one of advancing prosperity, which, in individual cases, can be frustrated only by thriftless and reckless habits among the people.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from a letter from the Director General of Statistics dated 26th March 1887.

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BENGAL.—The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal consists of a densely-crowded centre radiating off, except on the north-west, to a very thinly-peopled circumference. But while there is a steady increase of population in the outlying districts, the movement has generally been spontaneous, and in few cases have direct attempts at colonization proved successful. Thus, in the Darjeeling District on the northern frontier, at least two-thirds of the population are returned as immigrants, or the descendants of immigrants since 1835. "The whole district," writes the Deputy Commissioner, "is a single case of general reclamation"; but "no mass of immigrants moving in a body or at one time has migrated to the district." An effort which the Deputy Commissioner made to start an immigration into the district failed, and he knows of no other such attempt. In the adjoining border district of the Western Duárs, a large influx of labour has also taken place. But this influx "has been purely spontaneous, so far as Government is concerned," and has been the natural result of the demand for labour at good wages on the tea plantations, and of the low rates of arable land.

On the opposite or southern, border of Bengal, there has been a large influx of population into the Bánkurá District. But here again, the inflow has been gradual and spontaneous and

from the outer Santal country rather than from the central overcrowded districts. Since the Land Improvement Act of 1871, only Rs 9,386 have been advanced by Government for reclaiming lands. The work is usually conducted on a small scale, or by jungle leases from the *zamindars*. The lessees excavate tanks and bring the land into cultivation, retaining about one-third of it rent-free, and paying a low progressive rate for the remainder.

In the South-West Frontier District of Bengal, Chittagong, and its Hill Tracts, reclamations are effected by a vagrant agricultural population, who move about in a region of spare land. It is reclamation by squatting, and their rights may be described a sort of tenure by trespass. In parts, the nomadic cultivation known as *jum* is still the most profitable. In other parts, such nomadic cultivation competes with regular tillage. But even in the settled localities, the cultivation still retains something of the migratory type. In many cases, the squatter will only pay for the area actually cultivated, and the intervening patches yield no rent.

On the other hand, in the Sundarban maritime tracts, reclamations have been to a large extent effected by capitalists. Apart from old historical cases of this class, considerable areas have been brought under cultivation of late years by *zamindars* and capitalists. Such tracts are to a large extent cultivated by immigrant labourers who come for the season, and then depart with their wages. Many of the old cultivators as they grow rich extend their holdings by means of these immigrant labourers, or by under-tenants. Here also, as in Chittagong, reclamation by trespass and squatting is also common.

Two cases of reclamation by capitalists in inner Bengal have been prominently brought to notice—the Jagdispur Jungle and the Chanchal Estate. The Jagdispur Jungle belonged to the rebel Koer Singh, and consists of about 8,000 acres. It has been reclaimed and peopled by Messrs. Burrows, Thompson and Mylne. * * * In 1859-60, there was not a single inhabitant in the tract. In 1881, there were 8,597. * * * The Chanchal Estate in the Maldah District was cleared of jungle, and partly brought under cultivation by an able manager employed by the Court of Wards.

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Broadly speaking, the settled Hindu agriculturists, even of the most thickly peopled of the Bengal Districts, do not move to outlying tracts. The pioneers of colonization in Bengal are the hill and forest races. These tribes send forth colonizers across the heart of Bengal. But in some cases when they have cleared the jungle, and raised a few rough crops, they fail to become good permanent cultivators. Thus, in the Maldah District, they sell their clearings to Muhammadan husbandmen, and move on. The Santal is there the pioneer, and the Muhammadan cultivator enters into his labours.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Advancing up the Gangetic valley, the papers, taken together with the census, indicate that the middle river districts of the North-Western Provinces are already quite sufficiently inhabited. The movements of the population here are towards the Central Provinces and the south, and towards the outlying Oudh and Sub-Himalayan districts on the north. The advance of cultivation is to a large extent spontaneous. But there are several remarkable and very interesting examples of reclamation on a large scale conducted by capitalists, European and Native among, which may be noticed five large estates aggregating 58,284 acres, and under reclamation by English capitalists. Within the district of Basti, indeed, the total number of considerable reclamation grants is 43, aggregating 90,152 acres.

The history of some of these reclamations is very instructive. The largest estate is the Birdpur grant, the property of Mr. Peppe, with a population of 23,688, living in 250 villages or hamlets, and running conterminous with the Nepal frontier for nine miles. Other reclamations by European capitalists have been effected in Partabgarh, Basti, and Gonda Districts. A large and important case of such reclamation by Captain Chapman, assisted by Government loans, and involving expensive irrigation works, deserves mention.

Captain Chapman's case leads by an easy transition to examples of reclamation by direct Government effort. A conspicuous example of this latter class in the North-Western Provinces is the reclamation of the Kumaun *Bhabar*. This tract was a dense, almost waterless forest, the refuge of gangs of banditti. It was used as a grazing-ground during a short period of each year, but its deadly climate seemed to preclude any hope of settled cultivation. After various efforts, General Sir Henry Ramsay took the matter firmly in hand. He obtained an advance of Rs. 10,000 from Government, and was left unfettered in his management of the tract. The result is that after many vicissitudes and temporary disappointments, the *Bhabar* has now a population of 103,000 in the winter months. At least two-thirds of them are cultivators of the land, and about one-fourth seem to have settled permanently down—the census in September (the unhealthy time of the year) giving a return of 25,000. An example of unsuccessful effort to reclaim forest is afforded by the Eastern *Bhabar*. But here, it is hoped that success is only deferred until the unhealthiness of the climate yields to cultivation.

Grants of jungle tracts in the Saharanpur District have been brought under cultivation, partly by European, partly by Native agency. The reclamations in the Gorakhpur District and the attempts made by Government to settle special classes of men on the land, are of considerable interest. The change which has been effected under steady British

administration would be almost incredible were it not attested by the contemporary records, "When the first Collector encamped in the environs of the city, he had to light fires to keep off the tigers. Another Magistrate, many years afterwards, employed the convicts to dig elephant pits as a protection on the north of the town; and when the present cantonments (which adjoin the city) were formed in 1810, the Collector had to request that lines might be cut through the jungle before the boundary pillars could be erected." As British rule gave security to property, a regular scramble for immigrants took place among the native landlords and tenure-holders. Government, on its part, made four separate attempts at colonization in Gorakhpur, the history of which discloses many sides of the task of peopling a large tract by official and by native effort.

THE PUNJAB.—Proceeding still further up the river valleys, the problem of reclamation in the Punjab is, broadly speaking, a problem of irrigation. The movements of the people in this Province have been so admirably treated by Mr. Ibbetson in his Census Report, that it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to his volume. The detailed process of reclaiming and cultivating a large tract is clearly set forth in the Sirsá Settlement Report. The increase takes place both by the establishment of new villages, or the re-establishment of old ones, and by the growth of the existing villages, and the extension of the cultivated margin arround them. Much of the increase is due to the fact that large tracts of the Punjab were practically depopulated by invasion and rapine in the last century. In the Sirsá District, the returns show an increase from 35 villages in 1800 to 635 in 1881.

The manner in which the population follows the canals, or springs upon either side of them, has been prominently brought before the Government. There is also evidence of the extension of village and population by means of wells. In Jhang, a lease of 50 acres is given to any cultivator who sinks an ordinary well, and a lease of 100 acres for a well with a double Persian wheel. The Deputy Commissioner reports 387 such leases, and states that applications for them are increasing. The Punjab, as a whole, exhibits a rapid extension of cultivation, with a corresponding growth of population, promoted by irrigation and roads; and without the intervention of European or Native capitalists on a large scale.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—These Provinces exhibit the rapid peopling of long uncultivated or depopulated tracts. They also present in a striking light the difficulties of Government intervention. The best known case of such intervention was the Charwa scheme. The failure of this scheme has operated, perhaps more than any other example, as a discouragement to Government efforts at colonization.

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Another prominent case in the Central Provinces is the reclamation in the Nimár District. The circumstances of this reclamation show exactly what can be done by direct official agency, both under British and Native rule. They also show that in such attempts, the Government must be prepared for a long continuous period to exercise a close supervision, not only in regard to advances and digging wells, but even in such particulars as re-roofing houses injured by fire.

The materials collected for the Central Provinces Tenancy Act showed that, apart from direct efforts by the Government, its general land system is leading to a rapid increase, both in the cultivation and in the number of cultivators, and also in the more intensive husbandry which results from the breaking up of holdings. One great difficulty in the way of direct Government effort seems to be that in certain parts of the Central Provinces, as in parts of Bengal, the clearers of jungle are not the eventual cultivators of the soil. In the District of Sambalpur, the process is described as follows, "The first settlers are Kandhs, propelled by the pressure of better agriculturists, such as the Agharyas from behind. They are the hardiest caste in this part of India. As soon as they (the Kandhs) have cleared a portion of the jungle with their fire-and-axe cultivation and rendered it habitable by less vigorous but more intelligent cultivators, they advance onward and are succeeded by Agharyas; and eventually the Agharyas are in turn driven onwards by the Kultas, our best agriculturists. This is the order in which cultivation is extended, and no instance has been brought to light in which waste lands—including under that term good arable land which has not as yet been brought under cultivation, but capable of the highest cultivation—have been first cleared and broken up by cultivating castes coming from an open country."

BOMBAY.—In Bombay the question of land-reclamation is disclosed in a new light. Schemes or proposals by Pársí and other capitalists for reclaiming the saline coast strip are numerous. Tank excavation on a large scale also emerges into view.

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MADRAS.—The expansion of agriculture has there been steady and spontaneous, and the only check upon its further extension is stated by one officer to be the want of roads to the still land-locked localities.

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SIND.—The problem of reclamation in Sind is the problem of irrigation.

BURMA.—In Burma land is still so plentiful that the old wasteful system of nomadic cultivation goes on side by side with the settled tillage of the plough. The efforts made by

the Chief Commissioner to promote the extension of agriculture form a salient feature in the Local Administration. Such extension takes place partly by means of temporary agricultural immigrants from Bengal and elsewhere, partly by the gradual settling down of the nomadic cultivators into regular husbandmen, partly by the rapid increase of the population, and partly by direct Government efforts. In Burma, the question is directly and inseparably connected with the system of rules for leasing waste lands.

ASSAM.—The same remarks apply to the outlying Province of Assam. But this province has formed the scene of the most interesting effort at direct agricultural colonization on a considerable scale which has taken place of late years. The Norwegian or Danish Missionaries in the Santál country on the west of Bengal, led forth a regular agricultural colony across the whole centre of the province, and settled it in Assam.

* * * * * * *

There is evidence to show, first, that an enormous expansion of agriculture is steadily and spontaneously going on in the less thinly populated parts of India. Second, that, direct efforts at agricultural colonization, whether by Government or companies or by private individuals, have frequently failed. Third, that there are, however, conspicuous examples of success. Fourth, that in such efforts, the chief difficulties lie at the outset, and that in most cases, a large initial mortality must be expected. Fifth, that the two essentials of success are close personal supervision, and persistent continuity of effort.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXV. OF 1888-89.

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.	Receipts for week ending 24th September, 1887. Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th September, 1887. Total.	Receipts for week ending 24th September, 1887. Per mile open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd September, 1888. Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd September, 1888. Total.	Receipts for week ending 22nd September, 1888. Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th September, 1887. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th September, 1887. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd September, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd September, 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
6th October, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,53,593	496	1,514	7,32,813	484	2,11,23,073	556	1,98,27,345	524	...	12,95,728
6th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	2,60,233	156	1,664	3,31,000	199	73,89,683	176	83,96,236	202	10,06,553	...
6th ditto	Sindia	75	8,873	119	75	4,927	66	2,05,431	110	1,73,557	93	...	31,874
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	13,063	228	57	9,951	174	2,54,539	178	2,00,644	140	...	53,895
6th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	11,760	63	186	13,826	74	6,31,928	134	7,07,505	152	75,577	...
6th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	675	56	12	590	49	22,989	77	23,268	78	279	...
6th ditto	Mysore	140	20,110	144	140	9,395	67	2,60,501	74	2,59,221	74	...	1,280
6th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	53,204	70	850	57,753	68	15,51,111	89	18,57,388	87	3,06,277	...
22nd September, 1888	Indian Midland	42	1,543	37	136	6,993	51	66,421	63	3,43,692	101	2,77,271	...
29th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	2,898	35	83	5,809	70	(*d*) 3,746	32	1,18,655	57	1,14,909	...
29th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	30	1,210	34	36	929	26	41,452	46	37,268	41	...	4,184
29th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	3,418	40	105	3,702	36	94,633	46	1,20,907	46	26,274	...
	TOTAL	4,664	11,30,580	242	4,858	11,77,778	242	3,16,45,507	277	3,20,65,686	264	4,20,179	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
29th September, 1888	North-Western (*e*)	2,433	3,33,487	137	2,411	4,17,516	173	94,74,254	174	1,17,33,812	195	22,59,558	...
29th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,098	247	45	8,203	182	3,27,881	208	3,39,911	302	12,030	...
29th ditto	Bengal Central	125	16,261	130	125	18,985	152	3,23,842	104	3,13,245	100	...	10,597
29th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*f*)	645	2,34,678	364	673	3,02,800	450	39,90,630	247	44,32,666	263	4,42,036	...
29th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,419	89	27	2,295	84	44,253	65	47,183	69	2,930	...
29th ditto	Tirhoot	249	27,460	110	259	22,827	88	7,80,855	127	7,70,080	119	...	19,775
22nd ditto	Burma	333	46,021	138	392	38,501	98	13,66,281	164	13,57,927	142	...	8,354
29th ditto	Jorhát	26	1,009	39	25	1,727	68	24,794	35	30,153	43	5,359	...
22nd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	61	8	7	268	36	924	5	2,583	14	1,659	...
	TOTAL	3,890	6,72,494	173	3,964	8,13,122	205	1,63,42,714	179	1,90,27,560	192	26,84,846	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
29th September, 1888	Madras	831	1,62,153	195	840	1,43,862	171	40,36,515	192	39,94,240	190	...	42,275
29th ditto	South Indian	654	95,934	147	654	1,00,813	154	25,30,732	153	26,94,711	165	1,63,979	...
6th October, 1888	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,52,911	303	1,497	4,84,578	324	1,90,15,216	502	1,99,98,914	533	9,83,698	...
6th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,61,153	350	461	2,11,000	458	59,35,386	509	58,46,312	507	...	89,074
29th September, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	87,647	128	692	94,624	137	30,50,987	178	32,12,477	186	1,61,490	...
	TOTAL	4,129	9,59,798	232	4,144	10,34,877	250	3,45,68,836	331	3,57,46,654	345	11,77,818	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		12,683	27,62,872	218	12,966	30,25,777	233	8,25,57,057	267	8,68,39,900	268	42,82,843	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,26,80,289	138	4,72,22,874	146	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,98,76,768	129	3,96,17,026	122	...	2,59,742
	Assisted Companies.												
29th September, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	28,471	76	376	36,500	97	10,03,342	106	11,68,173	124	1,64,831	...
6th October, 1888	Tárakeshwar	22	5,463	246	22	4,068	183	1,20,535	233	1,37,251	247	7,716	...
29th September, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,156	77	67	4,530	67	1,63,172	97	1,72,565	103	9,393	...
22nd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,673	98	78	9,073	110	2,00,271	106	2,16,014	111	6,743	...
	TOTAL	543	46,763	86	543	54,161	100	15,05,320	110	16,94,003	125	1,88,683	...
	Native States.												
6th October, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	25,207	121	310	25,616	83	7,40,900	141	7,46,690	104	5,790	...
6th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,897	49	59	1,840	31	75,973	51	62,631	42	...	13,342
6th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	538	26	21	700	33	16,914	32	21,785	41	4,871	...
6th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	14,875	77	209	14,881	71	5,00,749	103	4,72,828	97	...	27,921
29th September, 1888	Morvi	68	2,117	31	68	2,085	31	74,684	44	88,414	52	13,730	...
6th October, 1888	Jodhpore	124	4,285	35	124	6,600	53	1,03,899	52	1,71,617	55	7,718	...
	TOTAL	673	49,919	74	791	51,722	65	15,73,119	92	15,63,965	83	...	9,154

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Total Receipts from 15th to 24th September, 1887.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dhardla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

SIMLA, *18th October, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 12	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	37 8	37 8
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 15	12 9	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Moulmein and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 15
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 0	9 7	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	170 0	141 8	16 0	16 0
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 6	12 6	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	*	22 2	...	...	250 0	250 0	16 10	14 9
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	6 5	9 6	7 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	17 13	19 12
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 7	11 1	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	240 1	225 5	14 13	16 0
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	8 14	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Prome	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 5	8 15	12 7	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	14 8	14 8	9 5	9 5	139 11	167 9	11 3	11 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	..	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 11	28 3	28 3	...	...	326 11	326 11	11 3	14 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 5	11 5	...	...	9 13	9 6	9 11	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 10	...	...	...	...	150 0	140 0	32 0	20 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 4	9 3	17 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 5	9 0	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	†	††	...	...	225 0	225 0	42 0	36 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	24 0	24 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	22 5	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	...	...	12 0	12 4	108 0	108 0	10 8	10 8
Cachar	8 0	8 4	...	...	10 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	10 10½	11 7	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 5½
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Garo Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	16½ 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 9	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Brahmáputra—																										
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	10 0	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	7 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 8
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	13 5½	12 4½	16 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	90 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 9	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	11 7	11 7	100 0	100 0	10 0*a*	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0*b*	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 8	13 0	18 5	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	10 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	9 0*c*	9 0
Tipperah	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	14 0	14 0	20 0	26 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 0*d*	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	10 8	...	...	10 0*e*	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Koolna	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0*f*	10 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 12*g*	10 8
Midnapore	13 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8*h*	10 8
Howrah	‡	‡	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 4	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Calcutta	12 6	12 7	15 9	16 5	10 15	11 3	16 6	16 10	15 9	17 0	14 4	14 11	...	...	16 9	16 4	16 6	17 0	17 12	17 12	16 8	17 14	98 10	95 0	11 0	10 12
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*i*	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 3½	14 3½	17 12	17 12	14 8	14 8	17 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	9 2*j*	9 2
Jessore	13 4	14 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	24 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 12*k*	10 0
Furreedpore	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	12 8	11 8	17 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	19 1	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	320 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 8	12 10	§	§	15 0	15 0	20 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	§	§	18 0	21 5	120 0	120 0	11 2½*l*	11 2½
Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 8	...	...	13 0	13 5	160 0	160 0	10 0*m*	10 0
Moorshedabad	14 8	14 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8*n*	10 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	45 0	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0
Pubna	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 12‖	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 0*o*	10 0
Bogra	15 0	17 4	...	...	16 8	15 12	21 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	10 3½
Rajshahye	12 0	15 12	45 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	21 0	...	...	13 0	11 12	240 0	240 0	9 12*p*	9 12
Maldah	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	18 4	18 4	...	...	13 0	15 1	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 1	...	...	10 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	10 0*q*	10 0
Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	18 0	19 4	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 4*r*	10 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	9 8*s*	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 2	11 13	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(Kalai) 15 12	15 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Cuttack	14 7	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 1¶	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(Kalai) 18 6	18 6	...	...	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Balasore	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 6	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 8*t*	9 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8
Manbhoom	11 10	12 5	30 0	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	30 0	...	18 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	8 0*u*	8 0
Lohardugga	12 8	11 0	‡	...	13 0	13 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	26 0	..	20 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	7 8*v*	7 8
Hazáribágh	11 8	12 0	14 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	**	**	**	**	18 0	20 0	**	**	14 8	14 8	18 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* None in market. † Annas 12 per 100 cobs. ‡ Not available. § No sale. ‖ Increase is due to insufficient importation.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Patuakhali 8 sers, Perozepore 9 sers, and Bhola 10½ sers.

b At Panchgachia hât in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

c At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Manickgunge 9 sers, Munshigunge 8-14 sers, and Naraingunge 10 sers.

e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoregunge and Sherpore 8 sers, Attea 10 sers, Jamalpore 9½ sers, and Netrokona 9 sers.

f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Satkhira 9-2½ sers, and Bagirhat 8 sers.

g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Baraset, Bassirhat and Diamond Harbour 9 sers, Barrackpore 9-2 sers, and Dum-Dum 10 sers.

h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Ghattal 11-4 sers, Tumlook 8 sers, and Contai 10 sers.

i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 sers and Jehanabad 10-13 sers.

j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kooshtea, Chooadanga, and Ranaghat 10 sers, and Meherpore 10-8 sers.

¶ Common rice at Jajpore 26-4 sers and Kendrapara 32-13 sers per rupee. ** Not procurable. †† Rı-12 per 100 cobs.

k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenidah 9 sers, Magura 10 sers, and Narail 7½ sers, and Bongong 10 sers.

l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Culna 10 sers, Cutwa 10·6 sers, and Raneegunge 11 sers.

m At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11-4 sers per rupee.

n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 10-8 sers, Kandi 10-5 sers, and Jungipore 10 sers.

o At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.

p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nowgong 9-9 sers, and Nattore 9-12 sers.

q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kurigram 9 sers, Gaibanda 7-8 sers, and Nilphamari 10 sers.

r At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

s At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

t At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

u At Govindpore retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

v At Daltongunge retail price of salt 7·87 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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, south—																										
Monghyr	14 11	15 4	18 10	20 0	13 2	12 1	15 3	13 10	...	...	16 12	...	...	...	21 0	16 12	20 5	21 0	19 14	21 1	21 0	22 1	126 0	126 0	10 8*w*	9 8
Gya	14 12	14 8	19 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	12 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	9 8*x*	9 8
Patna	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	11 5	11 5	17 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	25 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	15 0	15 0	19 8	20 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	120 0	10 0*y*	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	13 0	15 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	*	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*z*	9 0
Bhágalpur	14 13	15 2	20 3	20 3	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 15	22 11	23 0	20 3	20 3	164 0	151 8	10 4	10 11
Durbhunga	14 8	14 0	20 0	22 0	12 4	14 0	17 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	27 4	27 8	18 4	...	18 4	19 0	21 8	25 0	20 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*z*1	10 0
Mozufferpore	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	18 8	18 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*z*2	10 0
Sarun	16 0	16 4	20 0	20 4	8 8	9 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	19 12	19 12	23 8	21 8	22 4	22 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Chumparun	16 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	9 0	8 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	16 8	18 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*z*3	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur																										
Benares																										
Ghazipur																										
Jaunpur																										
Allahabad																										
Central—																										
Bánda																										
Fatehpur																										
Hamirpur																										
Jalaun																										
Cawnpore																										
Etáwah																										
Farukhabad																										
Mainpuri																										
Etah																										
Western—																										
Lalitpur																										
Jhánsi																										
Agra																										
Muttra																										
Aligarh																										
Bulandshahr																										
Meerut																										
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia																										
Azamgarh																										
Gorakhpur																										
Basti																										
Shahjahánpur																										
Budaun																										
Pilibhit																										
Bareilly																										
Moradábad																										
Tarai																										
Bijnor																										
Muzaffarnagar																										
Saháranpur																										
Dehra Dun																										
Kumaun																										
Garhwal																										
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh																										
Sultánpur																										
Rae-Bareli																										
Unao																										
Lucknow																										
Hardoi																										
Northern—	No return received.																									
Fyzabad																										
Barabanki																										
Gonda																										
Bahraich																										
Sitapur																										
Kheri																										
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 2	15 6	21 4	17 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	21 4	16 14	...	...	...	...	15 6½	14 2½
Bánswára	15 0	17 13	17 8	18 12	6 4	7 8	15 15	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 2	16 10½	19 3½	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 12½	12 4½	12 8	16 6½	7 6½	7 13	7 13	8 3½	11 11½	13 4½	10 2½	12 8	*Nil*	*Nil*	10 15	12 8	11 11⅓	14 1	12 8	16 1½	8 9½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 10
Sirohi	10 4	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 12	6 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	25 0	13 0	14 6	11 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Erinpura	12 4	13 0	16 4	17 5	...	...	9 0	8 10	15 0	17 0	16 2	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 11	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	10 6	11 7½	14 0	15 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 0	...	...	13 2	14 4	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Kishengarh	12 8	13 0	15 12	16 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 12	10 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 4	...	...	9 14	10 6	...	...	11 0	11 0
Boondee	14 0	15 0	19 8	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	14 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4
Kotah	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jhalláwar	12 9	13 6	14 7	14 7	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	14 2½	14 15½	10 5	11 1½	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Tonk	13 7	14 0	20 2	21 11	8 9	9 9	9 10	10 10	...	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 4	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 4	9 6
Jeypore	14 0	14 0	18 12	18 8	4 12	5 0	7 12	8 4	15 0	16 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	21 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 11
Kerauli	16 14	15 15	23 12	21 10	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 0	18 12	16 4	15 0	...	...	17 8	16 4	14-0 to 18 8	15-8 to 17 8	17 8	20 8	20 8	22 8	120 0	125 c	12 0	12 c
Dholpur	14 12	15 5	23 0	23 8	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6½	18 0	17 10	19 2	19 3	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 8	21 10	...	...	25 0	23 12	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Bhartpur	15 13	15 13	23 11	22 14	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	21 11	15 14	18 8	18 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 9	23 12	...	...	28 7	29 12	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Alwar	16 4	...	22 9	...	8 0	...	10 14	...	17 8	...	17 8	...	...	...	14 8	...	23 11	23 6	24 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8
Deoli Cantonment	13 11	14 18½	18 0	20 4	4 4	4 4	9 0	7 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	23 3	...	17 8	...	30 12	...	200 0	...	12 12	...
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 13½	...	16 0	...	7 0	...	8 0	...	15 0	...	14 1	...	...	...	12 0	...	17 6½	...	16 0	...	12 13½	...	90 0	...	12 4	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	†	†	11 12	11 8
Bálmer	8 15	8 15	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 9	13 0	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	12 8
Anádra	11 2	12 9	16 0	7 4	6 10	6 12	8 8	8 12	...	...	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 12	16 0	16 12	10 4	10 8	...	...	12 0	12 8
Sháhpura	12 4	14 0	15 0	17 0	8 12	9 0	11 12	12 0	13 8	14 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	14 0	15 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Western—																										
Jodhpur	10 7½	12 3	14 6	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	14 11	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 2	15 15	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 12
Jaisulmer	10 0	9 12	...	...	8 0	7 12	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	10 11½	10 14½	...	...	3 2	3 2	6 0	6 4	...	...	11 12	13 12½	...	...	...	...	15 6½	16 6½	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	110 0	13 0	13 4
Central India—																										
Indore	13 4	14 0	16 10	16 10	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	..	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 5
Nimach Cantonment	12 4	12 7	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 2	15 14	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 7	15 0	15 8	11 0	11 4	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Satna)	16 0	17 12	24 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 12	...	...	23 0	22 10	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 9
Goona	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Gwalior	11 7	11 12	17 0	16 13	7 12	7 12	10 4	10 0	13 14	13 10	13 3	12 7	...	...	16 5	...	16 5	17 3	13 6	13 10	19 4	19 10	126 14	126 14	9 14	10 4

* No sale.

w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 9-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nowada 7-8 sers, Aurungabad 9-12 sers.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10-8 sers, Sasseram 10 sers, and Bhabuah 9-4 sers.
z In Kishengunge and Arrareah sub-divisions retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

† Six pies per bundle.

z 1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 9 sers and Tajpore 10 sers.
z 2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipore 9-12 sers and Sitamarhi 10 sers.
z 3 At Bettiah retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 6	20 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 8
Ferozepore	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	...
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdáspur	18 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	65 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	15 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	85 0	90 0	13 0	13 4
Hazára	11 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	60 0	100 0	10 0	11 0
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	33 0	38 0
Kohát	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	160 0	150 0	50 10	50 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	14 0	15 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	40 0	38 0
Muzaffargarh	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	110 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
D. G. Khán	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	75 0	75 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 0	15 8	16 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	16 8	18 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	13 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	20 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 0
Shikárpur	11 4	11 0	16 0	15 0	7 12	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 4	160 0	160 0	11 0†	11 0†
Quetta	12 4	12 0	12 12	13 0	5 0	4 14	7 10½	8 1	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 12	12 0	...	...	64 0	64 0	9 4	8 8
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	16 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 2	11 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 11	12 11	15 10	15 10	12 4	12 4	16 7	16 7	...	...	11 1½	12 1½	...	...	9 3	9 8	135 0	135 0	9 11	9 11
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Bombay	9 2	9 6	15 5	15 5	6 7	6 7	11 6	11 7	15 1	15 7	12 13	13 1	15 2	15 14	12 3	12 3	13 11	14 9	18 2	18 5	8 3	8 3	67 1	67 1	9 3	9 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 8	...	...	7 13	8 0	9 7	9 8	12 0	14 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	7 0	8 0	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Belgaum	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 8	10 8	19 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	9 0
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	12 15	12 15	16 5	16 5	18 3	18 3	16 4	16 4	19 2	19 2	12 6	12 6	97 1	97 1	11 3	11 10
Sholápur	12 11	12 11	18 2	18 12	8 8	8 8	10 6	10 6	18 8	18 8	19 4	19 12	...	...	...	...	17 5	18 4	...	...	15 6	15 1	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Bijápur	15 8	15 8	...	13 0	7 3	7 3	10 15	10 15	17 14	19 0	14 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 7	...	...	11 2	11 2	80 0	80 0	9 10	9 0
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	10 3	10 3	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	15 4	14 2	13 13	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	60 13	60 13	10 14	10 14
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	12 1	12 1	...	...	8 0	7 13	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 11	12 12	...	...	...	...	14 12	16 2	...	...	11 6	12 6	87 0	87 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	15 15	15 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	19 10	19 10	...	...	17 4	18 14	...	...	14 10	14 10	106 8	106 8	12 0	12 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	14 9	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	...	17 3	14 4	14 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	16 8	18 9	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Guserat—																										
Surat	12 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	85 0	85 0	24 0	12 0
Broach	11 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Kaira	10 10	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	10 10	...	...	11 1	11 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 13	13 13	...	...	13 5	13 5	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	8 9	13 2½	12 9	6 15	6 15	7 3½	7 3½	...	...	10 4½	10 13½	13 2½	13 11	...	...	11 11½	12 9	...	...	9 2	10 13½	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	10 8	11 0	13 0	14 0	6 0	6 8	8 8	10 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8 0½	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0½	11 4	...	...	11 0½	11 5	16 0	18 6	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0½	14 4	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0¼	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	11 4	13 0	14 5	16 0	6 11	7 8	8 3	9 0	10 4	11 0	12 11	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 0	...	9 8	9 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	10 14	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 0	11 6	11 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	17 4	...	...	11 10	12 3	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 8	13 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 10	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 8	10 14	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	19 1	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 11	25 5	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	17 8	16 4	...	...	8 7	8 2	12 3	12 3	19 11	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	...	...	12 3	11 4	100 0	100 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	17 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	9 10	9 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 10	12 15	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	23 2	...	...	14 11	13 10	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	11 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	9 12
Damoh	18 13	17 12	...	...	10 11	10 0	11 7	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	10 11
Jubbulpore	12 12	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 12	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	256 0	256 0	8 8	9 8
Seoni	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	21 0	22 5	...	...	13 2	14 7	19 2	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	8 12	9 4
Chánda	16 3	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 7	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	400 0	400 0	9 0	9 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	21 5	22 7	...	...	12 6	12 5	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	12 6	13 2	64 0	64 0	5 14	5 14
Raipur	20 12	20 12	...	...	12 5	12 5	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	70 0	70 0	8 5	8 5
Sambalpur	16 10	16 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0
Básim	16 10	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 5	18 10	22 0§	22 0§	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 13	...	...	12 8	12 4			9 14	9 10
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 9	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0			9 9	9 0
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 6	8 6	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 9	9 4
Amráoti	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 13	9 0	17 6	17 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	30 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0			9 9	9 14
Wún	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	16 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secundérabad	11 15	12 3	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	17 12	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	13 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	120 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Boláram	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 10	9 10	18 15	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	10 8	12 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	9 0	9 4	15 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	10 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not procurable. † In common use. ‡ Firewood is sold by head-load, cart-load, and bullock-load. § Available only at Pusad in the Basim District.

PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

District.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 5	8 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore																										
Nilgiris	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	21 11	21 11	22 5	23 14	24 10	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Salem	7 13	8 8	...	...	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 3	20 0	20 0	14 0	15 6	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	9 3
Central—	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	25 14	25 14	23 0	23 0	27 6	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 13	13 13	35 8	36 2	22 10	22 10	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	16 3	16 3	30 14	30 14	23 8	23 8	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 10	14 0	14 14	14 14	22 8	25 5	24 11	...	31 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 3	12 14	25 11	27 6	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	12 2	12 2
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam									...	...	...	...	20 8	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	11 3
Vizagapatam	11 2	10 5	...	...	12 3	13 13	13 0	14 11	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godávari	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 3	10 3	19 3	19 3	21 13	21 13	25 8	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	11 6
	11 11	12 10	...	...	14 14	14 14	16 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	22 14	21 2														
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna													23 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 6	10 6	...	...	13 14	14 3	14 14	14 14	20 8	20 8	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 6	13 14	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...														
East Coast, south—																										
Madras													27 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 11	12 8
Chingleput	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	11 10
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 10	15 14	16 3	...	...	17 3	21 2	35 14	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	26 3	23 2	25 11	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 0
Trichinopoly	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	26 2	23 3	22 14	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	13 6
	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 3	12 10	12 11	13 2	...	...	22 3	21 10														
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 8	13 3	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	14 13	14 13
Madura	9 11	10 2	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	24 5	24 5	23 8	23 8	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 0	14 0
Mysore—																										
Mysore																										
Bangalore																										
Kolar																										
Tumkur																										
Hassan	No return received.																									
Kadur																										
Shimoga																										
Chitaldrug																										
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	13 0	12 8	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	27 8	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0
Area—	No return received.																									

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY AND 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 25th August and 6th October 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICT.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).		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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
2nd half of July 1888.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																												
Kathiawar—																												
Rajkot	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	110 0	120 0	40 0	40 0
1st half of September 1888.																												
Rajputana—																												
Eastern—																												
Nasirabad Cantonment .	14 1½	14 5½	18 9½	18 9½	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 11¾	19 0½	16 0	15 11	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,
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 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.																																							
	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			BURMA.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	
1871-72	5,38	36,54	10,61	1,76	6,22	7,32	3,81	18,83	1,84	66	50	68	78	2,00	9,51	12,39	64,09	76,48	29,96	1,06,44	15,30	1871-72
1872-73	6,59	36,64	11,34	1,94	5,85	5,64	2,70	19,48	1,54	53	49	1,09	1,60	2,25	18,00	13,36	64,71	78,07	37,61	1,15,68	13,43	1872-73
1873-74	5,16	32,43	8,39	1,84	6,68	7,21	2,91	17,90	1,53	58	33	58	1,62	2,30	14,08	12,11	59,64	71,75	31,79	1,03,54	15,73	1873-74
1874-75	5,95	38,28	6,22	1,74	6,95	6,74	3,20	19,74	1,61	59	30	66	2,03	3,18	9,77	13,51	68,45	81,96	25,00	1,06,96	15,43	1874-75
1875-76	6,14	38,71	7,63	2,10	7,21	6,92	3,34	20,11	3,40	62	42	87	1,80	2,31	17,51	14,00	68,76	82,76	36,33	1,19,09	16,23	1875-76
1876-77	6,31	30,89	6,07	2,82	6,55	4,34	3,92	17,55	52	70	32	11	2,23	2,53	12,40	15,98	57,84	73,82	23,44	97,26	13,71	1876-77
1877-78	7,05	39,19	7,27	2,56	3,85	85	4,37	21,09	49	36	18	10	2,42	2,72	9,30	17,48	67,21	84,69	18,09	1,02,78	7,26	1877-78
1878-79	6,55	31,32	6,59	2,97	4,74	2,05	4,05	18,70	1,07	25	10	14	3,63	3,34	12,94	19,11	58,35	76,46	22,75	99,21	9,76	1878-79
1879-80	5,92	31,25	4,30	2,64	4,41	2,72	4,39	15,84	86	38	10	10	3,35	3,05	16,89	17,79	54,93	72,72	24,87	97,59	9,77	1879-80
1880-81	6,57	29,00	5,15	2,39	5,28	4,52	4,15	22,93	77	54	10	10	2,34	3,80	18,30	17,56	61,53	79,11	28,84	1,07,95	12,19	1880-81
1881-82	6,72	28,20	7,42	2,42	5,02	3,11	5,03	20,69	72	58	14	25	3,33	3,76	21,67	19,39	58,25	77,64	33,06	1,10,70	10,55	1881-82
1882-83	7,01	...	7,35	2,63	1	2,10	5,12	-1,05*	62	3	1	25	3,09	3	26,41	20,46	-98*	19,48	36,73	56,21	4,74	1882-83
1883-84	6,95	6	8,99	2,62	7	2,70	5,27	20	52	1	20	45	3,81	8	19,25	20,40	42	20,82	31,66	52,48	5,39	1883-84
1884-85	5,91	17	4,97	2,32	1	3,16	4,80	19	77	2	21	33	3,82	6	14,08	18,77	45	19,22	23,19	42,41	5,49	1884-85
1885-86	6,37	9	6,15	2,38	6	1,61	5,64	22	42	2	2	33	3,15	3	22,65	19,66	42	20,68	31,16	51,24	4,05	1885-86
1886-87	6,40	19	4,96	3,00	6	2,64	5,84	28	52	6	45	45	5,70	6	18,39	22,85	65	22,49	26,96	49,45	5,70	1886-87
1887-88	5,57	22	6,67	4,51	2	2,46	6,92	21	74	3	34	45	4,56	1	19,78	24,35	61	24,50	29,99	54,49	6,99	1887-88
1888-89	6,99	3,05	7,91	4,97	30	2,65	7,01	1,78	59	61	2	19	4,35	62	13,22	18,19	23,91	6,36	32,27	24,56	7,92	1888-89

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH.
Calcutta, 23rd October, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th October, 1888.*—Rainfall: none in Ganjam; fair in Madras, Tinnevelly and Madura, and poor elsewhere. Standing crops generally good, but withering in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Cuddapah and Salem, and damaged by insects in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Salem, and Tinnevelly. Want of rain felt in all districts except South Arcot, Nilgiris and South Canara. Pasture scanty in Kistna, Trichinopoly and Madura, and insufficient in Cuddapah and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices rising in ten districts, falling in three and stationary in others. General prospects fair, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where they are very unfavorable. Merchants in Ganjam holding back stocks, and rice is selling higher than scarcity rate.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Slight rain during the week in parts of Broach, Surat, Poona, Bijapur, Dharwar, and Kanara. Total rainfall generally insufficient, and more rain required urgently in most districts for preservation of standing early crops and sowing of late crops. Standing crops withering throughout Guzerat, Konkan and Kathiawar and in parts of Nasik for want of moisture, and damaged by insects in parts of Karachi and by blight in parts of Hyderabad and Bijapur. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Colaba, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, and Kathiawar. Sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Probable outturn of early crops in Thana from 8 to 9 annas Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Baroda, and Kathiawar. Scarcity of water felt in parts of Broach, Nasik, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Prices rising in parts of Surat, Nasik, Sholapur, and Kanara.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd October, 1888.*—No rain, and the weather is becoming cool. Except in the eastern districts which have had good rain lately, the condition of the rice crop is not satisfactory. The rice on high and unirrigated lands is suffering much for want of rain, and if there be no rain shortly the crop generally will be short, and in some parts of Behar will be a failure. *Rabi* cultivation is also in want of rain, and sowings are backward in Behar with no rain. There is a sensible rise in the price of rice throughout Behar and in some other parts of the province also. Distress in Khurdah has diminished. No further report of the distress in the flooded tracts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions received.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* ploughing and sowing in progress. Rain wanted in some places. Supplies ample and prices on the whole are steady. General condition of agricultural stock is good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—No rain. Prices are somewhat unsettled; rise is reported from Sialkote and Rawalpindi and fall from Shahpur; in others prices are stationary. Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* crops are going on. Ploughing for, and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. Rain wanted at Hissar. Crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, and those dependent on Bara Canal in Peshawar have almost dried up. Prospects and outturn on the whole fair. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Weather clear. The early cessation of rain has injured prospects of autumn crops; rice especially has suffered in Eastern districts. Winter sowings progressing, but rain is required for them. Prices rising.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th October, 1888.*—In Lower Burma the crops are still reported as progressing favourably. Slight damage was done to crops in Thongwa and Amherst districts by floods and drought respectively. In Upper Burma transplanting continues in one or two districts, and in some places early sowings are being reaped. In Lower Burma the rainfall was seasonable. In Upper Burma rain fell in three districts only, and is much wanted in Myingyan and in Meiktila, where some paddy plants are reported to have withered away from want of rain. In Lower Burma crop prospects are good everywhere, and in Upper Burma the outturn of harvest is expected to be better than last year. In Pakokku a good harvest is expected if the rains at the end of the month are favourable; and in Minbu the estimated area under paddy cultivation is reported to be 40 per cent. more than last year. The price of paddy has risen in Moulmein, Shwegyin, Toungoo, and Mandalay, and has fallen considerably in Yamethin, Meiktila, Sandoway, Ye-u, and Kyaukse, and slightly in Henzada and Sagaing.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable and cold. Sowing of pulses nearly over; that of oil-seeds continues. More rain would do good. Tea doing well. Prospects of rice crop favorable.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Rainfall slight throughout the State. In parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Mysore districts crops need more rain. Dry crops are being harvested in parts; outturn generally favourable.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Rain much needed for maturing rice crops and coffee seedlings.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—No rain during the week. Crops in fair condition, but more rain is wanted. Weeding of *Jowari*, cotton, &c., completed. Picking of cotton commenced in some places. Sowing of *rabi* in progress. Fodder and water insufficient. Prices of grain increasing.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. *Kharif* crops withering and *rabi* sowings impeded for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder in all taluks. Prices rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—No rain. Rainfall insufficient in Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Baghelkhand, and badly wanted in Bhopawar and Neemuch. Probable outturn of crops indifferent in Western Malwa. No other changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th October, 1888.*—Very slight rainfall during the week. Agricultural operations unsatisfactory in Kherwara, Meywar and Kishengurh. Standing crops want rain in Kotah and Harowtee. Harvest poor generally. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder scarce in Kherwara, Meywar, and in some parts of Marwar and Jeypore. Prices still rising in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th October, 1888.*—No rain. Weather cool. Late autumn rice is being harvested. Good crop of *Marwa* and *Kodo* expected.

W. R. LAWRENCE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Cir. No. $\frac{95}{19-3}$ Arch.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Archæology),—dated Simla, the 18th October, 1888.

Read again the following extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department:

No. $\frac{4}{153-66}$ *(Archæological),—dated Simla, the 11th August 1885.*

In 1882 Her Majesty's Secretary of State, when sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Fleet as Epigraphist to the Government of India, suggested the desirability of training Native scholars in such a way as to fit them hereafter for taking a prominent place in the prosecution of historical research. Mr. Fleet, whose opinion was obtained on this suggestion, advised that Professors of Sanskrit in Government Colleges should form classes of selected students for special training in epigrahical and historical researches. He observed that, with such a preliminary training, a few students would be secured who would be fitted to commence under him the more rigid study of critically examining new inscriptions, of translating and editing them, and of disposing of their contents in a scholarlike manner.

2. The views of Local Governments and Administrations were invited on the suggestions made by Mr. Fleet. From these letters it appears that the adoption of Mr. Fleet's suggestion regarding the formation of palæographic classes under Sanskrit Professors in Government Colleges is not practicable. The time of the Professors is already fully occupied with their ordinary duties, while it is doubtful whether, if such classes were formed, students would, under present circumstances, be forthcoming to attend them. There is a general agreement, however, that the Universities might with advantage be moved to make Indian palæography an optional subject for the higher degrees; and the Governor General in Council would be glad if the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal would move the Universities of their respective provinces to consider what steps should be taken for attaining this object. It is observed that the Government of Madras has already consulted the Syndicate of the Madras University, and that the Government of Bengal proposed to address the Senate of the Calcutta University on the subject. The question whether similar action might not usefully be taken in regard to the Punjab University will doubtless be considered by the Local Government.

3. In order further to encourage the education and training of natives of India in epigraphy, the Governor General in Council would suggest that a special prize of Rs. 500 should be offered by the Local Government annually at each University to the student who does best in this subject, if he is recommended for it by the Examiners. This prize would probably be supplemented by the liberality of the private gentlemen interested in the ancient history of their country, if their attention were invited to the subject. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct that an annual prize of Rs. 500 be offered for the best collections of inscriptions with a critical essay on them by *bonâ fide* graduates of the Universities under 30 years of age. The essays should be sent to the Epigraphist to the Government of India on or before the 1st April of each year, and the amount of the prize will be charged in the contingent bill of the Epigraphist. The selected essay will be printed at the expense of Government. Lastly, in order to encourage the study of epigraphy among the Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors employed in the Archæological Survey Department, the Governor General in Council sanctions the grant of a reward of Rs. 500 to any employé of that Department who qualifies in epigraphy within two years from the date of his appointment to the Department.

4. As regards British Burma, the circumstances of which province are peculiar and which does not fall under the scope of the above orders, it will be left to the Chief Commissioner to take such steps as he may deem necessary for encouraging the study of epigraphical research among Native students and others.

No. $\frac{14}{17-33}$ *(Archæology),—dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1886.*

In paragraph 3 of the Resolution, dated 11th August 1885, it was decided—

(1) that a special prize of Rs. 500 should be offered by the Local Government annually at each University to the student who does best in epigraphy, if he is recommended for it by the Examiners;

(2) that an annual prize of Rs. 500 be offered for the best collection of inscriptions, with a critical essay on them, by *bonâ fide* graduates of the Universities under 30 years of age, the essay to be sent by 1st April of each year to the Epigraphist to the Government of India; and

(3) that a reward of Rs. 500 should be given to any Surveyor or Assistant Surveyor in the Archæological Survey Department who qualifies in epigraphy within two years from the date of his appointment to the Department.

The Governor General in Council sees no ground for modifying or expanding the first two of these proposals; but as regards the third point, His Excellency in Council is willing to grant a reward of Rs. 500 to any employé of the Archæological Survey who qualifies in epigraphy at any period of his service in the Department. The reward will be given for a competent knowledge in any one or more of the ancient languages of India, but cannot be earned more than once during service.

Read also the following papers:

Communication from the Government of Madras, No. 980 (Public), dated 13th May 1886.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 17, dated 7th January 1887.

" " " Bengal, No. $\frac{457\text{-T}}{R.}$, dated 29th May 1886.

" to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{145}{14\text{-}4}$, dated 27th September 1887.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{1119}{III\text{-}109\text{-}9}$, dated 31st August 1888.

RESOLUTION.

From the Resolution of 1885, it will be seen that Her Majesty's Secretary of State when sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Fleet as Epigraphist to the Government of India, suggested the desirability of training Native scholars in such a way as to fit them to take a prominent place in the prosecution of historical research. Mr. Fleet, who was consulted on the subject, recommended that Professors of Sanskrit in Government Colleges should form classes of selected students for special training in epigraphical and historical researches. Local Governments were addressed accordingly on the subject, but on receipt of their replies the Government of India came to the conclusion that it was not expedient to adopt the suggestion put forward by Mr. Fleet. It was, however, thought desirable that Indian Universities should make Palæography an optional subject for the higher degrees; and in order to further encourage the study of epigraphy, a system of moderate money-rewards for proficiency in that branch of learning was established. From the replies of the Local Governments read above, the Government of India learns with satisfaction that the Syndicates of the several Universities in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have resolved to allow Palæography to be studied as an optional subject for the higher degrees.

In paragraph 3 of Resolution mentioned above, it was said that the essays on inscriptions should be sent to the Epigraphist to the Government of India on the 1st of April of each year. As the appointment of Epigraphist to the Government of India has since then been abolished, the essays should be transmitted to the Director General of the Archæological Survey of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information; also that it be forwarded to the Director General of the Archæological Survey of India and the Department of Finance and Commerce, and Home Department, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

The Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

[True Extract.]

W. R. LAWRENCE,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Statistics.

Review of the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the year 1887-88.

No. 5861, dated Simla, the 26th October, 1888.

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 1887-88:

From the Government of Madras, Nos. 1292 and 1293, dated the 9th June 1888.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 4258, dated the 28th June 1888.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 2493-P., dated the 21st July 1888.
From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{521}{VII\text{—}117\text{-}B.}$, dated the 16th July 1888.
From the Government of the Punjab, No. 21, dated the 27th April 1888.
From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{5003}{261}$, dated the 24th August 1888.
From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. $\frac{317}{25\text{-}C.}$, dated the 11th June 1888.
From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4780, dated the 28th August 1888.
From the Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 191-G., dated the 23rd May 1888.
From the Resident in Mysore, No. $\frac{2461}{535}$ and No. $\frac{2830}{535}$, dated respectively the 20th July and the 22nd August 1888.

RESOLUTION.—The statistics contained in these reports are summarised in the three tables annexed to this Resolution. There were at the close of 1886-87 in the different provinces 888 joint stock companies possessing a total nominal capital of 2,913 lakhs, the actual (paid-up) capital being 2,138 lakhs. Of these companies the capital of 40 was increased nominally by 28½, but actually by only 1¼ lakhs; while 103, with a paid-up capital of 4 lakhs, so far as reported, ceased to work. The number of companies registered during the year was 125, with a nominal capital of 195 lakhs; but their paid-up capital cannot be completely stated, the amount of such capital not having been reported in several cases up to the end of the year. The net result at the close of 1887-88 was a total of 910 companies possessing a nominal capital aggregating 3,025 lakhs, and an actual capital, so far as reported, of 2,233 lakhs.

2. The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years:

Province.	Number of Companies.		Paid-up capital.		Increase or Decrease per cent. in 1887-88.		Provincial proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1887-88.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Number of Companies.	Capital.	
			Rs.	Rs.			Per cent.
Bengal	230	227	9,67,74,825	9,85,97,905	— 1	+ 2	44
Bombay	204	204	8,72,53,025	9,20,82,917	*Nil*	+ 6	41
Madras	318	317	1,43,66,070	1,63,99,644	— ·3	+14	8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	40	52	81,01,871	82,11,928	+30	+ 1	4
Punjab	18	22	28,91,599	32,32,914	+22	+12	1
Burma	12	12	12,48,657	12,41,955	*Nil*	— ·5	·6
Central Provinces	3	3	8,46,775	8,72,595	*Nil*	+ 3	·4
Assam	...	3	...	*	...	...	...
Mysore	63	70	23,21,600	26,22,067	+11	+13	* 1
Total ...	888	910	21,38,04,422	22,32,61,925	+ 2	+ 4	100

* Not reported.

3. The aggregate capital may be divided as follows :

Companies.		Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
			Rs.	Rs.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance.	Banking and Loan	362	5,27,76,687	3,24,63,368
	Insurance	17	1,36,35,000	16,96,227
	Total ...	379	6,64,11,687	3,41,59,595
Trading	Merchants and traders ...	98	2,47,87,550	1,73,24,688
	Navigation	7	1,05,65,000	89,45,718
	Railways and tramways ...	11	99,80,000	68,89,720
	Co-operative associations ...	18	6,62,500	3,09,178
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing.	6	7,81,600	6,48,950
	Total ...	140	4,67,76,650	3,41,18,254
Mills and Presses ...	Cotton mills	51	4,82,97,830	3,60,76,444
	Jute ,, ...	10	1,23,75,000	1,04,43,800
	Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c.	50	4,10,85,000	3,29,61,047
	Cotton and jute screws and presses.	60	1,37,53,000	1,21,50,506
	Other mills and presses ...	27	65,05,000	43,42,930
	Total ...	198	12,20,15,830	9,59,74,727
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	127	4,06,19,075	3,54,36,070
	Coffee and chinchona ...	7	6,00,000	4,81,809
	Others	7	8,95,000	5,60,482
	Total ...	141	4,21,14,075	3,64,78,361
Mining and Quarrying ...	.....	23	1,12,81,100	1,00,95,513
Ice manufacture... ...	.....	12	24,82,500	18,71,025
Sugar manufacture ...	.....	1	16,00,000	16,00,000
Breweries	.....	3	12,00,000	12,00,000
Others	.....	13	86,61,000	77,64,450
	GRAND TOTAL ...	910	30,25,42,842	22,32,61,925

The largest part—960 lakhs paid-up—of the aggregate capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of 663 lakhs, or about two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. The sum of 196 lakhs represents the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, their working being mainly limited to jute.

In tea, coffee, and other plantations 365 lakhs of paid-up capital are invested, of which 346 lakhs are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

The paid-up capital invested in banking or loan companies amounts to 342 lakhs, of which 175 lakhs are in companies registered in Bengal and 93 lakhs in Madras.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of 341 lakhs, of which 89½ lakhs are invested in coasting and river steamer companies and about 69 lakhs in railways and tramways. Of the sum of 173 lakhs placed opposite "merchants and traders" in the foregoing table, a considerable proportion is invested in retail shops and stores to which the principle of limited liability has been somewhat extensively applied in India, especially in Bombay.

Mining and quarrying companies engage 101 lakhs paid-up, of which 80 lakhs are invested in companies registered in Bengal, where about 60 lakhs are invested in coal mining companies.

The other industries individually represent much smaller sums; thus ice-making employed 19 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal; breweries, 12 lakhs paid-up, all in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Particulars in regard to each company registered under the Act will be found in Part XVI of the "Statistical Tables for British India" published annually.

4. The following table shows the number of Companies under each category during the last five years :

Companies.		1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or decrease per cent. in 1887-88 compared with 1883-84.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance	Banking and Loan	175	196	287	359	362	+ 107
	Insurance	9	11	14	13	17	+ 89
	Total ...	184	207	301	372	379	+ 106
Trading	Merchants and traders ...	83	85	85	88	98	+ 18
	Navigation	10	8	7	10	7	— 30
	Railways and tramways ...	7	7	8	10	11	+ 57
	Co-operative associations ...	14	14	13	15	18	+ 29
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing.	4	4	8	5	6	+ 50
	Total ...	118	118	121	128	140	+ 19
Mills and Presses ...	Cotton mills	42	44	48	53	51	+ 21
	Jute ,, ...	12	11	10	10	10	— 17
	Mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c.	38	42	45	38	50	+ 32
	Cotton and jute screws and presses.	52	55	51	60	60	+ 15
	Other mills and presses ...	7	10	26	29	27	+ 286
	Total ...	151	162	180	190	198	+ 31
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	121	127	130	131	127	+ 5
	Coffee	2	3	2	7	7	*Nil.*
	Chinchona	5	5	5			
	Others	4	3	5	5	7	+ 75
	Total ...	132	138	142	143	141	+ 7
Mining and Quarrying ...	.....	22	25	26	25	23	+ 5
Ice manufacture ...	.....	12	14	12	12	12	*Nil.*
Sugar manufacture ...	.....	3	4	4	2	1	— 67
Breweries	.....	5	3	3	3	3	— 40
Others	.....	22	23	16	13	13	— 41
	GRAND TOTAL ...	649	694	805	888	910	+ 40

The following table shows, 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 eight 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 = 4 %
1882-83	547	22,17,01,800	17,01,59,044	1,55,79,003 = 10 ,,
1883-84	649	26,67,34,384	18,75,06,107	1,73,47,063 = 10 ,,
1884-85	696	27,88,76,908	20,63,58,444	1,88,52,337 = 10 ,,
1885-86	805	28,54,34,367	21,00,25,677	36,67,233 = 2 ,,
1886-87	888	29,13,61,646	21,38,04,422	37,78,745 = 2 ,,
1887-88	910	30,25,42,842	22,32,61,925	94,57,503 = 4 ,,

The increase during the year was 94½ lakhs, being at the rate of 4⅖ per cent., which was much higher than in the two previous years. The average annual rate of increase during the eight years has been 5¼ per cent.

6. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee have apparently been defectively reported. The figures, so far as they go, show that there were 191 such companies at the close of 1886-87, almost all in the Madras Presidency, being mostly small benefit societies, of a speculative and not infrequently fraudulent character. A great number of these companies was started in 1885-86 in Madras, collapsing after a year or two. One hundred and fifteen ceased to work in 1887-88. Three new companies being added, there were 79 such companies at the close of the year.

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

Province.	Fees.	Expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	5,479 2 0	632 0 0
Bombay	8,362 8 0	1,046 14 0
Madras	8,081 14 0	1,753 0 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,200 0 0	.....
Punjab	1,200 14 0	.....
Central Provinces	.....	.....
Burma	290 0 0	.....
Assam	150 0 0	.....
Mysore State	689 0 9	503 6 3
Bangalore	431 0 0	.....
Total ...	26,884 6 9	3,935 4 3

* Government of Madras.
,, Bombay.
,, Bengal.
,, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
,, the 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.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

TABLE I.

Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of the year 1887-88.

Provinces.	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.	
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Madras Presidency ...	Nominal	262	2,58,41,912	21	44,85,000	17	62,75,000	8	12,30,000	9	17,69,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	3,95,91,012
	Paid-up		93,47,608		9,62,891		41,32,531		8,99,536		10,65,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,63,99,644
Bombay Presidency ...	Nominal	13	91,00,000	43	1,97,76,600	133	8,58,09,830	2	93,000	2	9,83,000	5	15,02,500	...	...	...	...	15	73,75,000	204	12,46,35,930
	Paid-up		17,50,737		1,53,57,571		6,63,52,804		64,730		8,90,900		10,04,275	...	...	...	...		67,50,750		9,20,82,917
Bengal ...	Nominal	24	2,30,40,000	30	1,79,71,000	28	2,21,45,000	12	3,08,22,575	11	8,4,10,000	4	7,20,000	1	16,00,000	...	...	3	11,60,000	227	11,51,74,575
	Paid-up		1,74,56,599		1,57,62,753		1,95,68,350		3,46,02,815		83,16,558		7,02,120		16,00,000	...	...		8,83,700		9,85,97,905
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Nominal	11	33,38,000	21	20,43,000	13	45,15,000	2	6,33,000	...	...	1	1,50,000	...	...	2	5,00,000	2	91,000	52	1,12,70,000
	Paid-up		30,21,310		5,28,218		33,27,100		6,33,000		...		1,08,400		...		5,00,000		91,000		82,11,928
Punjab ...	Nominal	4	11,50,000	10	9,94,500	2	9,61,000	2	3,22,530	1	1,20,000	1	1,00,000	...	...	1	7,00,000	1	20,000	22	43,68,000
	Paid-up		7,73,120		3,60,430		9,20,234		2,87,100		1,20,000		56,230	...	...		7,00,000		10,000		32,32,914
Central Provinces ...	Nominal	...	...	...	...	3	11,60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11,60,000
	Paid-up	...	...	...	...		8,72,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,72,595
Burma ...	Nominal	1	50,000	10	12,91,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15,000	12	13,56,550
	Paid-up		19,740		12,07,215		...		...		...		...		...		...		15,000		12,41,950
Assam ...	Nominal	...	...	1	25,000	...	...	1	20,000	...	...	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	55,000
	Paid-up	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*
Mysore State ...	Nominal	52	23,17,475	4	1,90,000	4	4,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	29,57,475
	Paid-up		8,51,212		39,376		4,16,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,10,188
Bangalore ...	Nominal	12	15,74,500	...	...	1	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	19,74,500
	Paid-up		9,33,369	...	...		3,78,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,11,879
Total ...	Nominal	379	6,64,11,687	140	4,67,76,650	198	12,29,15,830	14	4,21,14,075	23	1,12,81,100	12	24,82,500	1	16,00,000	3	12,00,000	13	86,61,000	910	30,25,42,842
	Paid-up		3,41,59,595		3,41,18,254		9,59,74,727		3,64,78,361		1,00,95,513		18,71,025				12,00,000		77,64,450		22,32,61,925

* Not reported.

C

TABLE II.

Companies divided into shares.

Provinces.	WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1886-87.			REGISTERED DURING 1887-88.			CAPITAL INCREASED DURING 1887-88.			CAPITAL DECREASED DURING 1887-88.			CEASED TO WORK DURING 1887-88.			WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1887-88.		
	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madras Presidency ...	318	3,85,80,241	1,43,66,070	68	38,66,786	7,30,931	14	3,77,100	*	...	...	...	69	32,33,115	*	317	3,95,91,012	1,63,99,644
Bombay Presidency ...	204	11,94,79,680	8,72,53,025	16	72,50,000	*	7	19,71,250	*	...	...	...	16	40,65,000	*	204	12,46,35,930	9,20,82,917
Bengal	230	11,28,75,575	9,67,74,825	11	53,71,000	*	3	2,90,000	*	...	...	...	14	33,62,000	*	227	11,51,74,575	9,85,97,905
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	40	94,07,000	81,01,871	12	17,13,000	15,219	11	1,50,000	94,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1,12,70,000	82,11,928
Punjab	18	39,82,000	28,91,599	4	4,11,000	32,500	...	...	*	1	25,000	*	...	...	...	22	43,68,000	32,32,914
Central Provinces ...	3	11,60,000	8,46,775	...	...	...	2	...	25,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11,60,000	8,72,595
Burma	12	13,76,550	12,48,657	1	40,000	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60,000	13,692	12	13,56,550	12,41,955
Assam	...	...	...	3	55,000	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	55,000	*
Mysore State ...	53	23,45,600	7,47,628	6	6,23,675	*	2	20,000	*	...	...	...	2	32,000	*	57	29,37,275	13,10,188
Bangalore	10	21,55,000	15,73,972	4	2,19,500	11,525	1	50,000	*	...	...	...	1	4,50,000	4,03,000	13	19,74,500	13,11,879
Total ...	888	29,13,61,646	21,38,04,422	125	1,95,49,961	7,90,175	40	28,58,350	1,20,657	1	25,000	*	103	1,12,02,115	4,16,692	910	30,25,42,842	22,32,61,925

* Not reported.

TABLE III.

Companies limited by guarantee, i.e., *possessing no capital paid-up.*

Province.	Number working at close of 1886-87.	Number registered during 1887-88.	Number ceased to work during 1887-88.	Number working at close of 1887-88.
Madras Presidency ...	163	1	107	57
Bombay Presidency	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Bengal	*Nil*	1	*Nil*	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh... ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Punjab	3	1	1	3
Central Provinces	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Burma	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Assam	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Mysore State...	24	*Nil*	7	17
Bangalore	1	...	...	1
Total ...	191	3	115	79

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVI OF 1888-89.

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 1st October, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 29th September, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st October, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th September, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
6th October, 1888	East Indian	1,519	5,58,097	367	1,514	7,60,411	502	2,16,81,170	549	2,05,65,162	523	...	11,16,008
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	2,57,494	155	1,664	2,80,000	168	76,47,177	175	86,72,343	200	10,25,166	...
6th ditto	Sindia	75	8,181	109	75	5,148	69	2,13,612	110	1,79,923	93	...	33,689
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,341	111	57	17,221	301	2,60,880	175	2,15,276	145	...	45,604
6th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	12,003	65	186	18,360	99	6,43,931	132	7,26,180	150	82,249	...
6th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	513	43	12	621	52	23,502	75	24,201	78	699	...
13th ditto	Mysore	140	13,059	98	140	10,130	72	2,73,930	75	2,69,351	74	...	4,585
6th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	45,517	60	854	99,907	82	15,98,034	88	19,27,295	87	3,29,261	...
6th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,934	39	136	10,442	77	68,055	62	3,53,867	100	2,85,812	...
6th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	3,202	39	83	4,318	52	(*d*) 6,948	34	1,23,020	57	1,16,072	...
6th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,077	30	36	1,226	34	42,539	45	38,515	41	...	4,014
	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	2,411	28	105	4,020	38	97,044	45	1,24,867	46	27,823	...
	TOTAL	4,664	9,10,129	195	4,862	11,81,813	243	3,25,56,818	274	3,32,20,000	263	6,63,182	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
13th October, 1888	North-Western (*e*)	2,433	3,30,396	136	2,411	4,97,620	206	98,04,650	172	1,22,31,432	195	24,26,782	...
6th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	4,580	102	45	15,881	353	3,32,461	281	3,53,192	302	20,731	...
29th September, 1888	Bengal Central	125	12,241	98	125	20,250	162	3,36,083	103	3,33,869	103	...	2,214
29th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*f*)	645	2,05,927	319	673	3,06,100	455	41,96,557	250	47,51,071	271	5,54,514	...
29th ditto	Nalhátí	27	1,017	59	27	1,886	69	45,870	65	49,067	69	3,197	...
29th ditto	Tirhoot	249	22,387	90	259	25,885	100	8,12,242	125	7,95,300	118	...	16,942
6th October, 1888	Burma	333	48,847	147	392	52,132	133	14,15,128	103	14,11,224	142	...	3,904
22nd September, 1888	Jorhát	26	1,352	52	25	1,082	43	26,140	36	31,235	43	5,089	...
	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 924	5	(*i*) 2,583	14	1,659	...
	TOTAL	3,883	6,27,347	162	3,957	9,20,836	233	1,69,70,061	178	1,99,58,073	194	29,88,912	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
6th October, 1888	Madras	831	1,64,549	198	840	1,74,690	208	42,01,064	192	41,58,802	190	...	42,262
6th ditto	South Indian	654	98,993	151	654	1,03,616	158	26,29,725	153	27,98,254	165	1,68,529	...
13th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,84,487	324	1,497	5,28,285	353	1,94,99,703	495	2,00,27,842	529	11,28,139	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,85,765	403	461	1,81,000	393	61,21,151	505	60,25,407	503	...	95,744
6th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	76,654	111	692	97,964	142	31,27,641	175	33,08,062	184	1,80,421	...
	TOTAL	4,136	10,10,448	244	4,144	10,85,555	262	3,55,79,284	328	3,69,18,367	343	13,30,083	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,683	25,47,924	201	12,963	31,88,204	246	8,51,06,163	264	9,00,97,340	267	49,91,177	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,42,19,744	137	4,92,63,325	146	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,08,86,419	127	4,08,34,015	121	...	52,404
	Assisted Companies.												
6th October, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	21,256	57	376	33,160	88	10,24,598	104	12,01,333	123	1,76,735	...
6th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	5,251	236	22	4,414	198	1,34,786	233	1,40,764	243	5,978	...
6th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,826	87	67	6,412	96	1,68,998	97	1,79,159	103	10,161	...
29th September, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	6,916	89	78	8,335	107	2,16,188	105	2,24,349	111	8,161	...
	TOTAL	543	39,249	72	543	52,321	96	15,44,570	109	17,45,605	124	2,01,035	...
	Native States.												
6th October, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	21,417	103	310	26,058	84	7,80,398	143	7,91,614	106	11,216	...
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,625	45	59	1,520	26	78,598	51	64,162	42	...	14,436
13th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	609	29	21	700	33	17,523	32	22,626	41	5,103	...
6th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	13,016	67	209	16,191	77	5,13,765	101	4,88,802	96	...	24,963
13th ditto	Morvi	68	2,074	31	68	2,173	32	76,758	43	90,574	51	13,816	...
	Jodhpore	124	4,285	35	124	6,000	48	1,68,184	52	1,76,440	55	8,256	...
	TOTAL	673	44,026	65	791	52,642	67	16,35,226	92	16,34,218	83	...	1,008

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Total Receipts from 15th September, to 1st October, 1887.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April, to 24th September, 1887.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April, to 22nd September, 1888.

SIMLA, *25th October, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

No. 310, dated Calcutta, the 25th October 1888.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1887-88.

Arrangements of Subjects.

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2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
4. CIRCULATION.
12. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
14. THE RESERVE—
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Prescribed Statements.

No. I.—Statistics of Circulation during 1887-88.
„ II.—Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1887-88.
„ III.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
„ IV.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
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Other Statements.

No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
„ VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
„ VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1862.
„ IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1876.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. E. Gay was Head Commissioner at the beginning and latter part of the year; during his absence Mr. E. T. Atkinson acted from 20th April to 3rd

August; Mr. E. W. Kellner from 4th to 8th idem, and Mr. H. F. Clogstoun from 9th August to 9th November 1887. In Madras, Mr. H. F. Clogstoun was Commissioner, but Mr. W. Donald officiated for him from 1st August to 21st November 1887. In Bombay the Office of Commissioner was held by Mr. T. W. Rawlins from 1st to 24th April; by Mr. E. J. Sinkinson from 25th April to 11th December, and by Mr. A. C. Tupp from 12th December to 31st March. In Rangoon Mr. T. H. Biggs was Commissioner.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and the following special audits have also been made:—

Accounts of	Auditing Officer.	Date of report.	Period under audit.
Lahore . . .	Deputy Auditor General.	23rd November 1887	January to September 1887.
Kurrachee . .	Ditto .	3rd December 1887	January to November 1887.
Calicut . . .	Mr. R. C. Chapman, Assistant Accountant General.	20th October 1887	1st October 1886 to 30th September 1887.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the state of the net circulation:—

	Gross Circulation.	Retired by other Offices.	Net Circulation.
1st April 1887 . .	14,13,99,465	26,31,100	13,87,68,365
31st March 1888 . .	16,78,60,015	36,16,220	16,42,43,795

As explained in previous reports, a note is in "Gross Circulation," when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "Net Circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross Circulation."

5. The details of the net circulation of March 1888 are as follows:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
										R
Calcutta . . .	131,544	1,727,865	68,371	53,927	130,198	17,173	18,141	273	2,147,492	6,44,77,440
Allahabad . . .	13,639	30,431	17,774	13,632	16,638	2,160	2,203	269	96,746	90,46,385
Lahore . . .	14,673	47,103	28,830	15,809	19,683	3,283	2,189	51	131,621	82,20,245
Bombay . . .	229,378	699,774	108,274	71,001	87,177	7,414	15,272	1,178	1,219,468	5,83,36,860
Kurrachee . .	3,659	28,691	9,489	3,901	7,122	493	1,175	203	54,733	48,53,735
Madras . . .	38,449	112,371	32,736	29,581	102,601	4,706	2,366	137	322,947	1,97,96,825
Calicut . . .	9,537	8,511	3,803	2,762	3,458	74	35	2	28,182	7,84,755
Rangoon . . .	9,848	16,285	5,768	4,190	6,056	612	437	184	43,380	37,25,550
Total for 31st March 1888 . . .	450,727	2,671,031	275,045	194,803	372,933	35,915	41,818	2,297	4,044,569	16,42,43,795
Total for 31st March 1887 . . .	464,635	2,385,881	262,169	175,084	327,418	31,386	36,054	1,410	3,684,037	13,87,68,365
Total for 31st March 1886 . . .	535,993	2,252,667	256,497	174,745	316,599	28,960	36,649	1,987	3,604,097	14,17,32,725

6. It will be observed that there is a marked increase in the circulation of 31st March 1888 as compared with that of 31st March 1887, the increase being more than 2½ crores. An analysis of the figures for the two years shows that,

except in the case of notes R5, the increase arises in the circulation of all denominations.

There is again, as last year, a decrease in the R5 note circulation probably arising from the forgeries of those notes; the distrust of R5 notes has again led to a corresponding increase of the R10 denomination.

7. The average value of each note in circulation on the last day of the year, compared with the past two years, was—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Calcutta Circle .	28	29	30	Kurrachee Circle .	105	87	88
Allahabad „ .	69	68	93	Madras „ .	62	68	61
Lahore „ .	65	65	62	Calicut „ .	37	35	27
Bombay „ .	44	36	44	Rangoon „ .	70	74	86

The chief variation is in the Allahabad Sub-Circle, and arises mainly from nearly twenty-seven lakhs being in circulation, in ten thousand rupee notes probably held by Banks as reserve.

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 1887 . .	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	31,86	13,87,68
April „ . .	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,99	37,76	1,62,70	10,59	33,07	14,01,65
May „ . .	5,77,38	56,85	88,80	4,13,89	40,68	1,64,88	12,90	34,94	13,90,32
June „ . .	5,73,82	75,73	80,88	4,04,99	39,60	1,71,61	14,70	46,39	14,07,72
July „ . .	5,72,58	1,05,15	93,34	4,69,21	42,95	1,88,23	19,53	56,59	15,47,58
August „ . .	5,67,78	96,98	1,02,87	5,07,34	47,44	1,72,20	13,49	58,22	15,65,82
September „ . .	6,05,53	95,62	1,05,30	5,58,52	51,72	1,77,89	12,60	71,10	16,78,28
October „ . .	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,03,56	6,15,23	56 85	1,76,09	10,22	87,15	17,78,05
November „ . .	6,52,19	97,19	1,00,40	6,58,53	59,92	1,74,85	9,41	1,08,54	18,61,03
December „ . .	6,92,92	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	94,08	17,69,26
January 1888 . .	6,76,96	1,01,80	88,68	5,33,36	48,87	2,05,60	9,31	43,05	17,07,63
February „ . .	6,67,66	88.28	81,96	5,43,98	46,71	1,79,86	8,20	28,35	16,45,00
March „ . .	6,44,77	90,46	82,20	5,33,37	48,54	1,97,99	7,85	37,26	16,42,44
Average of last 12 figures .	6,21,18	88,36	91,59	5,17,61	47,59	1,80,21	11,46	58,23	16,16,23
„ of 1886-87 . .	5,72,39	77,81	83,10	4,29,10	49,99	1,60,49	13,28	33,93	14,20,11
„ of 1885-86 . .	6,06,34	60,16	77,28	4,99,06	46,01	1,40,74	12,12	29,31	14,71,02

9. The figures in the above table include the amounts in the Reserve Treasuries of Government which, so far as they are in notes, are always held in the higher denominations. These balances are excluded from the following table, which gives the monthly circulation in lakhs of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other Circles for each of the past three years:—

Last day of	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.			Other Circles.			Total.		
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
April . .	562	556	584	477	384	406	131	141	148	201	242	223	1,271	1,323	1,361
May . .	548	540	558	310	369	408	113	138	151	194	242	234	1,265	1,289	1,351
June . .	572	507	555	448	360	396	111	128	158	211	266	257	1,342	1,261	1,366
July . .	605	508	567	451	349	463	112	131	166	211	260	318	1,379	1,248	1,514
August . .	579	560	567	450	369	445	116	139	161	247	255	318	1,392	1,323	1,491
September .	628	540	599	480	368	491	113	140	165	233	263	336	1,454	1,311	1,591
October .	610	558	609	500	415	606	118	138	164	252	278	360	1,480	1,389	1,739
November .	627	562	641	521	447	593	118	139	173	253	281	375	1,519	1,429	1,782
December .	599	597	654	510	364	527	138	154	185	251	287	333	1,498	1,402	1,699
January .	622	587	648	441	355	496	144	152	187	242	256	291	1,449	1,350	1,622
February .	593	584	665	377	361	437	148	156	178	218	240	253	1,336	1,341	1,533
March . .	582	589	644	403	370	502	140	154	192	222	227	266	1,347	1,340	1,604
Average .	594	557	607	448	376	481	125	142	169	228	258	297	1,395	1,333	1,554

The figures under all Circles show a considerably increasing average circulation. The Calcutta circulation during the past year averaged 50 lakhs more than that of 1886-87, and 13 lakhs more than that of 1885-86.

10. The Bombay average circulation shows an increase of 1 crore 5 lakhs as compared with that of 1886-87, and of 33 lakhs as compared with that of 1885-86. The large fluctuations in the Bombay circulation occur almost entirely in notes of ₹1,000 and of ₹10,000 held by banks for commercial convenience, and depend largely upon fluctuations in trade. The circulation is, moreover, influenced to a considerable extent by the amount of the importations of silver for coinage, silver taken in the Mints to be coined being paid for in the first instance by the Currency Department.

The total average circulation of the year for all circles, excluding the notes held by the Reserve Treasuries, is 2 crores 21 lakhs greater than the average of 1886-87, and 1 crore 59 lakhs greater than that of 1885-86.

11. The following figures show (in lakhs and thousands) the gross circulation in the Presidency Circles of notes not exceeding ₹100 each :—

Last day of	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
April	3,13,84	1,91,28	1,07,85	3,18,21	2,02,69	1,12,89
May	2,99,80	1,95,50	1,02,42	3,09,43	2,08,56	1,12,46
June	2,89,49	1,88,37	95,57	3,03,64	2,05,41	1,10,05
July	2,86,01	1,87,20	94,10	3,05,65	2,05,40	1,08,52
August	2,93,75	1,94,61	97,50	3,08,04	2,08,84	1,10,40
September	3,12,03	2,00,27	1,01,27	3,30,96	2,12,26	1,10,98
October	3,08,83	1,89,90	1,04,69	3,21,92	2,19,27	1,17,91
November	3,10,78	2,05,67	1,07,39	3,32,56	2,19,82	1,24,81
December	3,14,41	2,06,20	1,17,21	3,43,43	2,23,37	1,38,39
January	3,25,18	1,97,27	1,12,13	3,53,46	2,20,08	1,41,61
February	3,30,13	1,95,60	1,17,97	3,52,45	2,18,99	1,38,97
March	3,29,50	1,98,70	1,12,12	3,52,57	2,27,38	1,38,75

These figures show that the notes of lower denominations maintain on the whole great steadiness in their circulation.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

12. The process of verifying the outstanding balance of the circulation with that obtained from the Issue Registers, has proved a most laborious task as far as the transactions prior to 1885 are involved, though the system works easily for transactions from that year, except in the Calcutta Office in which the supervision has not been satisfactory.

13. There are no differences in the Madras, Calicut, and Rangoon offices, while in the Sub-circles of Lahore, Allahabad and Kurrachee, there are still some differences which are expected shortly to be cleared off on a comparison being effected with the duplicate registers kept in the Head Circle office; but there are still numerous discrepancies remaining to be cleared in Bombay and in Calcutta.

RESERVE.

14. The value held against the net circulation upon 31st March 1888 was as follows :—

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Silver Coin—						
At Calcutta	2,06,97,777	15	11			
„ Allahabad	83,46,135	0	0			
„ Lahore	97,86,815	0	0			
„ Bombay	3,12,99,563	15	6			
„ Kurrachee	48,01,295	0	0			
„ Madras	1,52,60,885	0	0			
„ Calicut	2,20,415	0	0			
„ Rangoon	40,71,310	0	0			
				9,44,84,226	15	5
Small Silver Coin—						
At Bombay	5,82,000	0	0			
„ Kurrachee	13,400	0	0			
				5,95,400	0	0
Silver Bullion—						
At Calcutta	4,86,457	14	6			
„ Bombay	86,87,681	1	9			
				91,74,139	0	3
Invested in Government Securities				5 99,90,029	0	4
Total agreeing with the net Circulation				16,42,43,795	0	0

15. The half-yearly verifications of the currency balances were held as follows :—

	1st half.	2nd half.
Calcutta	Sept. 30, 1887	March 31, 1888.
Allahabad	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
Lahore	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
Bombay	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
Kurrachee	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
Madras	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
Calicut	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
Rangoon	„ 30, „	„ 31, „

The balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject.

Investments.

16. No alteration has been made since the last report in the amount of the invested reserve, which is held in book debt certificates as below :—

	₹
No. 59 of 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43	5,00,00,000
„ 72 „ „ „	1,00,00,000
„ 115 „ „ „	20,21,700
„ 166 of 4½ per cent. loan (Transfer), 1879	5,00,000
	6,25,21,700

Taking the whole investment, the average rate is equal to 95·92 for 4 per cents., and, as explained below, par for 4½ per cents.

Its book value, *i.e.*, the actual price at which it was purchased, has been reduced from R5,99,92,500, at which it was taken last year, to R5,99,90,029-0-4, thus—

	Nominal Value.		Book Value.	
	4%	4½%	4%	4½%
	R	R	R	R
1st April 1887.—Balance .	6,20,21,700	5,00,000	5,94,90,029-0-4	5,02,470 15 8
Deduct— Interest at ½% on 4½% securities to reduce cost of its purchase, *vide* letter No. 1885 of 17th December 1883.	...	...	...	2,470 15 8
31st March 1888.—Balance .	6,20,21,700	5,00,000	5,94,90,029-0-4	5,00,000 0 0
	Net Book Value .		5,99,90,029 0 4	

It was decided when the 4½% Government Securities for R5,00,000 were purchased in 1884, that ½% interest should be taken towards reducing the price which had been paid for the investment so long as the value was above par. R2,500 has accordingly been appropriated yearly for this purpose, and, as the above sum of R2,470-15-8, which is the last payment on that account, has reduced the value to par the whole of future interest realisations will be credited to "Profits of Note Circulation."

Profits of Circulation.

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

	R	R
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		2,470 15 8
Net credit to Profits		25,00,897 0 4

18. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circle being shown in Statement VI:—

	R	R
Gross circulation, 1st April 1887 . . .		14,13,99,465
Issues—		
a. Over the counter	73,15,95,820	
b. At Agencies	70,86,515	
c. In remittance transactions . . .	9,33,58,330	
		83,20,40,665
	Total .	97,34,40,130
Receipts—		
d. Over the counter	60,64,50,320	
e. At Agencies	20,81,860	
f. From currency circles	6,15,78,675	
g. In remittance transactions . . .	13,54,69,260	
		80,55,80,115
Balance being gross circulation, March 31st, 1888 (*vide* para. 4)		16,78,60,015

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, 1887, to March 15th, 1888, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

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

Comparison.	Issues. R	Receipts. R
1887-88	83,20,40,665	80,55,80,115
1886-87	74,12,56,165	74,47,96,640
1885-86	76,10,25,730	76,55,44,465
1884-85	73,99,22,010	72,12,80,855

19. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										R
Issues . . .	838,981	4,035,653	524,814	446,493	951,963	149,440	254,292	33,046	7,234,682	83,20,40,665
Receipts . . .	853,167	3,750,606	511,726	426,936	906,189	144,630	247,993	32,130	6,873,377	80,55,80,115
More issues . .	...	2,85,047	13,088	19,557	45,774	4,810	6,299	916	375,491	2,65,31,480
More receipts . .	14,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,186	70,930
							Net Increase of circulation			2,64,60,550

20. 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.		
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
At Calcutta . .	11,807	11,993	12,247	12,545	12,434	13,208	9,466	9,435	9,517
„ Bombay . .	5,909	6,261	6,498	6,313	6,829	7,405	3,654	3,595	3,654
„ Madras . .	2,403	2,307	2,352	2,421	2,378	2,530	1,716	2,080	2,126
„ Rangoon . .	151	263	346	203	366	402	63	142	227

Encashment of Foreign Notes.

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

	R	R
Balance held on April 1st . . .	...	26,31,100
Received over the counter . . .	5,99,08,320	...
From other circles	90,93,640	...
		6,90,01,960
	Total .	7,16,33,060
Remitted to circles concerned . . .	...	6,80,16,840
Balance on March 31st . . .	...	36,16,220
	Total .	7,16,33,060

22. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total as just mentioned of R5,99,08,320 :—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1887-88.

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
Calcutta .	...	90,75,375(c)	86,86,260(c)	1,14,43,540	125	1,525	1,40,925	18,25,755	28,700	160	4,11,830	3,16,13,695
Allahabad .	39,92,900	...	5,07,045	3,92,095	...	70	20,680	2,77,355	2,120	10	5,265	51,97,540
Lahore .	17,20,065	4,07,115	...	5,92,205	20	1,150	1,60,225	2,57,550	2,835	...	12,445	31,53,610
Bombay .	30,80,605	10,80,445	25,84,635	...	...	...	26,93,140(c)	28,06,230	3,64,125	135	1,43,370	1,27,52,985
Kurrachee .	75,250	10,380	1,95,590	2,04,155	...	...	...	6,430	50	...	420	4,92,275
Madras .	4,99,040	23,230	28,715	28,17,675	...	10	28,785	...	16,75,255(c)	...	51,915	51,24,625
Calicut .	1,945	200	260	3,45,895	...	...	2,010	12,18,320	...	...	1,105	15,69,735
Rangoon .	1,880	105	750	430	...	...	...	730	10	...	...	3,855
TOTAL .	93,71,635	1,05,96,850	1,20,03,255	1,57,95,995	145	2,755	30,45,765	63,92,370	20,73,395	305	6,25,850	5,99,08,320

The letter (*c*) marks the cases in which the foreign notes are legally encashable, *i.e.*, shows the amounts of Sub-Circle notes encashed by their respective Head Circles aggregating R2,21,30,030.

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

Notes cashed at—	1885-86. R	1886-87. R	1887-88. R
Calcutta	2,89,93,660	4,08,03,545	3,16,13,695
Allahabad	47,16,025	35,55,385	51,97,540
Lahore	42,59,465	31,13,485	31,53,610
Bombay	99,67,650	1,76,45,030	1,27,52,985
Kurrachee	31,230	26,515	4,92,275
Madras	37,93,545	54,46,620	51,24,625
Calicut	12,50,645	21,55,805	15,69,735
Rangoon	10,075	16,080	3,855
	5,30,22,295	7,25,62,465	5,99,08,320

24. 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—

	1885-86. R	1886-87. R	1887-88. R
Calcutta	92,05,150	1,90,79,500	1,77,61,685
Bombay	8,76,515	50,54,895	26,93,140
Madras	18,86,400	28,56,850	16,75,255
	1,19,68,065	2,69,91,245	2,21,30,080

Issue and Receipt of Coin.

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

	Coin. R	a.	p.	Small Coin. R	a.	p.
Balance, April 1st, 1887 .	7,17,22,453	13	4	3,62,400	0	0
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter . .	17,64,60,470	0	0			
From small coin account .	14,78,700	0	0			
At Agencies . . .	62,33,600	0	0			
In remittance Transactions .	9,53,35,300	0	0			
From treasury on account of Mint certificates . .	1,12,64,836	15	1			
Interest to reduce cost of securities . . .	2,470	15	8			
From coin account . .	.....			17,11,700	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	29,07,75,377	14	9	17,11,700	0	0
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS . . .	36,24,97,831	12	1	20,74,100	0	0

ISSUES—	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Over the counter . .	18,27,27,740	0	0			
At Agencies . . .	16,82,400	0	0			
In remittance transactions .	8,18,81,580	0	0			
For Bullion delivered and pre-melting fees . . .	10,184	12	8			
To small coin account . .	17,14,700	0	0			
To coin account . . .	.....			14,78,700	0	0
TOTAL ISSUES . .	26,80,13,604	12	8	14,78,700	0	0
BALANCE, MARCH 31ST (see para. 14) . . .	9,44,84,226	15	5	5,95,400	0	0

	Receipts. R	Issues. R
Comparison, 1887-88 . .	29,07,75,377	26,80,13,604
1886-87 . .	24,77,61,747	24,81,90,924
1885-86 . .	28,22,94,553	27,85,84,999

State of the Coinage.

26. 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.
	R	R	R	R
India Treasuries	60	15,27	1,33	14,54
Central Provinces	19	13	20	12
Burma	1	2	...	3
Assam	2	1	2	1
Bengal	12	16	16	12
North-Western Provinces . . .	18,70	10,90	25,40	4,20
Punjab	20,72	13,92	30,68	3,96
Madras	58	1,29	1,36	51
Bombay	23	1,10	1,15	18
Hyderabad	1	...	...	1
TOTAL .	41,18	42,80	60,30	23,68

27. The following shows the operation of the cutting clauses of the Coinage Act during 1887 :—

Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the Calendar year 1887.

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.			
		R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R
Government of India.	7	3,897	4,642	...	...	941	12	10	8	8,044	2,099	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces .	11	2,975	662	420	40	48	12	4	16	74	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . .	...	3	...	...	...	2,228	33	8	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . .	6	31	2	...	...	237	2	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . .	41	1,652	384	182	334	1,197	150	45	122	1,369	344	1,225	2,591	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh .	45	20,627	195	...	...	444	15	33	20	5,751	60	2	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab . . .	22	7,047	7	...	...	203	4	...	...	5,922	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . .	25	40,297	29,760	...	...	635	32	49	20	154	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	30	72,000	26	391	17,131	512	19	17	7	3,498	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . .	...	157	...	...	...	11	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .		1,48,686	35,678	993	17,555	6,456	279	166	197	24,862	2,596	1,227	2,591	...	...	...	...

28. The usual statements are attached of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints during the years 1835 to 1887, 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 districts.

29. The difficulty in drawing any detailed conclusions from these statements has been pointed out in previous Reports, but they show the very gradual disappearance of old coin from circulation and the equally gradual spread of new coin to take its place.

30. The circumstances of India and Burma are exceptional as explained in last Report; but leaving these Provinces out of consideration, the figures continue to show that, as might be expected, the percentage of the coin of the later years held in Madras and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is largely below the percentage of the same coin held in Bengal and Bombay, which are nearer to the Mints; while the percentage held in Bengal is largely below that in Bombay, into which Presidency the great bulk of the silver is imported.

Statement of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1887.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV . . .	16,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,79,78,572
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 . .	1,16,21,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876 . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,19,037	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
„ 1886 . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
„ 1887 . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
TOTAL .	1,22,14,09,982	10,76,07,305	1,51,62,48,881	2,84,52,66,168

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in British India in the years 1875 to 1888, as ascertained by the examination each year, of a bag containing ₹2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	William IV.	Victoria. 1840, 1st Issue.	1840, 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Portuguese.	TOTAL.
1875 .	117	227	635	962	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1876 .	103	251	629	944	36	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1877 .	103	219	594	892	40	65	59	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1878 .	106	189	509	760	35	54	59	227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1879 .	78	172	489	733	32	51	61	229	140	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	64	151	449	720	31	52	57	208	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1881 .	65	149	430	685	29	44	53	199	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1882 .	62	143	414	678	28	44	52	189	129	112	115	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1883 .	61	156	388	662	26	40	48	182	122	102	106	18	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1884 .	55	141	375	610	23	36	47	164	113	114	107	17	44	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	53	136	372	588	23	34	44	155	107	102	95	12	133	39	78	29	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	44	114	317	557	20	33	40	135	90	83	90	10	120	33	80	188	46	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	43	107	308	534	18	29	39	124	85	75	79	8	108	31	81	171	120	39	...	1	2,000
1888 .	39	103	302	510	18	29	36	118	79	70	78	10	98	28	79	157	98	102	45	1	2,000

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, as ascertained by the examination each year, of a bag containing ₹2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.	William IV.	Victoria. 1840, 1st Issue.	1840, 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Ulwar.	Surat, Arcot, and Portuguese.	TOTAL.
INDIA.																						
1875 .	105	196	604	1,004	74	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	70	161	489	831	23	51	58	125	88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	60	198	342	513	19	25	34	122	88	92	106	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	36	96	264	465	18	28	33	113	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	403	19	...	...	...	1	2,000
1887 .	40	96	251	410	13	20	36	89	61	62	75	10	153	27	141	364	136	76	...	...	2	2,000
1888 .	43	109	271	416	11	26	31	83	72	61	82	5	135	26	142	325	106	52	13	...	2	2,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																						
1875 .	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	23	97	442	862	31	69	100	225	128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	16	62	363	709	26	45	72	142	99	70	114	8	127	36	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	24	91	332	669	21	41	57	141	84	66	110	8	114	26	61	109	46	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	15	56	272	605	19	36	54	110	77	62	95	7	98	25	59	138	167	105	...	...	...	2,000
1888 .	18	70	272	581	17	33	50	101	68	57	89	14	86	21	57	116	148	404	95	...	...	2,000
BURMA.																						
1875 .	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	29	88	317	655	62	103	39	353	211	32	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	26	99	235	453	33	46	32	177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	12	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	25	68	230	365	20	34	26	133	83	51	75	21	264	38	107	403	57	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	21	74	226	410	20	30	26	124	74	54	78	16	228	58	134	278	124	22	...	...	...	2,000
1888 .	18	70	214	388	20	34	26	110	68	36	72	16	186	44	102	222	138	214	22	...	...	2,000
ASSAM.																						
1875 .	161	254	646	924	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	108	223	431	713	31	32	28	270	112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	80	161	374	570	24	28	30	218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	73	137	368	576	25	31	27	202	118	60	49	13	130	79	48	56	6	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	76	128	386	568	22	26	32	188	116	64	44	12	114	60	84	64	16	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888 .	61	126	368	580	28	28	28	192	102	60	48	14	104	48	58	72	18	54	8	...	...	2,000
BENGAL.																						
1875 .	133	225	655	954	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	87	136	437	637	41	54	56	302	192	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	68	152	378	559	28	37	41	264	121	70	63	12	119	53	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	63	133	358	546	25	31	34	181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	148	34	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	55	152	338	552	22	30	37	183	110	64	52	8	106	44	55	140	38	4	...	...	...	2,000
1888 .	58	132	316	510	20	30	32	168	94	58	58	8	96	34	54	128	62	126	16	...	...	2,000
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.																						
1875 .	181	332	761	716	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	101	222	558	628	23	37	42	172	128	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
1885 .	94	204	455	606	20	28	34	155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	86	198	421	582	18	29	42	143	105	96	53	6	55	26	36	58	47	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	82	188	434	576	18	28	42	150	110	92	54	4	52	20	36	74	36	4	...	...	...	2,000
1888 .	86	166	450	554	18	28	40	146	100	92	56	4	56	22	38	78	52	18	2	...	...	2,000
PUNJAB.																						
1875 .	201	410	872	516	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	86	219	554	435	12	12	31	189	146	294	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
1885 .	71	178	472	468	14	18	34	166	142	284	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	73	152	406	404	11	17	28	142	108	206	82	2	44	10	62	251	2	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	68	162	404	424	14	20	30	138	104	170	80	2	48	10	62	220	44	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888 .	62	188	378	422	16	16	32	126	104	168	74	6	50	10	64	208	66	8	2	...	...	2,000
MADRAS.																						
1875 .	52	161	627	1,140	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	53	144	537	927	18	46	71	87	66	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	37	118	471	810	20	40	53	104	75	51	80	7	64	19	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	45	131	410	782	19	41	55	165	74	42	88	5	71	24	76	31	1	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	37	123	411	783	17	39	54	95	72	46	81	5	68	21	68	56	20	1	...	...	3	2,000
1888 .	29	103	385	712	20	34	44	96	70	45	83	5	68	34	109	68	31	48	14	...	2	2,000
BOMBAY.																						
1875 .	37	100	382	1,246	114	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	21	60	306	763	33	62	81	152	166	194	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	17	50	259	600	23	39	54	107	88	116	161	11	160	45	170	94	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	11	91	199	579	19	36	47	93	75	94	156	8	143	32	122	195	95	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	13	60	203	515	16	31	43	83	62	81	126	7	117	22	109	211	185	110	...	...	6	2,000
1888 .	13	39	172	432	16	28	37	69	55	70	113	7	107	22	105	207	154	170	11	...	3	2,000
HYDERABAD (BERAR).																						
1886 .	4	42	182	614	21	43	50	98	78	76	147	12	138	28	92	229	145	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	7	32	151	496	15	32	39	83	59	58	106	7	98	24	66	260	433	133	...	...	1	2,000
1888 .	8	29	189	500	16	32	39	90	61	55	102	18	93	17	69	250	204	227	101	...	...	2,000

Exchange of Small Coin.

31. 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 . . .	3,86,247	0	0	9,46,044	0	0	5,59,797	0	0
Quarter Rupees . . .	2,70,417	0	0	16,20,176	12	0	13,49,759	12	0
One-eighth Rupees . . .	1,67,319	14	0	10,55,872	4	0	8,88,552	6	0
Copper	80,871	0	0	3,80,780	0	0	2,99,949	0	0
TOTAL .	9,04,854	14	0	40,02,913	0	0	30,98,058	2	0
TOTAL, 1886-87 .	7,68,129	11	7	34,62,778	13	4	26,94,649	1	9

Bullion.

32. 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.
	R a. p.	*R* a. p.
Balance of Bullion on April 1st, 1887 . .	22,93,278 15 7	43,97,732 3 1
Receipt of Bullion at 979 per mille—		
April 1887	11,81,300 1 0	57,46,124 8 8
May „	6,96,895 10 0	43,85,101 3 11
June „	5,84,217 13 0	8,93,301 3 6
July „	11,50,147 8 0	24,61,661 14 3
August „	21,25,403 1 0	35,11,016 13 11
September „	212 2 0	57,17,151 8 3
October „	34,980 13 0	64,86,935 6 0
November „	1,35,473 6 0	79,85,937 7 3
December „	2,72,018 10 0	30,68,340 5 1
January 1888	7,49,231 2 0	66,43,706 10 9
February „	72,444 10 0	82,24,845 8 10
March „	2,77,148 6 0	91,09,120 3 2
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS .	72,79,473 2 0	6,42,27,242 13 7
Shroff-marked coin transferred to Bullion . .	21,70,110 0 0	...
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees paid out of Currency Reserves .	7,886 3 3	61,342 9 10
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	94,57,469 5 3	6,42,88,585 7 5
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE .	1,17,50,748 4 10	6,86,86,317 10 6
Mint Certificates realized from Treasury . .	1,12,64,290 6 4	5,99,98,636 8 9
Balance of Bullion on 31st March 1888 (see paragraph 14)	4,86,457 14 6	86,87,681 1 9

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

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	R	*R*	*R*
1883-84	89,36,643	2,40,52,521	3,29,89,164
1884-85	1,77,88,617	4,53,44,578	6,30,83,195
1885-86	1,94,06,198	6,75,75,104	8,69,81,302
1886-87	1,15,76,364	3,60,97,380	4,76,73,744
1887-88	94,57,469	6,42,88,585	7,37,46,054

34. 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.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
April 1887 . .	11,46	61,78	73,24	31,08	56,76	87,84	77	—10,31	—9,54
May . .	7,12	42,37	49,49	23,27	53,04	76,31	26,65	—5,28	21,37
June „ . .	27,68	8,40	36,08	42,39	11,25	53,64	32,10	6,20	38,30
July „ . .	11,75	27,73	39,48	42,40	19,86	62,26	33,57	10,24	43,81
August „ . .	21,71	35,21	56,92	62,97	38,10	101,07	23 61	7,41	31,02
September „ . .	...	57,68	57,68	39,56	59,05	98,61	31,85	—9,18	22,67
October „ . .	36	76,29	76,65	39,13	65,19	104,32	22,36	—14,89	7,47
November „ . .	1,41	70,33	71,74	37,65	80,17	117,82	—2,23	—15,49	—17,72
December „ . .	2,76	31,34	34,10	20,54	39,06	59,60	9,73	77	10,50
January 1888 . .	7,65	71,28	78,93	16,83	60,08	76,91	2,29	—17,40	—15,11
February „ . .	2,14	85,01	87,15	5,02	75,08	80,10	7,66	—11,45	—3,79
March „ . .	1,43	92,93	94,36	4,86	86,87	91,73	8,53	—5,41	3,12
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS .	95,47	6,60,35	7,55,82	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGENCIES.

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

	Number of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle . . .	15	6,26,500	9,08,500
„ Allahabad „ . . .	4	1,000	...
„ Lahore „ . . .	5	45,43,000	40,000
„ Bombay „ . . .	2	4,82,000	1,68,400
„ Madras „ . . .	2	8,56,135	9,32,080
	28	65,08,635	20,48,980

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

Calcutta Circle.
1. Backergunge.
2. Cachar.
3. Cuttack.
4. Chittagong.
5. Chumparun.
6. Gowhati.
7. Gya.
8. Lohardugga.
9. Moorshedabad.
10. Mint.
11. Patna.
12. Rajshahye.
13. Sarun.
14. Shillong.
15. Sylhet.

Allahabad Circle.
1. Meerut.
2. Benares.
3. Lucknow.
4. Moradabad.

Lahore Circle.
1. Rawal Pindi.
2. Amballa.
3. Peshawar.
4. Simla.
5. Multan.

Madras Circle.
1. Cocanada.
2. Vizagapatam.

Bombay Circle.
1. Nagpore.
2. Akola.
*

* During the year 8 other agencies were temporarily established at Treasuries in Bombay under the orders of the Accountant General.

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

37. 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 .	15	134	34	57	134	10	7	...	391	30,345
Half Notes . Lost accidentally	33	95	40	41	82	18	4	...	31	25,165
Half Notes . Mutilated .	5	88	4	7	11	...	...	...	115	2,435
	53	317	78	105	227	28	11	...	819	57,945
Whole Notes . Lost by Post .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole Notes . Lost accidentally	...	...	1	2	5	1	...	...	9	1,120
Whole Notes . Mutilated .	10	10	1	4	6	...	...	...	31	970
	10	10	2	6	11	1	...	...	40	2,090
1887-88 .	63	327	80	111	238	29	11	...	859	60,035
1886-87 .	56	275	64	116	277	31	27	...	846	80,310
1885-86 .	49	239	64	122	261	10	8	...	753	49,115

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

38. The following forgeries of notes came to light in the year under review, and they were all of the Calcutta Circle :—

Of 5-rupee notes, sixty-nine pieces.
„ 10 „ „ one piece.
„ 20 „ „ four pieces.
„ 1,000 „ „ one piece.

One of the 20-rupee notes belonged to the forgeries of 1882. This note was presented by the Bank of Bengal in Allahabad. The other three, as well as the 10-rupee note, were presented at Calcutta, and were all hand-made, and were very bad forgeries indeed. The 5-rupee note forgeries belong to the same set as those presented before, *viz.*, five in 1883-84, six in 1884-85, six in 1885-86, and ten in 1886-87. Of the 69 notes presented during the year under report, 15 were presented and discovered at Allahabad, 2 at Lahore, and the remaining 52 at Calcutta. They were printed from wood and on paper to imitate the genuine paper, the water-lines being mere impressions from wooden stamps moistened with oil. On the 13th of January last a native was sentenced to 7 years' transportation in connection with the 5-rupee note forgeries, and another man was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment for having such notes in his possession. The utterer of the 1,000-rupee note of the Calcutta Circle noticed in last year's report was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Two men were sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment for uttering a forged 1,000-rupee note which was made by hand.

39. Rangoon reports that one fraudulently altered note for R5 was presented. It was branded and payment refused ; the note is with the Currency Officer there, and the presenter has not called to ask for its return. In Bombay a fraud occurred within the office, the clerk dealing with claims on lost and imperfect notes having embezzled money passing through his hands, and falsified the records to conceal his crime. On conviction he was sentenced to 6 years' rigorous imprisonment. A full report of the case was made to Government at the time. No other fraud or forgery is reported by Bombay.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

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

	₹	
Calcutta to Madras	30,00,000	
Calcutta to Rangoon	60,00,000	
Allahabad to Calcutta	45,96,460	(R25,96,460 of this was of shroff-marked and uncurrent coin.)
Allahabad to Bombay	30,00,000	
Allahabad to Lahore	20,00,000	
Lahore to Calcutta	31,37,770	The whole of this was shroff-marked and uncurrent coin.
Bombay to Madras	20,00,000	
Bombay to Kurrachee	60,10,000	
Bombay to Rangoon	20,00,000	
Madras to Rangoon	20,00,000	
Calicut to Madras	3,00,000	

TREASURY STATISTICS.

41. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1885-86, 1886-87 and 1887-88 have been as follows :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	₹	₹	₹
Receipts from the Public in payment of Government dues .	9,08,26,615	9,03,04,820	9,87,00,135
Receipts from the Public in exchange for silver .	3,19,78,560	3,05,22,080	3,04,07,155
Receipts from the Public for other notes .	26,38,745	25,05,895	26,43,280
Total Receipts .	12,54,43,920	12,33,32,795	13,17,50,570
Issues to the Public in payment of Government dues .	3,61,91,125	3,81,90,680	3,94,37,520
Issues to the Public in exchange for silver .	3,08,36,800	3,08,04,965	3,22,23,720
Issues to the Public for other notes .	26,38,745	25,05,895	26,43,280
Total Issues .	6,96,66,670	7,15,01,540	7,43,02,720

42. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of Rupees) :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	₹	₹	₹
Government of India .	285	319	278
Central Provinces .	40	34	40
Burma .	16	29	24
Assam .	64	59	60
Bengal .	555	540	563
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	187	172	181
Punjab .	303	247	279
Madras .	252	258	291
Bombay .	235	279	333
Hyderabad .	14	11	11
	1,951	1,948	2,060

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

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	155	163	148
Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always . .	33	28	43
Where notes were not usually cashable	33	39	46
TOTAL .	221	230	237

44. Statement V shows the proportion of treasury and bank balances, which in each province was held in the form of Currency Notes, and, as stated before, the holdings of the Reserve Treasuries greatly affect the comparisons in this statement.

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

	1887.	1886.
Calcutta Circle	39	22
Bombay „	40	35
Madras „	18	17

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

	1887. Balance in		1886. Balance in		Percentage of Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1887.	1886.
Calcutta Circle . . .	36,26	104,11	42,01	79,65	25	34
Bombay „ . . .	15,87	62,59	11,87	65,82	20	16
Madras „ . . .	15,23	92,06	13,04	86,77	14	13

Receipt and Expenditure.

45. The receipts and expenditure of the department are shown in detail in Statement No. III. The final disbursements of 1886-87 were less by R684-13-3 as compared with the approximate figures given in last year's Report as per details given at foot of the above statement. The expenditure in 1887-88 was in excess of that of the former by rupees thirty-eight thousand, owing to the value of note forms received from England being higher by R40,357.

STATEMENTS.

No. I.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1887-88 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 1887	5,96,40,580	.....	61,10,705	.....	79,77,835	.....	3,81,26,425	.....	43,97,940	.....
April „	5,96,36,985	—3,595	57,16,595	—3,94,110	84,00,445	+4,22,610	4,19,98,855	+38,72,430	37,75,630†	—6,22,310
May „	5,77,37,860	—18,99,125	56,85,265†	—31,330	88,79,535	+4,79,090	4,13,89,150	—6,09,705	40,68,405	+2,92,775
June „	5,73,82,170	—3,55,690	75,72,800	+18,87,535	80,87,465†	—7,92,070	4,04,99,215†	—8,89,935	39,60,355	—1,08,050
July „	5,72,58,125	—1,24,045	1,05,15,200*	+29,42,400	93,33,935	+12,46,470	4,69,20,650	+64,21,435	42,95,585	+3,35,230
August „	5,67,78,220†	—4,79,905	96,97,565	—8,17,635	1,02,37,230	+9,03,295	5,07,34,350	+38,13,700	47,44,265	+4,48,680
September „	6,05,52,770	+37,74,550	95,62,200	—1,35,365	1,05,29,765*	+2,92,535	5,58,52,285	+51,17,935	51,71,990	+4,27,725
October „	6,26,48,440	+20,95,670	1,02,46,770	+6,84,570	1,03,55,755	—1,74,010	6,15,23,455	+56,71,170	56,84,545	+5,12,555
November „	6,52,18,965	+25,70,525	97,19,150	—5,27,620	1,00,39,810	—3,15 945	6,58,52,950*	+43,29,495	59,91,805*	+3,07,260
December „	6,92,62,380*	+40,43,415	92,66,560	—4,52,590	87,64,395	—12 75,415	5,52 91,285	—1,05,61,665	50,03,900	—9,87,905
January 1888	6,76,96,030	—15,66,350	1,01,79,885	+9,13,325	88,67,525	+1,03,130	5,33,35,980	—19,55,305	48,87,320	—1,16,580
February „	6,67,66,385	—9,29,645	88,27,510	—13,52,375	81,96,025	—6,71,500	5,43,98,465	+10,62,485	46,70,520	—2,16,800
March „	6,44,77,440	—22,88,945	90,46,385	+2,18,875	82,20,245	+24,220	5,33,36,860	—10,61,605	48,53,735	+1,83,215
Total	74,54,15,770	.....	10,60,35,885	.....	10,99,12,130	.....	62,11,33,500	.....	5,71,08,055	.....
				Average for each						
1862-63	2,42,30,000			.....	year from 1862-63.					
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,468	.....	.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....	7,81,033	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....	.....
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,184	.....	29,51,182	.....	3,50,61,905	.....	9,08,721	
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....	25,00,558	.....	4,00,41,935	.....	10,13,765	
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....	24,05,652	.....	4,93,18,959	.....	15,90,835	
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....	25,81,546	.....	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010	
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....	22,52,897	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,060	
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....	26,74,301	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....	52,34,625	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014	
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....	47,59,828	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,30,310	
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....	47,77,161	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823	
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	69,97,957	.....	53,43,460	.....	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....	66,21,276	.....	3,33,00,831	.....	17,87,612	
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....	62,40,332	.....	3,54,10,793	.....	18,40,533	
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,527	.....	54,70,648	.....	3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,696	
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....	48,60,418	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....	65,49,450	.....	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268	
1881-82	6,43,82,370	.....	72,19,658	.....	92,54,536	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504	
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15,818	.....	81,32,364	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384	
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	69,21,039	.....	78,45,178	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,99,049	.....	76,69,764	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	29,98,733	
1885-86	6,06,36,913	.....	60,15,688	.....	78,99,231	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,89,570	
1886-87	5,72,39,275	.....	77,81,407	.....	77,28,230	.....	4,99,05,960	.....	46,00,707	
1887-88	6,21,17,981	.....	88,36,324	.....	83,09,917	.....	4,29,10,249	.....	49,99,546	
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87	+48,78,706	.....	+10,54,917	.....	91,59,344	.....	5,17,61,125	.....	47,59,004	
Percentage on average circulation, 1886-87	+8·523	.....	+13·557	.....	+8,49,427	.....	+88,50,876	.....	—2,40,542	
					+10·222	.....	+20·626	.....	—4·811	

Date.	Madras.		Calicut.		Rangoon.		Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1887	1,83,49,435	.....	9,73,525	.....	31,85,920	.....	13,87,68,365	.....
April „	1,62,69,810†	—20,79,625	10,59,265	+85,740	33,06,980	+1,21,060	14,01,64,565	+13,96,200
May „	1,64,88,395	+2,18,585	12,89,850	+2,30,585	34,93,960	+1,86,980	13,90,32,420†	—11,32,145
June „	1,71,60,955	+6,72,560	14,70,290	+1,80,440	46,39,360	+11,45,400	14,07,72,610	+17,40,190
July „	1,88,23,655	+16,62,700	19,52,655*	+4,82,365	56,58,625	+10,19,265	15,47,58,430	+1,39,85,820
August „	1,72,19,665	—16,03,990	13,49,050	—6,03,605	58,21,835	+1,63,210	15,65,82,180	+18 23,750
September „	1,77,88,590	+5,68,925	12,60,135	—88,915	71,10,555	+12,88,720	16,78,28,290	+1,12,46,110
October „	1,76,08,635	—1,79,955	10,21,535	—2,38,600	87,15,395	+16,04,840	17,78,04,530	+99,76,240
November „	1,74,84,960	—1,23,675	9,41,105	—80,430	1,08,54,105*	+21,38,710	18,61,02,850*	+82,98,320
December „	1,90,56,000	+15,71,040	8,74,085	—67,020	94,07,910	—14 46,195	17,69,26,515	—91,76,335
January 1888	2,05,60,065*	+15,04,065	9,30,900	+56,815	43,05,480	—51,02,130	17,07,63,185	—61,63,330
February „	1,79,86,335	—25,73,730	8,20,240	—1,10,660	28,34,635†	—14,70,845	16,45,00,115	—62,63,070
March „	1,97,98,825	+18,12,490	7,84,755†	—35,485	37,25,550	+8,90,915	16,42,43,795	—2,56,320
Total	21,62,45,890	.....	1,37,53,895	.....	6,98,74,390	.....	1,93,94,79,485	.....
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	.....	.....	.....	7,72,57,988	
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	.....	.....	.....	12,86,40,267	
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	1,28,88,331	.....	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	.....	.....	.....	13,50,46,212	
1882-83	1,34,72,861	.....	13,69,536	.....	.....	.....	15,18,07,118	
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	
1886 87	1,60.49,242	.....	13,28,140	.....	33,93,174	.....	14,20,10,950	
1887-88	1,80,20,491	.....	11,46,155	.....	59,22,866	.....	16,16,23,290	
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87	+10,71,249	.....	—1,81,985	.....	+24 29,692	.....	+1,96,12,340	
Percentage on average circulation, 1886-87	+13·282	.....	—13·702	.....	+71·605	.....	+13·810	

* Highest. † Lowest.

No. II.

Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1887-88.

Circle.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	261,981	13,09,905	2,529,842	2,52,98,420	171,038	34,20,760	177,027
Allahabad	,,	11,976	59,880	39,596	3,95,960	24,241	4,84,820	18,933
Lahore	,,	15,304	76,520	63,572	6,35,720	44,854	8,97,080	29,167
Bombay	,,	430,088	21,50,440	1,145,552	1,14,55,520	172,042	34,40,840	122,578
Kurrachee	,,	3,310	16,550	31,228	3,12,280	11,954	2,39,090	5,035
Madras	,,	75,123	3,75,615	174,882	17,48,820	80,889	16,06,780	78,049
Calicut	,,	11,994	59,970	10,256	1,02,560	5,728	1,14,560	5,063
Rangoon	,,	29,205	1,46,025	40,725	4,07,250	14,618	2,92,360	10,636
Total		838,981	41,94,905	4,035,653	4,03,56,530	524,814	1,04,96,280	446,493
Percentage on Total Issues		11·60	...	55·78	...	7·25	...	6·17
		...	·51	...	4·85	...	1·26	...
Calcutta	Notes received.	319,879	15,99,395	2,368,606	2,36,86,060	170,243	34,04,860	174,685
Allahabad	,,	11,808	59,040	37,220	372,200	23,448	4,68,960	18,236
Lahore	,,	15,053	75,265	61,474	614,740	39,616	7,92,320	28,127
Bombay	,,	387,008	19,35,040	1,049,918	1,04,99,180	169,002	33,80,040	113,951
Kurrachee	,,	3,404	17,020	29,825	2,98,250	11,054	2,21,080	4,822
Madras	,,	73,706	3,68,530	156,409	15,64,090	77,300	15,46,000	70,840
Calicut	,,	11,194	55,970	9,188	91,880	5,803	1,16,060	5,498
Rangoon	,,	31,115	1,55,575	37,966	3,79,660	15,260	3,05,200	10,777
Total		853,167	42,65,835	3,750,606	3,75,06,060	511,726	1,02,34,520	426,936
Percentage on Total Receipts		12·41	...	54·57	...	7·45	...	6·21
		...	·53	...	4·66	...	1·27	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	260,538	13,02,690	1,714,266	1,71,42,660	112,141	22,42,820	118,889
Allahabad	,,	11,725	58,625	36,801	3,68,010	23,206	4,64,120	18,106
Lahore	,,	14,798	73,990	60,316	6,03,160	38,719	7,74,380	27,685
Bombay	,,	217,283	10,86,160	511,788	51,17,880	95,894	19,07,880	78,954
Kurrachee	,,	3,240	16,200	26,178	2,61,780	9,331	1,86,620	4,466
Madras	,,	72,140	3,60,700	153,242	15,32,420	73,406	14,68,120	33,642
Calicut	,,	10,957	54,785	8,903	89,030	5,723	1,14,460	5,114
Rangoon	,,	23,582	1,17,910	27,718	2,77,180	10,860	2,17,200	7,647
Total		614,212	30,71,060	2,589,212	2,53,92,120	368,780	73,75,600	323,401
Percentage on Total Cancellations		12·55	.....	51·90	.....	7·54	...	6·61
		...	·67	...	5·51	...	1·60	...
Percentage on Total Cancellations on Receipts		71·99	.....	67·70	.....	72·07	...	75·75

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
86,51,350	395,855	3,95,85,500	82,710	4,13,55,000	126,327	12,63,27,000	6,824	6,82,40,000	3,751,604	31,43,87,935
9,46,900	28,683	28,68,300	4,437	22,18,500	7,311	73,11,000	1,083	1,08,30,000	136,265	2,51,15,360
14,58,350	41,233	41,23,300	9,769	48,84,500	8,889	88,89,000	1,088	1,08,80,000	213,876	3,18,44,470
61,28,900	188,531	1,88,53,100	15,068	75,34,000	74,257	7,42,57,000	16,393	16,39,30,000	2,164,509	28,77,49,800
2,51,750	10,538	10,53,800	1,185	5,92,500	4,127	41,27,000	465	46,50,000	67,842	1,12,42,960
39,02,450	262,030	2,62,03,000	33,836	1,69,18,000	30,086	3,00,86,000	4,365	4,36,50,000	738,710	12,44,90,665
2,53,150	9,176	9,17,600	611	3,05,500	539	5,39,000	214	21,40,000	43,581	44,32,340
5,31,800	15,917	15,91,700	1,824	9,12,000	2,756	27,56,000	2,614	2,61,40,000	118,295	3,27,77,135
2,28,24,650	951,963	9,51,96,300	149,440	7,47,20,000	254,292	25,42,92,000	33,046	33,04,60,000	7,234,682	83,20,40,665
...	13·16	...	2·07	...	3·51	...	·46	...	100	...
2·68	...	11·44	...	8·98	...	30·56	...	39·72	...	100
87,34,250	387,345	3,87,34,500	81,143	4,05,71,500	124,129	12,41,29,000	6,749	6,74,90,000	3,632,779	30,83,49,565
9,11,800	26,265	26,26,500	3,815	19,07,500	7,579	75,79,000	812	81,20,000	129,183	2,20,45,000
14,06,350	39,648	39,64,800	9,924	49,62,000	8,929	89,29,000	1,076	1,07,60,000	203,847	3,15,04,475
56,97,550	176,485	1,76,48,500	13,073	65,36,500	69,467	6,94,67,000	15,754	15,75,40,000	1,994,658	27,27,03,810
2,41,100	8,853	8,85,300	1,390	6,95,000	4,759	47,59,000	393	39,30,000	64,500	1,10,46,750
35,42,000	241,528	2,41,52,800	32,769	1,63,84,500	29,852	2,98,52,000	4,562	4,56,20,000	686,966	12,30,29,920
2,74,800	10,508	10,50,800	643	3,21,500	544	5,44,000	221	22,10,000	43,599	46,65,110
5,38,850	15,557	15,55,700	1,873	9,36,500	2,734	27,34,000	2,563	2,56,30,000	117,845	3,22,35,485
2,13,46,800	906,189	9,06,18,900	144,630	7,23,15,000	247,993	24,79,93,000	32,130	32,13,00,000	6,873,377	80,55,80,115
...	13·18	...	2·10	...	3·61	...	·47	...	100	...
2·65	...	11·25	...	8·98	...	30·78	...	39·88	...	100
59,44,450	299,678	2,99,67,800	75,542	3,77,71,000	110,820	11,08,20,000	1,642	1,64,20,000	2,693,516	22,16,11,420
9,05,800	25,956	25,95,600	3,737	18,68,500	6,247	62,47,000	410	41,00,000	126,188	1,66,07,155
13,84,250	39,026	39,02,600	9,678	48,39,000	8,372	83,72,000	320	32,00,000	198,914	2,31,49,380
39,42,700	115,931	1,15,93,100	10,147	50,73,500	41,419	4,14,19,000	2,554	2,55,40,000	1,073,319	9,56,80,220
2,23,300	7,953	7,95,300	1,264	6,32,000	2,671	26,71,000	261	26,10,000	55,364	73,96,200
31,32,000	209,164	2,09,16,400	27,439	1,37,19,500	20,461	2,04,61,000	2,283	2,28,30,000	620,775	8,44,20,140
2,55,700	9,670	9,67,000	605	3,02,500	475	4,75,000	177	17,70,000	41,624	40,28,475
3,62,350	10,405	10,40,500	1,113	5,56,500	1,028	10,28,000	412	41,20,000	82,765	77,39,640
1,61,70,050	717,783	7,17,78,300	129,525	6,47,62,500	191,498	19,14,98,000	8,059	8,05,90,000	4,892,465	46,06,32,630
...	14·67	...	2·65	...	3·91	...	·17	...	100	...
3·51	...	15·58	...	14·06	...	41·57	...	17·50	...	100
...	79·21	...	89·55	...	77·22	...	25·08	...	71·18	57·18

Abstract of all Circles from 1861-62 to 1887-88.

Year.	Notes Issued.		Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000	2,000	10,00,000	...	...
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500	29,620	1,49,55,500	53,529	1,10,05,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000	245,583	4,17,01,000	240,473	3,74,51,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110	223,708	3,87,69,900	214,290	3,15,36,660
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920	854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150	1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
1867-68	2,790,745	33,06,49,710	2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
1869-70	3,117,050	44,00,73,020	2,986,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
1870-71	3,396,828	49,34,48,480	3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
1871-72	3,855,477	56,63,82,620	3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
1872-73	4,045,118	62,25,21,200	3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
1873-74	4,480,446	5[illegible],39,09,525	4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
1874-75	4,915,365	61,69,24,575	4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,890
1875-76	5,145,682	68,25,78,760	4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,093	28,68,65,125
1876-77	5,325,790	62,69,70,815	5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,358	29,52,56,840
1877-78	5,777,514	78,77,51,185	5,703,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
1878-79	6,251,704	99,52,50,980	6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
1879-80	5,853,587	86,09,06,930	6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
1880-81	6,252,415	81,51,93,855	6,097,688	80,79,23,255	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
1881-82	6,731,158	85,23,94,490	6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,584	38,61,13,350
1882-83	6,066,876	71,68,22,915	5,964,017	71,09,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
1883-84	6,417,898	78,71,65,755	6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
1884-85	6,828,374	67,02,69,920	6,769,657	68,93 02,090	4,710,289	42,04,58,825
1885-86	6,014,915	73,99,22,015	6,692,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
1886-87	6,610,519	76,10,25,730	6,531,341	76,55,44,465	4,756,480	42,79,23,405
1887-88	6,737,250	74,12,56,165	6,657,354	74,47,96,640	4,856,427	42,80,60,590
	7,234,682	83,20,40,665	6,873,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,465	46,06,32,630

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1887-88. Interest realized on Government Securities	10,54,051 0 4	1,05,513 0 0	1,50,139 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.			
Miscellaneous	89 7 9	106 3 6	111 15 0
Premium realized on bills	.....	.....	.....
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	.....	.....	1 510 0 0
	10,54,140 8 1	1,05,649 3 6	1,51,760 15 0
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries	18,084 3 2	.....	.....
Establishment	71,645 9 1	10,428 14 7	9,344 3 6
Temporary Establishment	7,570 4 4	554 8 0	.....
Charges for Remittances	203 4 0	.....	.....
Stationery	(a) 2,465 7 8	9 4 9	.....
Printing Charges	(b) 1,982 0 2	(b) 351 2 8	(b) 287 9 0
Service Telegrams	413 10 0	125 7 0	279 10 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	535 1 0	295 0 0	343 7 0
House, Lighting, Police and Water-rate	5,100 0 0	.....	159 10 6
Cost of Note Forms	(b) 1,15,854 3 4	.....	.....
One-third freight on Europe Stores	.....	.....	.....
Pensions and Gratuities	(b) 4,601 11 9	(b) 1,548 0 0	(b) 1,724 0 0
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	(b) 733 0 0	.....	(b) 62 0 0
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	409 3 0	1,999 0 6	414 9 4
Contingencies	3,736 12 9	855 9 8	1,197 12 9
Travelling Allowances	121 3 0	174 12 0	.....
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	508 0 0	379 6 10	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1887-88	2,34,563 9 3	16,721 1 7	13,811 14 1
PROFIT	8,19,576 14 10	88,928 1 11	1,37,949 0 11

(a) ₹2,346-4-8 not debited to Currency. (b) Not debited to Currency.

ABS

	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	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11
1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1
1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3
1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6
1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,870 14 0
1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,086 0 0	1,10,593 7 3
1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,294 10 9
1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,922 0 0	1,34,781 10 0
1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9
1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0
1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99,873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3
1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0	1,69,020 0 0
1881-82	12,65,842 12 2	85,948 4 0	1,55,632 3 6
1882-83	12,99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0	1,24,487 8 6
1883-84	12,21,167 2 7	1,11,492 4 0	1,56,363 0 0
1884-85	11,41,524 9 3	1,11,237 9 3	1,53,062 0 0
1885-86	11,13,313 12 0	1,01,087 11 0	1,45,189 8 6
1886-87	10,77,399 13 0	1,22,840 5 3	1,51,106 9 3
1887-88	10,54,140 8 1	1,05,649 3 6	1,51,760 15 0
TOTAL	2,40,73,625 5 9	20,50,156 1 1	28,78,456 2 8
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....
1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....
1863-64	1,40,019 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	16,697 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 5 0
1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6
1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0
1881-82	1,48,717 0 3	21,755 1 10	17,482 14 9
1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5	14,632 14 8
1883-84	2,23,388 9 8	16,552 10 7	14,967 0 10
1884-85	1,28,148 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
1886-87	1,86,623 15 1	18,043 9 5	17,570 1 4
1887-88	2,34,563 9 3	16,721 1 7	13,811 14 1
TOTAL	52,54,868 9 9	4,82,822 4 1	3,92,513 1 8
PROFIT	1,88,18,756 12 0	15,67,333 13 0	19,85,943 1 0

The following are the Circles in which the Final Disbursements differed from approximate figures reported in 1886-87 :—

Bombay	Approximate	78,853 7 6	
„	Final	78,296 13 9	
			556 9 9
Madras	Approximate	43,8 7 10 11	
„	Final	43,326 12 5	
			520 14 6
			1,077 8 3
Lahore	Approximate	17,570 1 4	
„	Final	17,961 12 4	
			391 11 0
Rangoon	Approximate	13,613 0 0	
„	Final	13,614 0 0	
			1 0 0
Final Net Decrease as compared with approximate			392 11 0
			684 13 3

III.

of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1887-88.

Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
7,51,842 0 0	70,092, 0 0	3,02,039 0 0	14,568 0 0	52,623 0 0	25,00,897 0 4
807 13 0	333 7 0	266 0 0	.....	.....	1,714 14 3
951 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	951 9 6
4,025 0 0	575 0 0	350 0 0	60 0 0	.....	6,520 0 0
7,57,626 6 0	71,000 7 0	3,02,655 0 0	14,628 0 0	52,623 0 0	25,10,083 7 7
18,232 7 4	1,200 0 0	.....	1,199 15 11	.....	39,316 10 5
51,985 3 1	4,524 0 0	17,896 1 3	3,247 14 1	15,473 1 10	1,84,544 15 5
1,569 9 1	196 7 3	438 6 3	.....	.....	10,329 2 11
21 0 0	.....	37 15 0	464 7 6	331 5 9	1,058 0 3
(b) 555 0 9	.....	(b) 222 7 10	(b) 36 6 7	.....	3,288 11 7
(b) 736 7 2	.....	(b) 507 13 6	.....	.....	3,865 0 1
327 4 0	62 2 0	140 12 0	50 12 0	229 9 0	1,629 2 0
460 0 0	110 0 0	201 1 6	80 0 0	30 0 0	2,053 9 6
867 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,126 14 0
.....	.....	(b) 13,744 9 4	(b) 1,378 1 4	.....	1,80,976 14 0
18 13 1	.....	6 14 8	.....	.....	25 11 9
(b) 1,120 0 0	.....	(b) 1,932 2 7	(b) 502 0 0	.....	11,427 14 4
(b) 544 7 2	.....	(b) 266 9 8	.....	.....	1,606 0 10
.....	.....	11 18 0	.....	.....	2,834 9 10
2,404 2 5	122 7 0	823 10 4	115 6 9	495 3 9	9,751 1 5
682 10 0	.....	803 8 10	30 13 0	.....	1,812 14 10
338 14 0	.....	128 0 1	.....	40 0 0	1,394 4 11
29,863 1 7	6,215 0 3	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,041 10 1
6,77,763 4 5	64,785 6 9	2,65,493 2 2	7,522 2 10	36,023 11 8	20,98,041 13 6

TRACTS.

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 6
7,43,596 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
5,93,489 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	1,94,357 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	84,317 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	1,40,678 4 1	14,877 11 0	.....	14,25,905 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
6,77,599 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 3 0	49,770 0 0	.....	23,69,994 8 1
6,87,103 6 6	36,340 0 0	2,53,386 8 8	55,570 0 0	.....	23,67,517 14 5
7,01,084 13 8	40,050 1 6	2,69,586 3 6	39,443 0 0	.....	23,68,799 4 8
6,59,869 12 10	35,538 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37,865 0 0	.....	25,49,647 15 3
6,52,869 9 4	47,607 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	.....	23,95,495 12 2
7,73,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	.....	27,96,825 10 1
6,69,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	.....	23,14,818 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	55,227 9 6	2,48,696 15 0	16,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	26,10,909 12 9
7,88,874 2 7	83,818 13 4	2,35,030 5 9	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,03,861 5 2
7,65,888 0 0	76,816 0 0	2,65,096 2 3	19,177 0 0	24,114 0 0	25,02,437 13 9
7,57,626 6 0	71,000 7 0	3,02,655 0 0	14,628 0 0	52,623 0 0	25,10,083 7 7
1,71,45,928 3 6	10,27,592 14 5	51,14,066 15 0	5,36,882 7 9	1,38,718 0 0	5,24,65,386 2 2
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	78,672 13 10	11,132 8 5	.....	8,45,092 5 9
3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	61,95 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	38,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.....	2,82,860 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	.....	2,85,894 9 5
90,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	.....	3,13,515 6 5
1,64,283 3 4	9,167 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	.....	4,55,976 2 0
1,50,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	43,489 0 0	9,087 5 6	.....	3,89,643 9 3
1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,906 1 0	5,566 2 3	.....	3,35,227 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
88,441 8 11	7,553 3 2	32,513 5 11	6,451 9 11	.....	4,25,304 11 4
98,933 12 7	6,335 4 9	49,418 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
94,890 6 5	7,106 11 7	29,430 11 9	5,390 5 6	14,234 8 4	3,17,172 13 7
88,212 8 2	8,983 15 1	42,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75,905 2 8
78,853 7 6	7,750 9 2	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	13,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 0
79,868 1 7	6,215 0 3	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,041 10 1
36,48,935 2 11	1,76,170 8 11	11,15 809 1 10	1,48,187 13 3	69,992 0 1	1,13,88,798 10 6
1,34,96,993 0 7	8,51,422 5 6	39,98,757 13 2	3,88,694 10 6	68,725 15 11	4,11,76,587 7 8

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.				
Ajmeer. Beluchistan. Bhopal. Sambhar.	Nowgong, Bundelkhand.	Coorg. Indore. Khatmandu.			
	Central Provinces.		4	1	3
Balaghat. Betul. Bhandara. Bilaspur. Chanda. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Sambalpur.	Chhindwara. Jubbulpur. Nimar. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha.				
	Burma.		11	7	0
Henzadah. Kyoukphyoo. Maubin. Mergui	Pegu. Prome. Sandoway. Tavoy. Tharrawaddy.	Maudalay. Minbu. Myingyan. Pyinmana. Shwegyin. Thayetmyo. Tounghoo.			
		Alon. Bernardmyo. Bhamo. Katha. Kindat. Kyouksai. Meiktila. Pagan. Sagaing Shwebo Toungdwingyee. Yemethin. Yeu.	10	7	18
	Assam.				
		Cachar. Darrang. Garo Hills. Goalparah. Kamrup. Khasi Hills. Lakhimpur. Manipur. Naga Hills. Nowgong. Sibsagar. Sylhet.	...	...	12
	Bengal.				
Backergunge. Balasore. Bankoora. Beerbhoom. Bhagulpore.	Maldah. Midnapore. Monghyr. Mozufferpore.	Moorshedabad. Chumparun. Jailpaiguri. Manbhoom.			
		Darjeeling.			
		Carried over			
		Carried over			

No. IV—*contd.*

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes—contd.

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			
	Bengal—*contd.*	Brought forward			
Bogra. Burdwan. Chittagong. Cuttack. Dinagepore. Doomka. Durbhunga. Furreedpore. Gya. Hazaribagh. Hooghly. Howrah Jessore. Khoolna.	Lohardugga. Mymensing. Noakhally. Nuddea. Pubna. Puri. Purneah. Rajshahye. Rungpur. Sarun. Shahabad. Singhbhoom. Tipperah. 24-Pergunnahs.				
			37	4	1
	N.-W. P. & Oudh.				
Aligarh. Azamgarh. Bareilly. Bulandshahr. Banda. Badaun. Bijnor. Basti. Ballia. Cawnpore. Etah. Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Ghazipur. Gorakhpur. Gonda. Hamirpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kheri. Lalitpur. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Rurki. Rae Bareli. Shahjahanpur. Sultanpur.	Allahabad. Bara Banki. Bahraich. Etawah. Faizabad. Jalaun. Mathura. Moradabad. Mirzapur. Saharanpur Sitapur. Unao.	Agra. Almora. Benares. Dehra-Dun. Nainital. Pillibhit.			
			31	12	6
		Carried over			
		Carried over			

No. IV—*concld.*

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes—contd.

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 to them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward			
Punjab.					
Amritsar.	Jhelum.	Bannu.	Brought forward		
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Jullundur.	Gurdaspur.			
Dera Ismail Khan.	Kohat.	Kangra.			
Ferozepur.	Ludhiana.	Kernal.			
Gujranwala.	Montgomery.	Multan.			
Gujrat.	Muzaffargarh.	Rohtack.			
Gurgaon.	Peshawar.				
Hissar.	Rawal Pindi.				
Hoshiarpur.	Sialkot.				
Hazara.	Shahpur.				
Jhang.	Simla.				
	Umballa.		23	6	...
Madras.					
Vizagapatam.	South Arcot.	Ganjam.	Kistna.		
Nellore.	Salem.	Godavari.	Bangalore.		
Kurnool.	Trichinopoly.	Bellary.	Nilgris.		
Anuntapur.	Tanjore.	Coimbatore.			
Cuddapah.	Madura.	Malabar.			
Chingleput.	Tinnevelly.	South Canara.			
North Arcot.	Travancore.		14	6	3
Bombay.					
Aden.	Rajkote.	Bijapur.			
Ahmednagar.	Ratnagiri.	Cutch (Bhuj).			
Baroda.	Satara.				
Belgaum.	Sikarpur (Sukkur).				
Colaba.	Sholapur.				
Dharwar.	Surat.				
Hyderabad (Sind).	Thana.				
Kaira.					
Kanara (Karwar).					
Khandesh.					
Nasik.					
			18	...	2
Hyderabad.					
		Akola.			
		Amraoti.			
		Basim.			
		Buldana.			
		Ellichpur.			
		Wun.	...	...	6
		TOTAL .	148	43	46
		TOTAL OF A, B, C . .	237		

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1887.

	Denominations of Notes.								Total			Percentage of Notes.	
	Rs.	Rs10.	Rs20.	Rs50.	Rs100.	Rs500.	Rs1,000.	Rs10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes.	Notes.	Cash.	Total.	Dec. 1887.	Dec. 1886.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.														
Calcutta Circle . .	33,730	3,48,750	1,07,080	3,96,950	12,45,600	6,49,500	9,91,000	36,70,000	14,705	74,57,315	1,14,58,818	1,89,16,133	39	22
Allahabad . . .	19,540	50,380	64,680	1,02,000	1,87,700	1,06,000	2,76,000	...	7,89,925	15,96,225	1,56,49,103	1,72,45,328	9	11
Lahore . . .	18,835	67,960	1,46,060	1,57,350	2,54,800	2,43,000	3,41,000	...	2,93,870	15,27,895	87,70,526	1,02,98,421	15	21
Bombay . . .	30,425	2,28,890	1,08,440	2,36,050	4,71,800	1,81,500	2,71,000	25,70,000	63,915	41,62,020	62,59,205	1,04,21,225	40	35
Nagpore . . .	2,895	26,120	12,560	47,500	1,35,403	66,000	17,000	...	97,875	4,05,350	47,72,781	51,78,131	8	9
Kurrachee . . .	4,175	28,890	21,540	49,100	1,26,490	70,000	4,35,000	...	22,415	7,57,520	7,97,153	15,54,673	48	45
Madras . . .	25,950	1,02,260	77,560	1,22,250	8,33,300	2,09,500	1,61,000	5,00,000	90,810	21,23,630	94,12,184	1,15,35,814	18	17
Calicut . . .	3,325	5,230	8,960	65,100	1,00,300	5,500	10,000	...	3,05,700	5,04,115	17,35,123	22,39,238	23	10
Central India . .	5,650	15,370	10,160	19,350	38,500	35,000	30,000	...	14,860	1,68,890	22,61,020	24,29,910	7	14
Burma . . .	9,105	19,680	11,040	15,200	39,500	67,000	1,58,000	49,90,000	27,135	53,36,660	36,73,330	90,09,990	59	64
	1,53,630	8,94,550	5,68,080	12,10,950	34,33,300	16,38,000	26,90,000	1,17,30,000	17,21,210	2,40,39,620	6,47,89,243	8,88,28,863	27	21
Presidency Banks Head Offices.														
Bank of Bengal . .	14,595	2,47,730	45,740	1,13,350	3,16,000	8,33,000	10,29,000	86,90,000	...	1,12,89,415	9,16,953	1,22,06,368	92	27
Do. of Bombay . .	29,020	1,71,810	77,390	81,250	2,50,600	2,69,000	19,60,000	1,02,40,000	16,945	1,31,16,005	75,538	1,31,91,543	99	99
Do. of Madras . .	2,935	34,910	19,440	32,600	1,24,900	3,42,500	5,92,000	2,00,000	39,010	13,88,295	4,62,455	18,50,750	75	63
	46,550	4,54,450	1,42,560	2,27,200	6,91,500	14,64,500	35,81,000	1,91,30,000	55,955	2,57,93,715	14,54,946	2,72,48,661	94	60

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
Circulation on 1st April 1887	6,01,25,630	64,39,955	85,66,620	3,86,71,750	47,06,640	1,85,84,155	11,03,215	32,01,200	14,13,99,465
ISSUES.									
Over the Counter	29,61,40,525	2,20,07,360	1,78,91,470	26,30,88,490	88,52,960	10,25,57,530	44,32,340	1,66,25,135	73,15,95,820
At Agencies	10,47,380	1,000	45,43,000	4,82,000	...	8,56,135	...	1,57,000	70,86,515
In Remittance Transactions	1,72,00,020	31,07,000	94,10,000	2,41,79,310	23,90,000	2,10,77,000	...	1,59,95,000	9,33,58,330
Total Issues .	31,43,87,935	2,51,15,360	3,18,44,470	28,77,49,800	1,12,42,960	12,44,90,665	44,32,340	3,27,77,135	83,20,40,665
Total of Balance and Issues .	37,45,13,565	3,15,55,315	4,04,11,090	32,64,21,550	1,59,49,600	14,30,75,120	55,35,555	3,59,78,335	97,34,40,130
RECEIPTS.									
Over the Counter	28,19,82,615	1,15,88,760	1,37,64,595	16,20,68,015	62,41,250	10,01,07,680	15,95,385	2,91,02,020	60,64,50,320
At Agencies	9,36,380	...	40,000	1,68,400	...	9,32,080	...	5,000	20,81,860
From other Currency Circles	81,71,690	1,04,56,240	1,21,06,890	1,59,64,305	48,05,500	63,80,160	30,69,725	6,24,165	6,15,78,675
In Remittance Transactions	1,72,58,880	...	55,92,990	9,45,03,090	...	1,56,10,000	...	25,04,300	13,54,69,260
Total Receipts .	30,83,49,565	2,20,45,000	3,15,04,475	27,27,03,810	1,10,46,750	12,30,29,920	46,65,110	3,22,35,485	80,55,80,115
Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1888 .	6,61,64,000	95,10,315	89,06,615	5,37,17,740	49,02,850	2,00,45,200	8,70,445	37,42,850	16,78,60,015

No. VII.

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.								
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1887	1,26,92,910 15 2	1,01,13,535 0 0	94,81,310 0 0	1,50,04,202 14 2	50,37,860 0 0	1,41,67,060 0 0	4,53,225 0 0	47,72,350 0 0	7,17,22,453 13 4
Receipts—Over the Counter . . .	3,80,77,425 0 0	1,21,06,110 0 0	73,79,635 0 0	8,10,65,715 0 0	50,16,245 0 0	1,78,15,175 0 0	29,15,905 0 0	1,20,84,260 0 0	17,64,60,470 0 0
„ From Small Coin Account . .	...	...	...	11,80,000 0 0	58,700 0 0	2,40,000 0 0	...	...	14,78,700 0 0
„ At Agencies	5,06,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	45,43,000 0 0	4,78,000 0 0	...	5,48,600 0 0	...	1,57,000 0 0	62,33,600 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions . .	5,06,56,500 0 0	50,00,000 0 0	39,40,000 0 0	72,30,000 0 0	60,30,000 0 0	56,90,000 0 0	5,00,000 0 0	1,62,88,800 0 0	9,53,35,300 0 0
„ For Mint Certificates . . .	1,12,64,390 6 4	...	...	546 8 9	...	...	...	...	1,12,64,836 15 1
„ Interest to reduce Cost of Securities	2,470 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470 15 8
Total Receipts .	10,05,06,886 6 0	1,71,07,110 0 0	1,58,62,635 0 0	8,99,54,261 8 9	1,11,04,945 0 0	2,42,93,775 0 0	34,15,905 0 0	2,85,30,060 0 0	29,07,75,377 14 9
Total of Balances and Receipts .	11,31,99,597 5 2	2,72,20,645 0 0	2,53,43,945 0 0	10,49,58,464 6 11	1,61,42,805 0 0	3,84,60,835 0 0	38,69,130 0 0	3,33,02,410 0 0	36,24,97,831 12 1
Issues—Over the Counter	6,28,12,430 0 0	68,85,050 0 0	64,06,370 0 0	5,70,23,445 0 0	28,96,810 0 0	2,04,89,950 0 0	16,48,685 0 0	2,45,65,000 0 0	18,27,27,740 0 0
„ At Agencies	4,63,000 0 0	...	4,20,000 0 0	1,64,400 0 0	...	6,30,000 0 0	...	5,000 0 0	16,82,400 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions . .	2,92,18,260 0 0	1,19,89,460 0 0	87,30,760 0 0	1,48,89,000 0 0	83,93,000 0 0	20,00,000 0 0	20,00,000 0 0	46,61,100 0 0	8,18,81,580 0 0
„ For Bullion delivered and for Premelting Fees	8,129 5 3	...	...	2,055 7 5	...	...	...	...	10,184 12 8
„ To Small Coin Accounts . . .	...	...	...	15,80,000 0 0	51,700 0 0	80,000 0 0	...	...	17,11,700 0 0
Total Issues .	9,25,01,819 5 3	1,88,74,510 0 0	1,55,57,130 0 0	7,36,58,900 7 5	1,13,41,510 0 0	2,31,99,950 0 0	36,48,685 0 0	2,92,31,100 0 0	26,80,13,604 12 8
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1888. . .	2,06,97,777 15 11	83,46,135 0 0	97,86,815 0 0	3,12,99,563 15 6	48,01,295 0 0	1,52,60,885 0 0	2,20,445 0 0	40,71,310 0 0	9,44,84,226 15 5

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.	1886-87.	1887-88.
April	4,10	5,13	5,66	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,60	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	12,79	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,35	2,34	13,02	13,78	14,02
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	14,09	13,24	13,54	14,17	13,90
June	4,21	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,16	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01	13,83	14,86	13,78	14,08
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	14,26	15,48
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	14,44	15,66
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	12,39	14,74	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55	14,30	16,78
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	13,61	15,71	14,53	17,78
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	13,46	13,75	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47	15,76	15,64	14,68	18,61
December	4,52	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,90	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	12,97	12,69	13,80	14,23	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39	15,08	15,20	14,41	17,69
January	4,56	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,06	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41	15,10	17,08
February	4,71	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,82	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,57	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,26	14,53	14,56	14,07	16,45
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	13,88	16,42
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	14,20	16,16
Net Imports of Silver	12,35	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	14,63	3,87	7,87	3,89	5,33	7,51	6,25	7,44	11,48	7,04	9,30
Net Amount borrowed in India	...	—34	—2	—99	60	79	—35	2,18	1,22	—1,16	—1,51	—4	3,48	2,92	—85	3,03	3,88	4,03	3,09	2,79	2,04	2,50	...	...	1,20	5,50
Currency Investment on 31st March	67	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	8,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,99	5,99	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	21	21

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.
1876.												
January	5,11.47	76,75	60,04	3,29,15	12,53	19,24	17,76	1,01,61	24,07	24,35	...	11,76,97
February	4,95,87	70,92	55,30	2,91,47	11,80	14,11	17,63	1,15,33	26,00	29,67	...	11,28,10
March	4,70,17	69,36	63,12	2,81,20	7,29	10,51	16,29	1,20,64	25,96	35,40	...	10,99,94
April	4,51,89	67,88	61,38	2,71,98	9,11	9,67	17,87	1,19,50	26,36	37,50	...	10,73,14
May	4,38,33	72,20	63,65	2,83,49	9,31	10,76	18,94	1,13,12	24,71	35,83	...	10,70,34
June	4,95,78	76,56	65.59	3,01,36	11,17	15,44	19,19	1,13,88	23,76	35,80	...	11,58,53
July	4,78,89	76.81	64,85	3,15,20	15,22	15,18	17.16	1,13,47	23,96	33,03	...	11,53,77
August	4,80,24	90,20	68,27	3,60,07	16,34	15,94	16,32	1,03,77	18,82	20,96	...	11,90,93
September	5,04,96	83,10	69,87	3,20,46	18,68	18,31	17,40	1,02,22	24,62	15,44	...	11,75,06
October	4,94.29	75,81	62,14	3,16,42	18,43	17,65	17,09	1,13,36	21,07	8,78	...	11,45.04
November	4,94,07	72,86	62,68	3.54,73	12,21	15,04	18,96	1,33,62	20,42	8,45	...	11 93,04
December	5,06,17	76,02	56,07	3,75,15	6,47	13,41	20,23	1,19,46	17,32	7,86	...	11,97,16
1877.												
January	5,66,48	70,48	55,24	3,74,25	5,24	9,00	20,24	1,14,65	16,12	11,88	...	12,43,58
February	5,40,01	58,18	63,99	3,56,84	5,26	13,94	20,32	1,16,56	17,02	14,91	...	12,07,03
March	5,45,36	44,66	55,05	3,23,06	5,55	9,80	17,09	1,19,80	16.11	25,25	...	11,61,73
April	4,78,19	49,57	57,43	3,23.54	5,17	8,00	14,39	1,34,44	18,79	23,48	...	11,13,00
May	5,25,68	45,67	63,74	3,23,81	4,92	8,53	17,64	1,18,03	23,21	23,23	...	11,54,46
June	5,76,24	47.88	57,41	3,61.03	16,08	10.86	19,33	1,38,65	21,12	18,79	...	12,67,39
July	5,37,81	49,49	62,11	3,94,50	13,44	12,47	22,13	1,60,56	24,68	7,96	...	12,85,15
August	5,31,67	60,06	60,67	3,25,86	7,89	10,34	24,92	1,54,87	29,90	8,69	...	12,14,75
September	6,27,76	45,74	58,93	2,56,74	12,12	10,47	26,05	1,67,87	24,76	8,68	...	12,39,12
October	5,84,24	63,42	58,48	3,44,45	14,11	10,27	24,72	1,84.54	25,16	9,36	...	13,18,87
November	7,02,65	57,51	52,09	4,25.02	8,13	8,60	24,84	1,64,62	21,52	9,16	...	14,74,14
December	7,05,61	57,55	46,18	4,82,45	4,11	6,28	22,04	1,49,91	18,09	12,35	...	15,04,57
1878.												
January	7,30,40	62,42	46,16	4,98,15	4,10	6,93	22,88	1,52,96	21,24	18,28	...	15,63,52
February	6,74,52	58,42	45,35	3,93,53	15,28	7,48	22,64	1,46.03	18,85	25,16	...	14,07,26
March	6,84.18	58,10	47,86	3,41,71	5,57	6,70	22,19	1,44,27	15,34	28,51	...	13,57,43
April	6,61,95	60,64	5,334	3,19 65	12,74	7,16	25,26	1,42,22	14,19	32,77	...	13,2.,92
May	6,41,18	74,61	46,31	3,26,39	12,25	11,03	23,26	1,41,89	12,84	19,31	...	13,09,07
June	7,00,55	82,62	45,88	3,05,11	15,17	17,84	22,37	1,61,27	16,60	19,36	...	13,86,62
July	7,24,76	77,81	48,50	3,01,94	16,65	25,57	22,97	1,46,45	20,70	23,64	...	14,06,99
August	7,12,25	84,32	47,74	3,33.00	19,58	24,38	21,89	1,31,46	20,55	32,23	...	14,27,35
September	6,29,05	73,60	63,01	3,86,22	22,65	23,32	22,23	1,31,91	21,63	32,40	...	14,06,02
October	6,30,69	58,21	49,79	3,91,58	23,31	20,30	27,47	1,17,99	20,24	30,61	...	13,70,19
November	6,18,11	38.83	47,19	4,11,34	23,30	19,89	30,60	1,06,21	19,21	31,16	...	13,45,84
December	6,12,58	49,49	45,09	3,32,50	22,58	17,91	30,64	1,11,34	18,18	28,26	...	12,68,57
1879.												
January	5,84,38	66,74	45,82	3,24,49	5,97	11,70	25,37	1,13,35	16,58	20,51	...	12,14,91
February	6,43,83	51,16	48,53	2,82,91	5,92	11,07	26,59	1,11,98	16,31	21,92	...	12,20,22
March	5,64,48	46,73	47,04	2,95,90	18,44	10,59	23,03	1,11,66	14,93	9,51	...	11,42,31
April	5,37,92	47,99	48,59	3,18,62	7,71	10,92	20,06	1,09,36	17,63	8,31	...	11,27,11
May	5,15,22	40,05	53,73	3,26.76	8.77	13.27	22,92	1,08,89	17,47	9,99	...	11.17,07
June	5,55,94	52,00	69,30	3,09,18	19,98	19.58	23,86	1,05.95	17,32	8,95	...	11,82,06
July	6,14,42	50,52	63,51	2.82,47	23,63	27,78	25,55	1,08,76	17,78	9.72	...	12,24,14
August	6,60.47	48,92	68,04	2,64,58	26,74	28,11	26,59	1,21,88	19,68	9,01	...	12,74,02
September	7,09,09	51,81	67,20	2,72,23	27,44	26,95	25,88	1,25,07	18,71	8.55	...	13.32,93
October	7,01,04	36,76	65,63	3,01,33	27,85	26,31	27,90	1,37,70	25,99	8,37	...	13,58,88
November	6,77,27	51,02	71,77	3,31,74	27,99	24,08	32,10	1,21,03	21,53	16,18	...	13,74,71
December	6,67,84	49,16	70,79	3,68,55	27,60	20,60.	28,55	1,18,68	18,69	9,25	...	13,79,71
1880.												
January	7,10,12	50,71	64,83	3,91,22	14,99	16.05	26,24	1,23,32	14,11	11,29	...	14,22,88
February	6,02,35	45,87	68,25	4,03,66	12,91	14,14	29,81	1,23,43	13,91	13,91	...	13,28,14
March	5,67,08	50,14	74,24	3,33.97	11,93	12,63	31,15	1,23,99	13,19	17,41	...	12,35,73
April	5,98,41	46,61	86,22	3,23,67	11,98	13,21	34,56	1,45,32	13,91	14,49	...	12,88,48
May	5,94,13	43,59	84.26	3,38,33	14,69	23,53	29,12	1,49.72	14,72	15,55	...	13,09,63
June	6,29,69	43,45	82,70	3,38,88	25,50	29,18	33,25	1,57,40	13,67	15,26	...	13,68,98
July	6,42,81	43,01	78,98	3,46,46	28,26	30,96	33,79	1,56,02	14,45	16,40	...	13,91,14
August	5,88,13	47,81	1,45,98	3,17,94	30.07	30,06	32,19	1,24,76	14,62	13,33	...	13,74,89
September	6,26,31	50,78	86,64	3,55,86	29,72	29,44	35,05	1,03,03	16,43	13,60	...	13,46,86
October	6,65,63	41,89	97,03	3,33,13	29,80	28,92	37,91	95,58	17,95	7,13	...	13,54,97
November	7,47,71	52,26	94,69	3,32.28	29,81	32,15	38.26	98.53	17,12	6,95	...	14,49,76
December	7,45,92	59,04	88,18	3,24,99	28,52	29,00	39,38	1,01,13	14,32	7,20	...	14,37,68
1881.												
January	6,98,62	73,09	85,04	3,56,17	18,65	15,70	33,55	1,13,80	10,69	6,82	...	14,12,13
February	6,54,75	71,46	94,25	2,99.09	16,98	15,64	33,81	1,16,60	11,69	10,70	...	13,24,97
March	6,56,54	66,76	86,52	3,13,50	17,07	14,26	34,35	1,19,55	17,78	13.84	...	13,40,17
April	5,97,25	49,02	96,02	3,09,53	17,27	13,62	33,63	1,36,16	16,06	17,02	...	12,85,58
May	6,00,41	40,61	97,82	3,37,84	22,48	16,15	31,74	1,24,14	15,54	16,26	...	13,00,99
June	6,39,19	51,34	91,85	3,65,36	22,46	19,72	34,13	1,13,29	17.27	17,42	...	13,72,03
July	6,52,70	47,24	88,84	3,72,35	22,31	23,46	39,32	1,25,06	14,59	18,40	...	14,04,27
August	6,73,68	67,38	77,80	3,97,17	9,73	15,63	31,66	1,28,87	12,67	7,96	...	14,22,55
September	6,28,25	84,45	78,62	3,71,16	5,35	11,31	34,42	1,23,20	13,48	4,54	...	13,54,78
October	6,39,25	68,82	74,08	3,77,93	4,54	8,44	32,40	1,18,97	11,35	3,33	...	13,39,11
Noverber	6,30,20	83,43	74,16	3,34,52	3,24	7,30	32.69	1,21,92	17,09	2,91	...	13,07,46
December	6,35,57	82,04	75,23	3,22,32	2,57	4,60	40,07	1,29,42	20,12	2,79	...	13,14,73

No. IX—*contd.*

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

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.		Total.
1882.												
January	6,54,53	98,69	74,11	3,37,68	2.07	3,17	30,44	1,19,08	16,90	2·45	...	13,39,12
February	6,86,80	1,06,76	73,41	3,20,31	1,77	2,71	28,41	1,35,62	16,02	2·36	...	13,74,17
March	6,88,04	86,58	73,95	3,50,13	1,64	2,62	30,73	1,48,10	13,17	2·07	...	13,97,03
April	6,87,23	57,53	80,16	3,89,37	...	...	34,88	1,54,73	16,09	...	...	14,19,99
May	6,72,87	61,98	77,01	4,52,00	...	...	34,15	1,56,43	12,81	...	...	14,67,25
June	6,80,98	81,94	71,82	4,57,64	...	...	29,93	1,50,36	18,44	...	...	14,91,11
July	6,91,22	93.22	74,59	4,75,13	...	...	29,15	1,43,61	21,96	...	...	15,28,88
August	7,21,29	82,59	90.82	4,64,64	...	...	30,33	1,26,09	13,09	...	...	15,28,85
September	6,93,16	79,83	96,16	4,90,15	...	...	31,42	1,17,35	19,85	...	...	15,27,92
October	6,90,97	89,14	1,07,04	5,31,56	...	...	32,83	1,16,16	14.09	...	...	15,81,79
November	7,59,74	81,35	69,97	5,60,14	...	...	28,34	1,10,86	15,04	...	...	16,25,44
December	7,89,40	96,74	70,98	4,91,83	...	...	37,72	1,20,65	8,82	...	...	16,16,14
1883.												
January	7,48,75	1,03,89	65,41	4,42,89	...	...	35.76	1,32,41	7,69			
February	7,01,01	99,95	64,35	3,99,34	...	...	32,77	1,36,83	7,78	...	...	15,36,80
March	7,51,09	81,72	73,12	3,53,53	...	...	31,24	1.51,26	8,68	...	...	14,42,03
April	6.35,97	65,81	74,27	3,61,85	...	...	30.83	1,54,04	12,10	...	...	14,50,64
May	6,08,27	61,95	77,21	3,54,04	...	...	28,23	1,69,09	10,54	...	...	13,34,87
June	6,19,73	81,71	73,53	3,18,93	...	..	34,20	1,60,96	11.98	...	...	13,09,33
July	6,36,59	90,79	72,37	3,50,14	...	...	36,86	1,54,40	12,52	...	...	13,01,04
August	6,25,41	81,44	72,63	3,97,78	...	...	34,71	1,47,48	11,38	...	Rangoon. 7,99	13,53,67
September	6,28.30	78,16	75,47	4,59,24	...	...	32,97	1,37,90	10,97	...	16,79	13,78,82
October	6,29,08	67,78	78,73	4,92.43	...	...	28,97	1,23,37	10,60	...	17,61	14,39,80
November	6,38,47	61,71	84,35	4,97,87	...	...	27,38	1,10,46	9,63	...	17,62	14,48,57
December	6,00,47	60,44	82,78	4,18,79	...	...	28,65	1,18,93	8,77	...	19,72	14,47,49
1884.												13,38,55
January	5,73,92	66,96	76,78	3,31,54	...	...	24,06	1,19,16	8,72	...	9.77	12,10,91
February	5,65,38	62,15	76,72	3,41,02	...	...	23,36	1,37,94	8,97	...	10,04	12,25,58
March	5,93,58	51,61	75,52	3,58,47	...	...	29,62	1,36,92	9,08	...	20,85	12,75,65
April	5,44,35	53,01	78,16	3,61,58	...	...	31,96	1,38,32	9,67	...	17.19	12,34,24
May	6,04,86	62,32	74,84	3,71,39	...	...	31,56	1,37,80	10,82	...	30,54	13,24,13
June	6,47,84	79,95	72.10	3,92,20	...	...	27.48	1,26,50	12,00	...	24,54	13,82,61
July	6,79,14	75.86	74,27	4,30,53	...	...	29,35	1,20,09	17,88	...	28,98	14,56,05
August	7,22,84	75,33	78,36	4,29,86	...	...	29.57	1,16,07	19,08	...	26,20	14,97,26
September	7,06,01	86,31	78,28	4,48,10	...	...	29,03	1,20,63	18.67	...	19,52	15,06,55
October	7,27,55	78,38	81,69	4,85.67	...	...	29,72	1,26,26	15,97	...	15,95	15,61,19
November	7,23,68	72,45	83,56	4,99,70	...	...	27,73	1,34,34	12,99	...	21,82	15.76,27
December	6,65,60	83,00	80,33	4,92,31	...	...	26,66	1,29,00	9,35	...	22,17	15,08,42
1885.												
January	6,21,30	1,07,29	82.78	4,84,29	...	...	31,11	1,46,10	8,81	...	15,30	14,96,98
February	5,93,74	81,79	80,89	4,79,62	...	...	34,67	1,63,30	8,16	...	14.20	14,53,37
March	6,52,26	62,15	82,64	4,54,24	...	...	41,90	1,43,43	7,79	...	13,28	14,57,69
April	5,68,06	50,98	75,89	3,97,84	...	...	46,74	1,34,75	7,92	...	19.60	13,01,78
May	5,62,02	52,50	75,46	4.53,85	...	...	42,00	1,44,29	8,56	...	15,11	13,53,79
June	5,72,22	63,86	77,26	5,65,36	...	...	43,50	1,37,78	12,48	...	13,83	14,86,29
July	6,08,14	60.06	76.97	4,99,65	...	...	43,04	1,31,85	15,89	...	14,75	14,50.85
August	6,03,43	51,92	73,07	4,97,73	...	...	46,29	1,23,38	15,09	...	25,19	14,36,40
September	6,40,94	58,07	74,60	5.63,05	...	...	49,09	1,18,13	17,76	...	33,16	15,54,80
October	6.43,13	59,32	71,33	5,45,61	...	...	48,89	1,30.42	14.73	...	54,91	15,71,34
November	6,57,90	56,80	80.03	5,34,51	...	...	43,95	1,18,53	14,07	...	57,95	15,63.74
December	6,05,12	60,70	79,54	5,24,76	...	...	46,94	1,38,45	9,88	...	54,29	15,19,68
1886.												
January	6 31,99	68,87	80,95	5.13,42	...	...	45,63	1,54,18	9,91			
February	5,93,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,00	...	...	43,28	1,86,63	9,56	...	36,19	15,41,14
March	5,89,59	65,68	78,43	4,34,93	...	...	52,75	1,70,51	9,60	...	10,73	14,55,57
April	5,77,11	67,81	84,00	3,99,17	...	...	60,60	1,59,90	17,33	...	15,72	14,17,20
May	5,66,50	65,77	79,86	4.33,49	...	...	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	...	12,01	13,77,94
June	5,38,78	99,61	75.26	4,28,03	...	...	51,80	1,45,35	12,08	...	25,65	14,16,87
July	5,36,68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	...	...	54,01	1,31,73	15,79	...	27,15	13,78,06
August	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,66,59	...	...	50,69	1,62,48	15,03	...	27.48	14,26,44
September	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4.34,75	...	...	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	...	26,16	14,44,44
October	5,66,85	80,44	91,14	4,59,93	...	...	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	...	26,54	14,30,40
November	5,69,35	73,96	93,12	4,73,98	...	...	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	...	42,94	14,53,21
December	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	...	...	47,31	1,58,61	13,26	...	50,65	14.67,82
1887.											67,60	14,41,15
January	5,87,95	89.71	80,67	3,96,66	...	...	38,15	1,68,83	10,72			
February	5,89.76	79,55	78.80	3,88,92	...	...	39,79	1,89.08	9,55	...	37,15	14,09,84
March	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	...	...	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	...	31,99	14,07,44
April	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,99	...	...	37,76	1,62,70	10,59	...	31,86	13.87,68
May	5,77.38	56.85	88,80	4,13.89	...	...	40,68	1.64,88	12,90	...	33,07	14,01,65
June	5,73,82	75,73	80.88	4.04,99	..	...	39,60	1,71,61	14,70	...	34,94	13,90.32
July	5,72,58	1,05,15	93,34	4,69,21	...	...	42,95	1,88,23	19,53	...	46,39	14,07,72
August	5,67,78	96.98	1,02,37	5,07,34	...	...	47,44	1,72,20	13,49	...	56,59	15,47,58
September	6,05,53	95.62	1,05,30	5,58.52	...	...	51,72	1,77,89	12,60	...	58,22	15,65,82
October	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,03,56	6,15,23	...	...	56,85	1,76,09	10,22	...	71,10	16,78,28
November	6,52,19	97,19	1,00,40	6,58,53	...	...	59,92	1,74,85	9,41	...	87,15	17,78,05
December	6,92,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	...	...	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	...	1,08,54	18.61.03
1888.											94,08	17,69,26
January	6,76,96	1,01,80	88,68	5,33,36	...	...	48,87	2,05,60	9,31			
February	6,67,66	88,28	81,96	5,43,98	...	...	46.71	1,79,86	8,20	...	43,05	17,07,63
March	6,44,77	90,46	83,20	5,33,37	...	...	48,54	1,97,99	7,85	...	28,35	16,45,00
											37,26	16,42,44

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RAILWAY RATES AND FARES IN INDIA.

No. 1101 R. T., dated Simla, the 17th October, 1888.

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

Read again—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 132, Railway, dated 19th October 1882.
Public Works Department, No. 162R. T., dated 2nd March 1883, to the Government of Bombay.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 655R. T., dated 18th July 1884.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 200R. T., dated 25th February 1886.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 16, Railway, dated 25th February 1886.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 1446R. T., dated 12th December 1887.

Read also—

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 775T., dated 20th August 1887, and extract from enclosure.

OBSERVATIONS.—At the Railway Conference of 1884 it was suggested that a General Classification should be adopted by all Railways, to include all articles carried on any railway and recognized by a distinctive name. It was also proposed that for *purposes of through booking*, commodities entered in the General Classification list should be sub-divided into two sections. That in Section I should be included all articles, the carriage of which was of real importance to any railway as a source of revenue, and that in respect of articles named in this section each railway should retain entire discretion in fixing or adopting rates for their carriage over the Home line, or any portion of the Home line included in the through journey. That in Section II should be included all other articles in the General Classification, in regard to which the traffic was of no great importance, and that in respect of these a scale of common mileage rates should be adopted in through booking.

2. It was further provided that any Railway should be at liberty to transfer any item of through traffic, which at any time became of importance, from Section II to Section I, on giving three months' notice of such transfer; but that transfers from Section I to Section II should be made only by general agreement. Although these proposals were agreed to by a majority of the Delegates at the Conference, little or no action has since been taken in regard to them by any of the Railways concerned.

3. The intention of Public Works Department Resolution No. 1446R. T., dated 12th December 1887 (Railway Rates and Fares in India), paragraph (*c*), was, as far as was practicable, to bring into operation the proposals brought forward at the Conference of 1884 and enumerated above.

4. The Railway Conference which has just concluded its sittings has to some extent modified the decisions of the Conference of 1884. Resolutions bearing on the subject of the General Classification of, and the rates for, goods, were passed in the following terms:

Resolution No. 52.—"That the Committee is of opinion that a uniform classification, and uniform conditions, are very desirable. The Committee is not prepared, however, to deal with the question at the Conference, but considers that each railway should endeavour to make its own classification and conditions uniform with others, as far as may be practicable."

"That all articles, of which the classification is uniform on all railways, be printed in small capitals."

["It was stated that the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the South Indian Railway agree to adopt, for purposes of through booking, the five and special classes of goods obtaining on other railways."]

Resolution No. 53.—"In respect to through goods traffic, each Railway shall publish tables of rates from each of its junctions with foreign lines to every station on its own system. Terminals, when charged, shall be included in the rates quoted."

5. The Conference of 1888, while making a considerable advance towards the acceptance of uniform charges for various descriptions of through coaching traffic, has thus abandoned the scheme, accepted by the Conference of 1884, for uniform rates for all the articles which would have been included in the proposed Section II of the General Goods Classification. It is, therefore, necessary to somewhat modify Resolution No. 1446 R. T., dated 12th December 1887, with the object of making it as far as possible in accord with the conclusions arrived at by the Conference of 1888.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to rule—

(*a*) That in *local* booking of goods, every Railway Administration shall be free to fix its own rates for all staples, subject to the maximum rate and the minimum rate of $\frac{1}{10}$th pie prescribed by Government.

(*b*) That the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway on its transfer to the State, shall, as soon as is practicable and convenient, adopt, *for through booking purposes*, the five and special classes of goods generally obtaining throughout the Indian Railway system. It is understood that the South Indian Railway Company also agrees to adopt this classification for through booking. If this be so (these three having been hitherto the only important exceptions), the uniformity of the division of goods for through booking into five and special classes will be practically secured throughout India.

(*c*) That in all cases in which the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have come to an agreement as to the inclusion into one of the five classes of any articles, the State Railways, and those Railways* over which the Government has reserved authority with regard to the regulation of rates, shall accept the same classification, provided that the receipts from such article are not of importance as a source of revenue to the railway concerned.

* The Indian Midland.
The Bengal-Nagpur.
The Southern Mahratta.

(*d*) That in the event of the receipts of any such article being of importance as a source of revenue, the Governor-General in Council will be prepared to consider an application from the Railway Administration interested, for the inclusion of the article into a different class, or to its being carried at a differential (or sliding scale) rate.

(*e*) That where an article is carried on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways at *special* rates, or, when an article is not included on both these railways in the same class, every railway will be free to classify the article in through booking from time to time as thought desirable. But in such cases where the receipts from such articles are unimportant, the classification adopted by the East Indian Railway should be followed by the State Railways and the three railways indicated in the margin of clause (*c*) *ante*.

(*f*) So long as an article is under clauses (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*) included in any of the five classes, it will on the State Railways and on the railways indicated in clause (*c*) in respect of through booking, be carried at the rates per maund per mile prescribed in the schedule that accompanied Resolution No. 1446R. T., dated 12th December 1887.

(*g*) It will be convenient, whenever the following special (not differential) rates are used on State Railways, that the following nomenclature should be adopted in order to distinguish them:

Class A—$\frac{1}{4}$ pie per maund per mile.
" B—$\frac{1}{5}$ " "
" C—$\frac{1}{6}$ " "
" D—$\frac{1}{7}$ " "
" E—$\frac{1}{8}$ " "
" F—$\frac{1}{9}$ " "
" G—$\frac{1}{10}$ " "

2. Further orders will be passed regarding the Resolutions of the Conference prescribing uniform charges in through booking for certain descriptions of coaching traffic, as soon as it is known how far these proposals are accepted by the Boards of Directors in England, the effect of one of these resolutions being to alter the rates for parcels laid down in the schedule of maximum and minimum rates and fares, which accompanied Resolution No. 1446R.T., dated 12th December 1887.

3. In giving these enlarged powers in regard to rates, His Excellency the Governor General in Council trusts that Railway Administrations will realize the necessity of acting on the general principles which are accepted by the Legislature in England, and which the Railway Commissioners in that country are empowered to enforce; and will recognize that, in through booking, the various Railway Administrations should serve the country as though they were under one management; and that, when there are two alternative routes, the shorter should fix the minimum rate for both routes.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated, for information and guidance, to the Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, also for information to the Government of the Punjab, the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Beluchistan, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Deputy Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th October, 1888.*—Rainfall good in all districts except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur. Standing crops generally good, but withering in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, and Coimbatore, and damaged by insects in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Salem, and Anantapur. Pasture scanty in parts of Kistna and Trichinopoly, and insufficient in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Salem, and Coimbatore. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices rising in sixteen districts, falling in three, and stationary in others. General prospects fair except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where they are very unfavourable. Scarcity apprehended in Ganjam where rice is selling higher than scarcity rate, though slightly lower than preceding week.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st October, 1888.*—More or less rain during the week throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and in parts of Thana and Ratnagiri. Standing crops in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Ahmednagar improved by it. Total rainfall insufficient throughout Presidency, and more required urgently, especially in Guzerat and Kathiawar for standing crops and sowing operations. Cotton damaged by caterpillars in parts of Kathiawar, and standing crops by blight, insects and rats in parts of Karachi, by blight in parts of Hyderabad, and by insects in parts of Kanara. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara, and sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Probable outturn of early crops in Baroda between six and seven annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Sholapur, and Kathiawar. Agricultural stock healthy except in parts of Hyderabad and Kathiawar. Scarcity of drinking-water felt in parts of Broach, Nasik, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food-grains rising in Surat and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th October, 1888.*—Showers at Julpigori, Gya, Puri, Hazaribagh, and Ranchi; elsewhere no rain. These showers were beneficial to the suffering rice, but general rain is urgently required except in the eastern districts. In these districts the condition of the rice crop is good; but in the rest of the Province, unless early rain falls, considerable loss is expected. In Behar much of the highland rice has been already lost, and the plants are being cut for fodder. *Rabi* sowings too are retarded for want of rain, and are not germinating satisfactorily. The price of rice has risen throughout Behar, and also in some other parts of the Province. In Orissa evil is apprehended from drought.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 31st October, 1888.*—Harvesting of the *kharif* continues. *Rabi* sowings are in progress. Rain for them is needed in several districts. Supplies of food-grains are sufficient, but prices are rising in most districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st October, 1888.*—Slight rain in a few districts. Prices are somewhat unsettled; a rise is reported from Delhi and Rawalpindi; in other districts they are stationary or fluctuating. Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* crops, and ploughings for and sowings of *rabi* crops are going on. Rain wanted at Hissar. Crops have suffered for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Sialkote, and those dependent on the Bara Canal in Peshawar have almost dried up. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st October, 1888.*—Slight rain in Saugor, Jubbulpur, Seoni, Nagpur, Raipur and Bilaspur, with cloudy weather. More rain required for standing crops and for winter sowings. Rice on high land in Sambalpur has withered. Prices high.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th October, 1888.*—In Lower Burma the crop prospect is good, but a little rain is wanted in some districts. In Upper Burma crops promise well, but rain is still wanted in Minbu. Early paddy is being reaped in several districts. The price of paddy has risen in Tharrawaddy, Myadaung, Shwebo and Taungdwingyi districts, and has fallen in Prome, Henzada and Amherst districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 31st October, 1888.*—Weather seasonable and cold. Rain wanted in some districts. Sowing of oilseeds continues. Paddy is being reaped in hill districts. Cold weather potatoes poor in Khasi Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st October, 1888.*—Crops in the Bangalore district improved by slight rainfall; elsewhere more rain is much required. Prospects uncertain in Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts. Outturn fair. Prices slightly risen in Shimoga and Chitaldrug.

Some rain in Coorg during the week. Coffee crop ripening in parts. Rain needed for rice crops.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st October, 1888.*—Very light rainfall during the week in Berar; more is much needed. Standing crops in fair condition. Cotton picking in progress. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder and pasturage insufficient. Prices of food-grains still high.

Slight rain at Hyderabad. *Kharif* and *rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder everywhere. Prices rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st October, 1888.*—Good rain at Indore and slight showers in Bhopal, Bhopawar, Goona and Neemuch. Rain badly wanted in Bhopawar, but reported sufficient in Bhopal. Prospects in Neemuch slightly better.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 31st October, 1888.*—Slight rainfall in Jhallawar and Jeypore, none elsewhere. Agricultural operations unsatisfactory at places. Standing crops in good condition generally. Harvests poor in some tracts. Agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Kherwara, Meywar and parts of Marwar and Jeypore. Prices rising in some parts.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th October, 1888.*—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

W. R. LAWRENCE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVII OF 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th October, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 6th October, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th October, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th October, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
20th October, 1888	East Indian	1,514	7,58,209	501	1,514	7,87,591	520	2,24,39,379	549	2,13,52,753	522	...	10,86,626
20th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	2,70,305	162	1,664	2,62,000	157	79,17,482	174	89,34,889	199	10,17,407	...
20th ditto	Sindia	75	9,341	125	75	5,154	69	2,22,956	110	1,85,077	92	...	37,879
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,366	146	57	20,199	353	2,69,246	174	2,35,475	152	...	33,771
20th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	14,652	79	186	17,242	93	6,58,583	130	7,42,235	148	83,652	...
20th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	751	63	12	594	49	24,253	75	24,795	77	542	...
20th ditto	Mysore	140	9,482	68	140	10,938	78	2,83,732	74	2,80,289	74	...	3,443
20th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	62,254	81	854	76,157	89	16,61,324	87	20,03,452	87	3,42,128	...
20th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,431	58	136	10,801	79	70,486	62	3,65,206	99	2,94,720	...
13th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	3,050	37	83	3,325	40	(*d*) 9,998	35	1,24,669	56	1,14,671	...
13th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,644	46	36	1,515	42	44,173	45	40,645	42	...	3,528
13th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	3,329	39	105	3,685	35	1,00,372	45	1,28,592	45	28,220	...
	TOTAL	4,659	11,43,817	246	4,862	11,99,201	247	3,37,01,984	274	3,44,18,077	262	7,16,093	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
20th October, 1888	North-Western (*e*)	2,433	3,75,140	154	2,415	4,79,427	198	1,01,79,790	172	1,27,10,859	195	25,31,069	...
13th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,183	293	45	14,272	317	3,45,644	282	3,70,760	305	25,116	...
13th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,647	101	125	25,880	207	3,48,730	103	3,59,749	107	11,019	...
13th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*f*)	645	2,52,678	392	673	2,99,660	445	44,49,235	255	50,50,731	277	6,01,496	...
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,413	52	27	1,873	69	47,283	64	50,940	69	3,657	...
20th ditto	Tirhoot	249	23,392	94	271	26,734	99	8,33,634	124	8,22,034	118	...	11,600
23th ditto	Burma	333	49,171	148	392	59,985	153	14,64,209	163	14,72,735	142	8,436	...
13th ditto	Jorhát	26	840	32*	25	1,014	40	26,986	36	32,249	43	5,263	...
22nd September	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 924	5	(*i*) 2,583	14	1,659	...
	TOTAL	3,883	7,28,464	188	3,973	9,08,845	229	1,76,98,525	179	2,08,72,640	195	31,74,115	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th October, 1888	Madras	831	1,67,798	202	840	1,47,368	175	43,68,862	193	43,12,424	190	...	56,438
13th ditto	South Indian	654	1,04,537	160	654	1,04,653	160	27,34,262	153	29,02,513	164	1,68,251	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,76,018	385	1,497	5,93,237	396	2,00,75,721	491	2,12,28,866	524	11,53,145	...
20th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,81,497	394	461	1,91,000	414	63,02,648	501	62,28,430	500	...	74,218
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	98,512	142	692	97,807	141	32,26,153	174	34,08,298	182	1,82,145	...
	TOTAL	4,136	11,28,362	273	4,144	11,34,065	274	3,67,07,646	326	3,80,80,531	340	13,72,885	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,678	30,00,643	237	12,979	32,42,111	250	8,81,08,155	263	9,33,71,248	267	52,63,093	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,57,77,078	137	5,10,04,802	146	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	..	...	4,23,31,077	126	4,23,66,446	121	35,369	...
	Assisted Companies.												
13th October, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	23,642	63	376	28,930	77	10,48,240	102	12,30,263	121	1,82,023	...
20th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	4,826	217	22	4,533	204	1,30,612	232	1,45,297	249	14,685	...
13th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,674	85	67	6,243	93	1,74,672	97	1,88,173	108	13,501	...
6th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	1,722	99	78	2,682	124	2,23,910	165	2,34,063	111	10,151	...
	TOTAL	543	41,864	77	543	49,388	91	15,86,434	107	17,94,764	122	2,08,330	...
	Native States.												
29th October, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	24,843	119	310	27,140	88	8,05,241	142	8,18,754	105	13,513	...
20th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,858	49	59	1,880	32	81,456	51	65,972	41	...	15,484
20th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	671	32	21	550	26	18,194	32	23,138	41	4,944	...
20th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	14,701	76	209	32,420	155	5,28,465	100	5,21,236	98	...	7,229
	Morvi	68	2,035	30	68	2,466	36	78,793	43	93,262	51	14,469	...
13th ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,797	39	124	5,600	45	1,72,981	51	1,80,506	54	7,525	...
20th ditto	TOTAL	673	49,905	74	791	70,056	89	16,85,130	92	17,02,858	83	17,728	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Total Receipts from 15th September to 8th October, 1887.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharla and [illegible] State Railways.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th September, 1887.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd September, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *1st November, 1888.*

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING THE 30th JUNE 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th July 1888.)

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Revised.			
N.-W. PROVINCES.			
Aligarh	...	3-12 to 5-0	...
Garhwál	4 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Sháhjahánpur	...	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 10-0
OUDH.			
Hardoi	...	5 0 0	...

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	37 8
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	7 12	10 5	9 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Moulmein and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 14	9 0	8 11	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 15
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 14	9 3	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	170 0	170 0	15 0	16 0
Rangoon	9 9	11 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	§	*	...	...	250 0	250 0	16 10	16 10
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 4	6 5	10 1	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	17 13	17 13
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 12	10 7	9 6	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	15 14	...	...	...	...	266 10	240 1	11 7	14 13
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	7 1	8 8	7 12	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Prome	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 15	10 5	11 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 12	14 8	9 5	9 5	167 9	139 11	11 3	11 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	..	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 0	10 12	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 3	28 3	28 3	...	...	245 0	326 11	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 3	11 5	...	...	9 10	9 13	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 15	...	...	...	...	140 0	150 0	21 0	32 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 4	10 9	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	†	...	...	225 0	225 0	42 0	42 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	140 0	24 0	24 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 4	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 8	12 0	108 0	108 0	10 3	10 8
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 10½	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	100 0	100 0	8 4	8 0
Garo Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Brahmáputra—																										
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	10 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 0	6 8	...	...	13 0	12 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	9 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	13 5½	13 5½	14 8½	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	60 0	90 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 7	...	...	10 10	11 7	120 0	100 0	10 *a*	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 *b*	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 0	12 8	18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	9 *c*	9 0
Tipperah	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 4	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 *d*	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 *e*	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Koolna	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 *f*	10 0
24-Pergunnahs	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 12*g*	10 12
Midnapore	13 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8*h*	10 8
Howrah	§	‡	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 8
Calcutta	12 6	12 6	14 11	15 9	10 7	10 15	14 14	16 6	12 7	15 9	14 4	14 4	...	...	16 0	16 9	16 1	16 6	17 5	17 12	16 7	16 8	98 10	98 10	10 15	11 0
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 *oi*	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	13 9	14 3½	17 12	17 12	14 8	14 8	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	17 12	...	...	9 13*j*	9 2
Jessore	13 4	13 4	...	...	13 0	14 8	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 9*k*	10 12
Furreedpore	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	13 0	12 8	15 0	17 0	15 8	17 8	18 0	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	28 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 0	11 8	§	§	15 0	15 0	18 12	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	§	§	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 2½*l*	11 2½
Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*m*	10 0
Moorshedabad	13 4	14 8	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8*n*	10 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 8	11 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	23 8	45 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Pubna	16 8	18 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 0*o*	10 0
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	16 8	21 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahye	15 2	12 0	45 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 2	...	...	13 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	9 12*p*	9 12
Maldah	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	15 3	18 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 13	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15. 3	16 0	...	...	7 4	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 *oq*	10 0
Dinagepore	13 10	16 0	17 8	20 0	14 6	15 8	19 3	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	20 0	...	...	9 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Jalpáiguri	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	12 0	128 0	128 0	9. 8*r*	9 8
Darjeeling	No return received.																									
Orissa—																										
Pooree	11 13	13 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Cuttack	14 7	14 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	18 6	19 11	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Balasore	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 8*s*	9 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	260 0	240 0	7 3	6 8
Manbhoom	No return received.																									
Lohardugga	12 0	12 8	25 0	‡	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	24 0	26 0	19 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	9 0	7 8
Hazáribágh	12 0	11 8	13 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	§	‡	§	‡	24 0	18 0	§	‡	14 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* None in market. † Annas 12 per 100 cobs. ‡ Not available. § No sale.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Patuakhali and Bhola 8 sers, Perozepore 9 sers.
b At Panchgachia in the Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
c At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Manickgunge 9 sers, Munshigunge 8-14 sers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishoregunge and Netrokona 9 sers, Attea 10 sers, Jamalpore 9-8 sers, and Sherpore 8 sers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Satkhira 9-2½ sers, and Bagirhat 8 sers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Baraset and Bassirhat 9 sers, Barrackpore 9-2 sers, Dum-Dum 10 sers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Ghattal 11-8 sers, Tumlook 8 sers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 10-8 sers and Jehanabad 10-13 sers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Meherpore 10-8 sers, Chooadanga, Ranaghat, and Kooshtea 10 sers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenidah 9 sers, Narail 7½ sers, Bongong 10 sers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Culna 10 sers, Cutwa 10 6 sers, and Raneegunge 10-10 sers.
m At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
n In Lalbagh, Jungipore, and Kandi sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
o At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nattore 9-12 sers and Nowgong 9-9 sers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nilphamari 10 sers, Gaibanda 7-8 sers.
r At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
s At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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 corocana*).		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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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, south—																										
Monghyr	14 7	14 11	26 4	18 10	11 8	13 2	13 11	15 3	...	...	...	16 12	...	...	...	21 0	19 15	20 5	18 15	19 14	20 0	21 0	126 0	126 0	10 8*t*	10 8
Gya	13 0	14 12	17 0	19 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	12 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Patna	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	11 5	11 5	17 3	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	15 0	15 0	18 8	19 8	9 0	11 0	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*u*	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	15 0	13 0	*	*	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	*	16 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	160 0	120 0	9 0*v*	9 0
Bhágalpur	14 13	14 13	18 15	20 3	11 6	12 10	13 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 15	16 4	22 11	20 3	20 3	164 0	164 0	10 0	10 4
Durbhunga	13 3	14 8	18 10	20 0	12 1½	12 4	14 4½	17 4	...	...	...	...	20 13½	27 4	...	18 4	15 6	18 4	17 9	21 8	19 12	20 8	176 0	160 0	10 0*w*	10 0
Mozufferpore	12 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	17 0	18 8	20 0	23 8	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*x*	10 0
Sarun	14 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	8 8	8 8	14 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	21 12	25 0	...	18 0	17 8	19 12	19 4	23 8	19 12	22 4	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Chumparun	12 0	16 0	19 0	27 0	8 8	9 0	16 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	...		16 0	16 8	22 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*y*	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	...	16 0	...	8 0	...	13 0	...	16 0	...	15 0	...	16 0	...	14 0	...	15 0	...	16 0	...	18 0	...	80 0	...	10 0	...
Benares	14 10	...	18 2	...	9 12	...	15 7	...	17 9½	...	12 3	...	13 0	...	13 8	...	17 14	...	23 9	...	20 5	...	120 0	...	10 11	...
Ghazipur	15 7	...	18 0	...	7 12	...	14 2	...	...	...	14 13	...	23 3	...	16 12	...	17 6	...	19 5	...	18 10	...	154 8	...	10 5	...
Jaunpur	14 0	...	19 0	...	7 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	...	140 0	...	9 0	...
Allahabad	13 0	...	17 8	...	8 0	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	120 0	...	10 0	...
Central—																										
Bánda	14 8	...	15 8	...	8 0	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	...	13 0	...	160 0	...	9 8	...
Fatehpur	13 4	...	15 0	...	11 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	20 8	...	160 0	...	10 0	...
Hamirpur	14 13	...	16 0	...	8 0	...	11 8	...	15 0	...	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	...	140 0	...	10 8	...
Jalaun	14 0	...	17 0	...	9 0	...	10 0	...	17 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	18 0	...	17 0	...	140 0	...	11 0	...
Cawnpore	15 4	...	19 4	...	9 8	...	12 8	...	21 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	18 12	...	21 0	...	21 8	...	130 0	...	12 0	...
Etáwah	14 8	...	18 8	...	6 0	...	10 0	...	16 0	...	15 8	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	19 8	...	25 0	...	21 0	...	120 0	...	11 0	...
Farukhabad	14 0	...	18 12	...	6 12	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	...	19 4	...	19 0	...	20 4	...	150 0	...	11 4	...
Mainpuri	14 6	...	18 6	...	4 8	...	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	...	19 8	...	16 8	...	160 0	...	11 12	...
Etah	14 15	...	21 4	...	8 2	...	13 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	24 0	...	23 0	...	15 12	...	120 0	...	11 4	...
Western—																										
Lalitpur	13 8	...	17 0	...	9 0	...	9 8	...	15 0	...	13 0	...	20 0	...	16 0	...	14 4	...	16 0	...	11 8	...	160 0	...	9 0	...
Jhánsi	13 14½	...	21 1½	...	7 8	...	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1½	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	...	10 8	...
Agra	13 8	...	21 0	...	4 0	...	10 0	...	18 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	...	19 0	...	14 8	...	100 0	...	12 0	...
Muttra	14 0	...	21 0	...	7 8	...	11 8	...	19 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	22 0	...	22 0	...	21 0	...	140 0	...	11 0	...
Aligarh	14 4	...	23 0	...	5 4	...	9 8	...	15 0	...	17 8	...	...	...	14 0	...	23 8	...	26 0	...	24 0	...	140 0	...	12 0	...
Bulandshahr	15 0	...	23 8	...	6 0	...	10 0	...	20 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	23 8	...	22 8	...	19 0	...	140 0	...	11 4	...
Meerut	14 4	...	21 8	...	6 0	...	12 0	...	21 0	...	16 8	...	14 0	...	15 0	...	21 0	...	20 0	...	21 0	...	95 0	...	11 4	...
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	16 8	...	20 8	...	10 4	...	15 8	...	22 0	...	...	...	18 12	...	14 4	...	18 12	...	...	...	19 12	...§	100 0	...	10 4	...
Azamgarh	13 10	...	17 0	...	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	13 10	...	177 8	...	9 13	...
Gorakhpur	13 0	...	19 13	...	9 6½	...	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	23 6½	...	21 9½	...	18 0	...	23 6½	...	19 13	...	140 0	...	10 6½	...
Basti	15 4	...	21 0	...	20 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	25 0	...	21 0	...	140 0	...	10 0	...
Sháhjahánpur	15 12	...	21 4	...	8 8	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	24 0	...	19 0	...	24 0	...	20 8	...	160 0	...	11 0	...
Budaun	15 4	...	19 4	...	6 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	...	24 0	...	21 0	...	192 0	...	11 4	...
Pilibhít	13 0	...	20 0	...	13 0	...	16 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	17 8	...	25 0	...	22 8	...	160 0	...	11 0	...
Bareilly	14 1	...	18 12	...	6 4	...	11 4	...	18 12	...	15 0	...	23 12	...	20 0	...	18 12	...	21 4	...	21 4	...	150 0	...	10 10	...
Moradabad	15 8	...	21 12	...	10 8	...	13 7	...	23 0	...	18 2	...	...	...	18 0	...	19 12	...	22 8	...	23 2	...	165 0	...	11 12	...
Tarái	No return received.																									
Bijnor	15 8	...	22 12	...	7 14	...	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	135 0	...	10 6	...
Muzaffarnagar	14 4	...	21 0	...	6 9	...	13 2	...	22 0	...	19 12	...	17 10	...	16 8	...	21 8	...	22 0	...	15 6	...	132 0	...	11 0	...
Saháranpur	15 9½	...	21 8	...	7 8½	...	11 13	...	23 10½	...	17 3	...	26 13	...	26 13	...	21 8†	...	22 9	...	19 5†	...	129 0	...	10 12	...
Dehra Dún	14 4	...	21 0	...	6 8	...	10 0	...	20 0	...	14 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	18 8	...	20 0	...	16 0	...	160 0	...	9 8	...
Kumaun	14 0	...	16 0	...	12 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	25 0	...	12 0	...	24 0	...	10 0	...	160 0	...	8 0	...
Garhwal	13 8	...	17 0	...	7 12	...	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	8 8	...	180 0	...	7 8	...
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 6	...	20 8	...	14 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	20 8	...	...	...	14 0	...	200 0	...	9 8	...
Sultánpur	17 0	...	24 0	...	9 0	...	14 0	...	13 0	...	16 0	...	40 0	...	20 0	...	27 0	...	16 0	...	23 0	...	160 0	...	11 0	...
Rae-Bareli	14 14	...	19 8	...	7 0	...	14 0	...	14 0	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	19 8	...	15 0	...	22 0	...	160 0	...	10 0	...
Unao	15 0	...	17 0	...	9 0	...	14 0	...	17 0	...	13 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	19 0	...	16 0	...	160 0	...	11 0	...
Lucknow	14 10	...	18 8	...	6 0	...	13 2	...	...	...	14 8	...	23 0	...	20 0	...	17 0	...	21 8	...	21 0	...	120 0	...	10 8	...
Hardoi	15 13	...	20 8	...	7 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	34 8	...	32 0	...	19 4	...	31 0	...	14 0	...	120 0	...	10 8	...
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 13	...	20 0	...	9 8	...	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	...	19 0	...	22 8	...	21 4	...	100 0	...	10 0	...
Barabanki	14 0	...	20 0	...	10 0	...	12 8	...	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	...	16 0	...	18 0	...	23 0	...	22 0	...	120 0	...	10 10	...
Gonda	17 0	...	23 8	...	12 4	...	13 4	...	17 0	...	17 8	...	22 0	...	17 0	...	19 12	...	18 8	...	28 8	...	200 0	...	10 12	...
Bahraich	16 8	...	25 0	...	12 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	23 0	...	23 0	...	25 0	...	140 0	...	10 0	...
Sitapur	No return received.																									
Kheri	16 8	...	20 0	...	8 0	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	36 0	...	20 0	...	18 0	...	25 0	...	24 0	...	140 0	...	10 8	...
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	13 2	...	21 4	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	15 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	14 2½	15 6½
Bánswára	12 14	15 0	12 8	17 8	5 15	6 4	7 3	15 15	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	18 12	15 5	16 10½	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 15
Meywar (Oodeypore)	8 15¾	9 12¼	11 5½	12 8	7 9	7 6¾	8 3¼	7 13	9 12¼	11 11½	9 6	10 2½	*Nil*	*Nil*	6	10 15	11 5½	11 11½	10 15	12 8	8 9½	8 9½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohi	9 14	10 4	13 0	16 0	6 8	16 12	7 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	..	...	19 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 7
Erinpura	12 4	12 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	11 8	12 8	15 8	16 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	9 10	10 6	13 12	14 0	6 2⅔	6 8	7 6⅔	7 12	...	...	13 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	13 3⅓	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 14	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 8	12 8	15 4	15 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 12	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 4	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	13 8	14 0	17 8	19 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	14 4	15 0	16 0	17 0	7 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhaláwar	12 2½	12 9	13 7	14 7	7 5¼	9 6	9 6	14 2½	14 2½	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	14 2½	15 15	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 4
Tonk	12 9	13 7	18 5	20 2	8 10	8 9	9 11	9 10	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	21 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 2	11 12
Jeypore	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 12	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	14 8	15 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	15-0 to 17 12	14-0 to 18 8	18 0	17 8	19 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	15 10	16 14	22 8	23 12	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 14	20 0	20 0	18 2*	16 4	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 3	22 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 10
Dholpur	14 13	14 12	22 1	23 0	10 9	11 4	11 8	12 6	18 0	18 0	20 4	19 2	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 8	23 9	...	...	28	28 7	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhartpur	14 14	15 13	21 4	23 11	7 12	7 12	9 8	10 0	21 12	21 11	16 10	18 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	23 11	21 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	15 10	16 4	21 2	22 9	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 14	17 13	17 8	17 4	17 8	..	...	14 8	14 8	21 11	23 3	18 0	17 8	32 15	30 12	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	12 2	13 11	15 3	18 0	4 2	4 4	8 3	9 0	15 14	17 0	13 9½	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	11 3	11 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 8	12 13½	15 11½	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	14 8½	15 0	13 8½	14 1	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 10½	17 6½	15 8½	16 0	13 0	12 13¼	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	‡	§	8 8	11 12
Balmer	9 6	8 15	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 3	10 9	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	12 0
Anádra	10 6⅔	11 2	15 5⅓	16 0	6 8	6 10	8 2⅔	8 8	...	...	14 2⅔	14 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	15 5⅓	16 0	10 5⅓	10 4	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	11 8	12 4	13 0	15 0	8 0	8 12	10 0	11 12	12 8	13 8	11 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpur	10 10	10 7½	15 9	14 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 12	12 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 2	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 13
Jaisulmer	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	9 4	9 0	11 4	11 4	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	10 1	10 11½	...	...	3 2	3 2	6 10	6 0	...	...	11 6	11 12	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 6½	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 0
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	13 4	16 10	16 10	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	17 0	14 2	16 8	...*	..	...*	...	14 2	16 0	17 2	16 8	14 2	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 5
Nimach Cantonment	11 5	12 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 1	15 2	14 0	14 0	...*	...	...*	...	16 2½	16 4	15 1	15 0	11 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Satna)	16 12	16 0	21 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...*	...	...*	...	...*	...	...*	...	18 12	20 0	...*	...	22 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 8
Goona	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	...*	...	...*	...	...*	...	...*	...	17 0	17 8	.. *	...	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Gwalior	11 14	11 7	16 13	17 0	7 8	7 12	8 10	10 4	14 2	13 14	13 14	13 3	...*	...	9 1	16 5	16 11	16 5	13 10	13 6	19 4	19 4	126 14	126 14	10 12	9 14

* Not sold.
† For unhusked grain.
‡ Eight pies per bundle.
§ Six pies per bundle.
t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 9-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.
u At Buxar retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
v In Kishengunge and Arrareah sub-divisions retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
w At Madhubani retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipore 9-12 sers and Sitamarhi 10 sers.
y At Bettiah retail price of salt 10-4 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1888—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Makua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maizr (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 *	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	90 0	85 0	11 8	11 0
Ferozepore	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	14 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	10 0
Lahore	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	110 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	21 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	130 0	120 0	12 12	13 0
Gurdáspur	16 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	13 0
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	11 0	60 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 8
North-western—																										
Siálkote	17 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	17 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	16 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	13 8	14 0
Ráwalpindi	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	7 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	88 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Hazára	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	10 0
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	100 0	110 0	33 0	33 0
Kohát	12 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	50 0	50 10
Western—																										
Shahpur	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	19 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	15 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	...	40 0
D. I. Khán	13 0	13 0	22 *	21 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	10 8
D. G. Khán	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	15 0	...	...	75 0	75 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 12	11 0	16 8	15 8	7 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	13 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Shikárpur	11 4	11 4	15 8	16 0	7 12	7 12	10 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	15 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	...	10 8	10 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Quetta	11 8	12 4	13 0	12 12	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 10½	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	12 5	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 0†	11 0†
																	11 12	12 0	12 0	11 12	9 0	...	61 0	64 0	8 8	9 4

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Makua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maizr (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	9 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...		11 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 9½	12 11	15 10	15 10	12 4	12 4	16 7	16 7	...	...	11 14½	11 1½	...	...	9 8	9 8	135 0	135 0	10 5½	9 11
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Bombay	8 13	9 2	16 12	15 5	6 6	6 7	9 3	11 6	13 2	15 1	12 3	12 13	13 9	15 2	14 1	12 3	14 0	13 11	17 6	18 2	8 3	8 3	67 1	67 1	9 3	9 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 7	9 7	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	7 0	7 0	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	8 0
Belgaum	14 8	14 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	12 8	12 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	11 10	12 15	16 5	16 5	18 3	18 3	16 4	16 4	19 2	19 2	16 8	16 8	97 1	97 1	10 3	10 3
Sholápur	12 11	12 11	18 2	18 2	8 1	8 8	9 14	10 6	16 6	18 8	17 7	19 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 5	...	...	14 3	15 6	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Bijápur	14 5	15 8	13 0	...	7 3	7 3	9 15	10 15	16 1	17 14	14 5	14 6	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	10 2	11 2	80 0	80 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	10 3	10 3	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	14 2	15 4	12 10	13 13	16 6	16 6	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	60 13	60 13	11 2	10 14
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 3	12 1	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 1	9 0	14 0	15 0	13 3	13 11	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 12	...	...	11 3	11 6	87 0	87 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	15 15	15 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	19 10	19 10	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	14 10	14 10	106 8	106 8	12 0	12 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	15 7½	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	16 8	16 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	95 0	85 0	12 0	24 0
Broach	10 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 4	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Kaira	10 10	10 10	13 5	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 9	11 1	13 14	13 5	...	...	12 12	12 13	...	...	12 12	13 5	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	8 9	12 9	13 2½	6 4½	6 15	6 15	7 3½	...	...	10 13½	10 4½	12 9	13 2½	...	...	11 3½	11 11½	...	...	9 2	9 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8 4	8 0½	...	...	7 2	8 0	10 0	11 0½	...	...	11 4	11 0½	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 4	13 0½	9 4	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0¼
Deesa Cantonment	10 11	11 4	12 8	14 5	6 8	6 11	8 0	8 3	10 8	10 4	11 3	12 11	...	...	...	...	11 15	13 8	...	13 0	9 8	9 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	10 6	10 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 12	11 2	11 6	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 7	11 7	14 10	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 6	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 10	15 0	15 0	15 10	15 12	...	...	14 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	13 9	14 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 1	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 14	8 0	11 7	11 7	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	21 11	...	...	10 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	15 10	17 8	...	...	8 2	8 7	12 3	12 3	18 12	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	11 4	12 3	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 13
Wardha	16 0	17 2	...	...	8 14	7 6	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	9 10	9 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 6	12 10	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	19 13	...	...	14 11	14 11	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 3	15 7	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 11	...	...	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12
Damoh	16 0	18 13	...	...	10 0	10 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	16 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	256 0	256 0	9 8	8 8
Seoni	14 15	16 0	...	...	...	10 11	14 7	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	12 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	21 0	21 0	...	...	13 12	13 2	17 14	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	19 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	190 0	180 0	8 0	8 12
Chánda	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	400 0	400 0	9 0	9 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	21 5	...	...	10 2	12 6	11 4	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	16 12	...	...	9 14	12 6	64 0	64 0	7 2	5 14
Raipur	17 8	20 12	...	...	10 4	12 5	15 15	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 12	15 0	60 0	70 0	8 0	8 5
Sambalpur	15 12	16 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	... *	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0
Básim	15 15	16 10	...	...	7 10	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 15	19 5	16 0	22 0§	...	...	...	...	17 9	18 14	...	...	13 0	12 8			9 7	9 14
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 12	6 9	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0			9 0	9 0
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 6	8 6	16 4	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 4	9 4
Amráoti	15 6	15 0	...	...	7 6	7 0	8 7	8 13	18 5	17 6	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0			8 12	9 0
Wún	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	No return received.																									
Boláram																										
Chadarghat																										

* Not sold. † In common use. ‡ Firewood is sold by head-load, cart-load, and bullock-load. § Available only at Pusad in the Basim District.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1888 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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, Cholam, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 5	8 5	...	...	12 10	13 0	13 6	13 13	*	...	*	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 13	16 0	*	...	*	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 5	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	21 5	21 11	22 5	22 5	24 10	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	8 8	7 13	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	11 3	20 0	20 0	15 6	14 0	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	9 3
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	24 10	25 14	21 5	23 0	29 2	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	12 13	13 2	13 13	13 13	28 2	30 2	21 10	22 10	36 5	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 13	13 6	13 0	16 3	30 14	30 14	23 8	23 8	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	11 0	11 13	...	...	10 5	13 10	11 3	14 14	19 6	22 8	*	24 11	28 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	10 3	10 13	...	...	9 3	11 11	10 0	12 3	19 3	25 11	17 8	20 0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 5	12 2
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 5	11 2	...	...	10 8	12 3	11 6	13 0	*	...	*	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	12 0	10 5
Vizagapatam	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 10	10 3	19 3	19 3	21 13	21 13	17 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godávari	12 10	11 11	...	...	13 14	14 14	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	21 2	22 14	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	11 6
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	13 2	13 14	13 10	14 14	20 8	20 8	*	...	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 14	10 13	...	...	12 6	13 6	14 0	16 0	22 2	23 0	20 14	...	23 11	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	*	23 0	*	23 13	26 0	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 14	88 11	12 10	12 11
Chingleput	*	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 14	15 14	*	...	17 3	17 3	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	11 10
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 0	15 0	*	...	*	...	35 14	35 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	*	...	26 3	26 3	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 14	...	*	...	26 2	26 2	25 11	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 14	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 11	12 11	23 13	...	22 3	22 3	23 10	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	12 10
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 10	13 3	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	14 13	14 13
Madura	9 13	9 11	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	24 5	24 5	23 8	23 8	25 8	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	128 13	13 10	14 0
Mysore—																										
Mysore																										
Bangalore																										
Kolar																										
Tumkur	No return received.																									
Hassan																										
Kadur																										
Shimoga																										
Chitaldrug																										
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 27th October 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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, Cholam, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	10 8	10 4	10 4	10 8	11 0	9 8	11 8	10 12	32 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	25 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	12 8	12 0	81 0	84 0	8 0	8 4
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 2	11 8	11 8	23 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	84 0	84 0	9 4	9 4
Kolar	10 12	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	39 12	40 0	...	...	40 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	144 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	...	...	11 9	12 10	16 13	16 13	33 10	33 10	...	...	51 7	47 4	...	...	13 10	14 11	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	55 0	60 0	65 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER, 1888.

The retreat of the south-west monsoon, which takes place in Upper and Central India during September, is continued during October, when the change to cold weather conditions usually spreads to Bengal. At the same time the north-east monsoon commences on the Coromandel Coast. This change has a most important effect on the weather. During the prevalence of the south-west monsoon current, even when it is as feeble as is normally the case during October, moist winds penetrate into Northern India, and, over the head of the Bay and cyclonic storms are still formed. As soon, however, as the final retreat of the south-west current from Northern India takes place, dry winds from north-west and north-east set in, and the area of disturbance is transferred from the north to the centre and south of the Bay. The trajectory of the cyclones is also changed, and, instead of passing northward and north-westward, the storms ordinarily travel more or less on a due westerly course. During the past October this change to cold weather conditions occurred rather suddenly, more particularly in Bengal where there was little or no interval between the disappearance of strongly marked south-west monsoon conditions and the appearance of northerly winds and dry weather. The reason of this sudden change in Bengal, and of the fact that strongly marked cold weather conditions appeared relatively earlier and were more persistent in north-eastern than in north-western India, is not improbably associated with the course of the cyclone which was formed over the Bay in the earlier days of the month. This storm, after travelling from the neighbourhood of the Andamans north-westward towards the East coast of the Peninsula, subsequently turned to north and then to north-east and crossed the coast in the Khoolna and Bakergunj districts. It is probable that it was accompanied by a fall of snow over the North-East Himalayas, and that following this there occurred an outset of relatively cold and heavy air from the mountains, producing high pressures along the foot of the hills and the depression of temperature which occurred in Bengal during the middle weeks of the month.

Towards the close of the month pressure rose very quickly over North-Western India, and a period of exceptionally high readings set in, which brought the average of the month considerably above the normal in this region.

The greatest departure of pressure from the average took place, however, over the more central districts of India and of the Peninsula. In this region a high pressure area appeared about the 9th and held uninterruptedly until the 22nd, when the rapid rise noticed above commenced in the north-west.

Accompanying this generally excessive pressure and, except during the periods of disturbance which occurred at the commencement and close of the month, the winds reported were light, and the weather fine. Temperature was generally low—more especially in Rajputana and the more central stations.

The north-east monsoon.—Shortly after the disappearance of the cyclonic storm of the early days of the month, the wind shifted round to the northward on the Coromandel Coast, some rain fell and appearances pointed to the early setting in of the monsoon in this region, but with the establishment of high pressures over the eastern half of the Peninsula, these favourable indications disappeared, and it was not until the 24th or 25th that conditions changed, and rain of any importance fell on the East coast.

The depression of the 1st to the 8th October.—The reports of the 1st indicated irregular cyclonic movements of the air in Burmah, where the wind was increasing very considerably in force, and it appeared that a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity was forming in the neighbourhood of the Andamans. On the 2nd there was no apparent change in the position of the storm, but it had seemingly increased in intensity and become of considerable importance. At Rangoon and Diamond Island the wind force was 20 miles per hour at 8 A.M. On the 3rd there was no practical change, though, as the barometer had begun to rise at Diamond Island, it was probable that the depression had commenced a north-westerly advance. On the 4th rain, generally in small amounts, was falling all round the head of the Bay, and the storm had advanced north-westward. Judging from the shore observations, the centre lay not far from latitude 17° North Lat. and 89° East longitude. The winds were blowing freshly in Burmah, but were generally moderate in strength round the other shores of the Bay. The chart of the 5th showed that the storm had advanced north-north-west, and that its centre lay in about latitude 19° North Lat. and 89° East longitude. The winds, as reported from the shore observations, were still light. After 8 A.M. on the 5th the curving of the storm towards north or north-east continued, and the chart of the 6th showed that it was moving to north-east, and that its centre had passed to the east of Saugor Island. Strong squally winds were reported from the northern half of the Bay, and rain had fallen in Burmah, Assam, and Bengal. On the evening of the 6th the storm crossed the Bengal Coast in the Khoolna and Bakergunj districts, and at 8 A.M. on the 7th the centre lay near Dacca. Strong winds blew around the storm centre, and rain was reported from Lower Bengal and Assam. On the following day the depression broke up.

Depression of the 27th to 31st October.—On the 27th the barometer fell over the whole of the Indian region. The fall was fairly uniform at first, but on the 28th it was greater in the Peninsula than over Northern India. On the 29th there occurred a recovery, except over parts of the Peninsula where during that and the two following days pressure continued to decrease. The chart of the 31st showed that a storm of considerable intensity had developed over the Bay to the east of the Madras Coast, and that strong cyclonic winds were blowing within the storm area. The further history of this storm, which, so far has been the most severe of the year, belongs to the November summary.

Rain.—The rainfall returns of the month show that rain has been deficient in all parts of the India region, except the Carnatic where there has been an average fall, and in Ceylon where there has been an excess. In the Punjab, Sind, and Cutch, the normal fall during October is small, and the deficiency there is comparatively unimportant; but in the other Divisions there should occur a

considerable amount of rain during the month, and in these Divisions the deficiency is more or less serious, as the following figures show:—

	Inches.		Inches.
In Behar the normal rainfall is	2·69	the actual in the past month	0·20
„ North Bengal ...	5·17	... ...	... 0·04
„ Orissa	9·09	... ...	... 1·98
„ Berars	1·93	... ...	... 0·01
„ Guzerat	1·01	... ...	... 0·05

In the west and south of the Peninsula the variations from the average, though in some places considerable, were smaller than in Northern and Central India.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of October 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic returns from the observatories:—

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in October.	Difference from the average in October 1888.
Punjab, West ...	7	0·63	—0·26
„ East ...	4	0·84	—0·22
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ...	9	1·30	—0·99
„ „ Cis-Gangetic ...	3	1·15	—1·11
Behar ...	2	2·69	—2·49
Northern Bengal ...	2	5·17	—5·13
Assam—Cachar ...	3	5·27	—2·55
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur ...	7	5·45	—3·52
Orissa—Northern Circars ...	6	9·09	—7·11
Central Provinces, South ...	7	1·77	—1·59
Berar—Khandeish ...	2	1·93	—1·92
Rajputana, Central India—Saugor and Nerbudda ...	8	1·13	—0·69
Sind—Cutch ...	3	0·03	—0·03
Guzerat ...	3	1·01	—0·96
Konkan ...	4	3·12	—2·18
Deccan—Hyderabad ...	5	3·99	—2·38
Malabar ...	4	8·32	—3·59
Mysore—Bellary ...	4	6·92	—2·34
Carnatic ...	6	7·86	0
Lower Burmah ...	6	8·53	—3·92
Ceylon ...	2	12·94	+3·40

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *5th November, 1888.* for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

W. R. LAWRENCE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd November, 1888.*—Rainfall general, heavy in Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot; moderate elsewhere. Standing crops generally good, but withering in parts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Bellary, Coimbatore; slightly damaged by excessive rain in parts of Chingleput and Tinnevelly, and by insects in parts of Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. Pasture scanty in parts of Kistna and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices rising in six districts, falling in seven, and stationary in others: general prospects fair, and improving in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Prices still high in Ganjam. Rice selling higher than scarcity rate.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th November, 1888.*—Rain during week throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and in parts of Surat in Konkan. Beneficial to cotton and *jowari* in Surat and to standing crops in Nasik, Poona and Sholapur. More rain generally wanted; urgently in Guzerat and Kathiawar. Cotton damaged by caterpillars in parts of Kathiawar; harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Probable outturn of early crops in Hyderabad twelve annas and of cotton in parts of Kathiawar from two to eight annas. Cotton in Baroda poor; in Broach on the whole healthy. Fodder scarce in three talukas of Kaira, five of Nasik, one of Thana, in north-east talukas of Belgaum, and in parts of Hyderabad, Khandeish, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Kathiawar and Baroda. Scarcity of drinking water felt in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th November, 1888.*—General rain in Orissa but none elsewhere in the whole province. Want of rain is seriously affecting the rice crop which is already much injured, particularly in Behar. In Orissa the rain of this week is expected to have done much good to the dying crops. In the eastern districts only the rice crop is reported to be good, but even in these districts the want of rain is now beginning to be felt. Rain is required for the *rabi* sowings which are proceeding slowly and are not germinating satisfactorily. Price of rice has risen considerably in most of the Western and Central Bengal districts, and prices generally have risen considerably in Behar. In Cuttack relief works have been opened at Banki and Kanika, but recent rain throughout the district has been beneficial.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th November, 1888.*—Weather fine; rain needed in eastern districts. *Kharif* crops being harvested and *rabi* sown. Supplies of foodgrains sufficient, but the absence of rain keeps up prices in some districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th November, 1888.*—No rain during the week. A rise in prices is reported from Rawalpindi, in Peshawar they are unsettled, and in other districts they are stationary. Reaping and harvesting of *khurif* crops and ploughings for and sowing of *rabi* crops are in progress. Rain much wanted at Hissar for *rabi* sowings. Crops have suffered for want of rain in parts of Lahore, and those dependent on the Bara Canal in Peshawar have almost dried up. Outturn reported to be poorer in Hissar, Sialkote, and Dera Ismail Khan. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th November, 1888.*—Slight rain in Nimar, Nagpur and Raipur, and a good fall in part of Bilaspur. Weather cloudy, more rain urgently required for autumn crops and winter sowings. Prices rising in northern districts. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd November, 1888.*—There were showers in a few districts. Elsewhere no rainfall. Rain is generally wanted for the later crops, and especially in the Akyab, Pegu, Prome, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Bhamo, Yeu, Lower Chindwin, Pokoko and Minbu districts; still crops for the most part promise well. Prices of grain are in most districts stationary, but the price of paddy has fallen in Henzada and Moulmein. Nowhere have prices risen.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th November, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Rain wanted in most districts. Paddy being reaped, cotton plucked and potatoes gathered in hill districts. Sowing of oilseeds continued. Tea operations coming to a close.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th November, 1888.*—Good rain in the Civil and Military station. Rainfall good throughout the State, except in the Southern and North-Western districts. Standing crops in parts of the Mysore district are fading for want of more rain, elsewhere they are in good condition. Prospects improved by rainfall. Harvesting of dry crops in progress; outturn favourable. Prices slightly fallen.

Some rain in Coorg during the week. Picking of coffee crop has commenced.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th November, 1888.*—Slight rain in some districts during the week. The *kharif* crop is not as good as was expected owing to scanty rainfall. The *rabi* crops also need more rain. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder insufficient. Prices of grain steady.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. Rainfall of week has benefited *rabi* sowing. Scarcity of fodder still felt. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th November, 1888.*—Western Malwa, probable outturn reported below average and crops damaged. Condition of stock fair, except in Goona. No other changes.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th November, 1888.*—Rainfall slight in Jhallawar and Ulwar. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Standing crops generally good at places. Harvests fair generally. Agricultural stock good at most places. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Kherwara, Meywar, and parts of Malwa and Jeypore. Prices steady generally. Cotton injured in Harowtee, but favourable in Jeypore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st November, 1888.*—No rain. Weather cold, and mornings foggy. Garlic and onions are being sown. Prospects generally good.

W. R. LAWRENCE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVIII OF 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th October, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th October, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th October, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th October, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
20th October, 1888	East Indian	1,514	8,66,466	572	1,514	7,82,301	517	2,33,05,845	550	2,21,35,054	522	...	11,70,791
20th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	2,82,821	170	1,664	3,34,000	201	82,00,303	174	92,02,051	199	10,61,748	...
20th ditto	Sindia	75	8,354	112	75	5,706	76	2,31,310	110	1,90,783	91	...	40,527
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,531	149	57	10,820	189	2,77,777	173	2,46,295	154	...	31,482
20th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	15,633	84	186	17,021	92	6,75,324	128	7,75,589	149	1,00,265	...
20th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	594	49	12	646	54	24,840	74	25,441	76	594	...
20th ditto	Mysore	140	5,409	39	140	28,753	206	2,88,944	73	3,00,042	79	20,098	...
20th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	55,640	73	854	80,871	95	17,25,372	87	20,84,323	87	3,58,951	...
13th ditto	Indian Midland	42	6,666	157	136	9,375	69	77,092	65	3,66,549	96	2,89,457	...
13th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	2,810	34	83	4,617	56	(*d*) 12,808	35	1,33,993	58	1,21,185	...
13th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,761	49	36	1,552	43	45,934	46	42,215	42	...	3,719
	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	3,282	39	105	3,994	38	1,03,654	45	1,32,586	45	28,932	...
	TOTAL	4,659	12,57,907	270	4,862	12,79,656	263	3,49,69,210	273	3,57,03,921	262	7,34,711	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
20th October, 1888	North-Western (*e*)	2,433	4,60,167	189	2,415	5,11,232	212	1,06,39,957	172	1,32,22,091	196	25,82,134	...
13th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,580	346	45	14,790	329	3,61,717	284	3,88,544	308	26,827	...
20th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,732	102	125	24,920	199	3,61,462	103	3,84,669	110	23,207	...
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*f*)	645	2,17,630	337	673	2,82,550	420	46,66,865	258	53,33,281	283	6,66,416	...
20th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,718	63	27	2,020	74	49,001	64	52,960	69	3,959	...
20th ditto	Tirhoot	249	28,468	114	273	26,017	95	8,64,102	124	8,48,051	117	...	16,051
13th ditto	Burma	333	50,808	153	392	52,163	133	15,15,107	163	15,26,844	142	11,737	...
13th ditto	Jorhát	26	1,879	72	25	1,337	53	28,865	37	33,586	43	4,721	...
22nd September, 1888	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 924	5	(*i*) 2,583	14	1,659	...
	TOTAL	3,883	7,88,982	203	3,975	9,15,029	230	1,84,88,000	179	2,17,92,609	196	33,04,609	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th October, 1888	Madras	831	1,54,334	186	840	1,80,812	215	45,23,196	192	44,94,844	191	...	28,352
13th ditto	South Indian	654	1,06,463	163	654	1,09,263	167	28,40,725	154	30,18,863	105	1,78,138	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	6,59,692	441	1,504	6,43,523	428	2,07,35,413	489	2,18,80,083	521	11,44,670	...
20th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,95,722	425	461	2,01,000	436	64,98,370	498	64,40,431	499	...	57,939
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,02,596	148	692	1,08,338	157	33,28,749	173	35,16,636	181	1,87,887	...
	TOTAL	4,136	12,18,807	295	4,151	12,42,936	299	3,79,26,453	325	3,93,50,857	339	14,24,404	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,678	32,65,696	258	12,988	34,37,621	265	9,13,83,663	263	9,68,47,387	266	54,63,724	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,74,71,974	137	5,27,92,365	145	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,39,11,689	126	4,40,55,022	121	1,43,333	...
	Assisted Companies.												
20th October, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	23,436	62	376	27,940	74	10,71,676	101	12,58,203	120	1,86,527	...
20th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	4,402	198	22	4,613	207	1,44,014	231	1,49,910	241	5,896	...
13th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	8,336	124	67	9,808	146	1,83,008	98	1,91,295	102	8,287	...
6th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*j*) 2,23,910	105	(*k*) 2,34,031	111	10,121	...
	TOTAL	465	36,174	78	465	42,361	91	16,22,608	106	18,33,439	121	2,10,831	...
	Native States.												
10th October, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	28,869	139	310	36,082	116	8,34,110	142	8,54,836	106	20,726	...
10th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,806	48	59	2,410	41	84,262	50	68,589	42	...	15,673
10th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	669	32	21	600	29	18,863	32	23,736	40	4,873	...
10th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	14,057	73	209	16,000	77	5,42,522	99	5,36,444	97	...	6,078
10th ditto	Morvi	68	1,864	27	68	2,665	39	80,657	42	95,942	50	15,285	...
10th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,302	43	124	6,900	56	1,78,283	51	1,86,805	54	8,522	...
	TOTAL	673	53,567	80	791	64,657	82	17,38,697	91	17,66,352	82	27,655	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Total Receipts from 15th September to 15th October, 1887.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th September, 1887.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd September, 1888.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th October, 1887.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th October, 1888.

SIMLA, *7th November, 1888.*

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th November, 1888.*—Rainfall general; fair in all districts, but more rain still wanted in parts of Vizagapatam and Salem. Standing crops generally good and reviving in the affected districts, but damaged by floods and cyclone in parts of Chingleput, and by insects in Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. Pasture sufficient except in parts of Coimbatore and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices falling in eleven districts, rising in four and stationary in others. General prospects fair and improving in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Rice in Ganjam, though cheaper than previous week, is still higher than scarcity rate.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th November, 1888.*—Good rain during week throughout Presidency Proper, except in Surat, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Khandesh and Kanara, where the fall was light. Standing early crops and prospects of late crops and of fodder and water-supply greatly improved by it. More rain still wanted in parts of Guzerat, Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar. Standing crops in one taluka of Nasik and two of Belgaum, cotton in parts of Baroda and reaped crops in parts of Thana and Kathiawar, and fodder in parts of Ratnagiri damaged by excessive rain. Crops also damaged by blight, insects and drought in parts of Karachi, and cotton damaged by storm in parts of Kathiawar. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts, as well as cotton-picking in Shikarpur and Khandesh. Harvesting impeded by excessive rain in parts of Colaba and Ratnagiri. Probable outturn of early crops in Nasik nine annas and in Thana from six to twelve annas. Early

crops generally poor in Colaba and Baroda. Cotton in Guzerat and Kathiawar promises well. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Sholapur, Nasik, and Thana.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th November, 1888.*—General rain in Orissa, and showers also in the Burdwan, Birbhum, Hughli, Murshidabad and Singbhum districts. Heavy showers in Calcutta on the 13th. In Orissa the crops have considerably improved, except in parts of the Balasore district where the recent rain was scanty. In other parts of the Lower Provinces the crops are suffering from drought. The winter rice harvest is generally expected to be deficient, and very poor in parts of Behar. In the eastern districts only the crop is reported to be fair. Rice has proved almost an absolute failure in a strip of some ten miles along the northern part of the Muzufferpur and Durbhanga districts on the frontier of Nepal. *Rabi* and poppy sowings are proceeding, but are retarded in many places for want of sufficient moisture. Prices continue generally high, but show a tendency to fall in some districts.

N.-W. P. and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th November, 1888.*—Weather generally bright and clear. *Kharif* harvesting nearly completed. *Rabi* sowings in progress, but more rain for them is much needed. Poppy sowing and cotton-picking commenced. Supplies sufficient. Prices nearly stationary. The condition of cattle is satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th November, 1888.*—No rain during the week. Prices somewhat unsettled, but a rise is reported from two districts only. Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* crops and ploughing for and sowing of *rabi* crops are in progress. Rain much wanted at Hissar and Sialkote for *rabi* sowings. Crops dependent on Bara Canal in Peshawar have almost dried up on account of scarcity of water. Outturn reported to be below average in some districts. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan and in parts of Mooltan and Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th November, 1888.*—Showers have fallen throughout the provinces, but in the northern districts they have been too light to be of much benefit; they have greatly improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops in the south and in Chhattisgarh, and have done good to the rice in Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur. The cloudy weather has been injurious to linseed. Cattle in good condition. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th November, 1888.*—Slight rain in the Kyaukphyu, Sandoway, Bassein, Tavoy, Bhamo, Shwebo, Minbu and Yamethin districts; in the Myadaung, Sagaing, Myingyan, Pakokku, Meiktila and Yamethin districts there were scarcely appreciable showers. Over one inch of rain fell in Henzada, Toungoo, Mergui and Kyauksè. More rain is wanted. Average crops are still expected. The price of paddy has fallen in Yeu and Pakokku and is stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th November, 1888.*—Weather cold and dry in some districts; sowing of oilseeds not yet finished. Tea season nearly over. Prospects of crops in general, good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th November, 1888.*—Rainfall general and good. Crops in good condition, and in parts of the Mysore district dry crops reported to be much improved. Outturn generally favourable. No material change in prices.

Some rain in Coorg. The rice crop has generally benefited by timely rain.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th November, 1888.*—Slight rain in some places in Berar. Cotton-picking in progress; *jowari* in ear, sowing of *rabi* over, crops above ground. Cattle healthy, fodder and pasturage insufficient. No noticeable change in price of food grains.

Good rain at Hyderabad. The rainfall of the week has proved of little benefit to *abi* crops; it has, however, much benefited *rabi* sowings. Prices falling.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th November, 1888.*—Slight rain in most parts of Central India. Prices falling in Neemuch. Opium sowing started in Bhopawar and Neemuch, and reported poor in Western Malwa. No other changes since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th November, 1888.*—Rainfall moderate and partial. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Standing crops good. Harvest generally poor. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient except in Kherwara, Meywar, and parts of Marwar and Jeypore. Prices steady generally. Cotton fair in Jeypore and Ulwar.

Nepal.—No report received.

W. R. LAWRENCE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF SEPTEMBER AND 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 6th and 27th October and 10th November 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
1st Half of September 1888.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 –																										
Eastern—																										
Jaunpur	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Hardoi	16 6	17 0	21 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	11 0	...	10 0	...	10 0	...	11 0	36 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Sitapur	16 12	16 4	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 8	32 0	...	24 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Alwar	16 6	17 6	23 7	24 2	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	24 1	24 12	17 8	15 8	27 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
2nd Half of September 1888.																										
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 0
Benares	14 10	14 10	18 11	18 11	9 12	10 5	15 11½	14 10	17 9½	17 9½	12 7½	13 9	11 15	...	13 8	13 8	17 5½	18 7	23 5	22 4	20 1	20 1	110 0	110 0	10 11	10 11
Ghazipur	15 7	15 7	20 0	20 0	7 12	7 12	14 2	14 2	...	...	14 13	14 13	20 9	20 9	15 7	15 7	20 9	20 9	...	...	21 4	21 4	154 8	154 8	10 5	10 5
Jaunpur	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Allahabad	13 0	13 4	18 12	19 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 8	18 8	...	...	15 4	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Banda	15 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 12
Fatehpur	13 4	12 12	15 0	15 0	11 0	10 12	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 8	...	...	20 8	21 6	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	15 12	17 0	17 4	18 6	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	18 6	17 13	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	17 13	...	...	22 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4
Jalaun	14 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	11 0
Cawnpore	15 8	16 0	19 8	20 0	9 8	10 0	12 8	13 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 8	33 0	...	22 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 6	14 0	16 8	19 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	11 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 8	13 10	18 8	18 0½	6 12	6 12	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	19 12	20 4	20 7	130 0	130 0	10 8	11 0
Mainpuri	14 2	14 0	18 4	18 2	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	16 2	16 4	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 9
Etah	14 9	14 [illegible]	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	10 8	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	9 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	...	15 2	16 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	13 8	13 8	19 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 8	18 0	12 8	4	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4
Jhánsi	14 9½	15 2½	23 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8½	17 7	...	...	23 5	25 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 6	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	15 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Mutra	14 0	14 8	21 8	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	15 2	15 0	23 4	23 0	5 6	5 8	11 2	11 4	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	23 12	23 12	25 0	24 8	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Bulandshahr	15 0	15 0	24 4	24 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 4	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 0
Meerut	14 8	14 0	21 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 4	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 4	24 2	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	16 8	16 8	20 8	22 2	9 4	9 4	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 10	14 4	14 4	20 8	21 0	22 0	...	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	14 0	15 8	18 1	20 0	10 5	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	...	18 14	20 6	22 2	...	14 12	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 0½	13 15½	19 13	19 13	9 7	9 0	13 0½	12 5	...	...	...	...	23 6½	25 3	21 9½	23 6½	16 0	19 13	25 3	25 3	20 11	22 15½	140 0	140 0	10 6½	10 6½
Basti	17 8	17 0	24 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	24 0	24 8	26 0	140 0	128 0	9 8	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 0	16 8	21 8	22 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	26 0	28 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	...	21 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 4	16 4	19 4	19 0	6 0	6 0	14 6	11 4	...	14 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	22 0	...	21 0	21 8	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	14 0	14 10	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	22 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bareilly	14 6	14 11	19 1	18 12	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	17 8	18 2	23 12	...	20 0	20 0	18 12	18 12	22 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	15 15	15 10	21 0	23 2	10 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	23 0	23 0	18 2	18 2	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 5	20 12	20 8	20 8	23 2	23 4	165 0	165 0	11 12	11 12
Tarái	18 2	18 2	27 8	30 0	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 14	25 0	25 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 2	18 2	25 0	25 0	22 8	23 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 10
Bijnor	16 6	16 5	23 14	23 14	7 14	7 14	10 11	11 4	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	21 6	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	14 4	14 14	21 0	23 0	6 9	6 9	17 10	11 0	22 0	22 0	19 12	19 12	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	20 12	20 12	22 0	22 0	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	15 1	15 1	22 9	22 9	7 8½	7 8½	10 12	10 12	27 15	27 15	12 14½	12 14½	26 13	26 13	32 4	32 4	†22 1	22 0	23 10½	23 10½	†18 4½	18 4½	129 0	129 0	10 12	10 12
Dehra Dun	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Kumaun	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	†12 8	12 8†	24 0	24 0	‡10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwal	13 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 4	15 8	20 8	20 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sultánpur	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	24 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	23 0	...	14 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Rae-Bareli	15 8	16 8	20 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 8	24 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Unao	15 0	15 8	17 8	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 8	24 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lucknow	14 14	15 1½	19 8	20 10	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 5	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	25 0	...	26 0	26 0	18 1	19 2	32 0	20 0	21 2	24 12	120 0	110 0	10 8	10 4
Hardoi	16 2	16 6	20 9	21 0	7 0	7 0	16 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	18 0	20 0	33 4	...	14 4	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	14 5	20 0	21 8	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 12	20 13	26 0	27 0	21 8	22 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 12	15 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	19 8	21 0	32 0	...	22 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gonda	17 0	18 0	23 8	24 8	12 4	13 0	13 4	13 4	17 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	14 8	19 12	22 8	18 8	19 0	28 8	28 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	16 8	16 4	26 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	16 8	16 12	22 4	22 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	32 0	22 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	17 0	17 0	22 4	23 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	30 0	25 0	16 0	20 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
1st Half of October 1888.																										
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Sub-montane—																										
Tárai	18 2	18 2	27 8	27 8	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	25 0	25 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	30 0	30 0	18 2	18 2	25 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	11 15	...	...	6 3	6 13	9 13	10 8	13 13	17 12	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	12 15	...	...	10 14	11 11	130 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Boláram	11 9	13 8	...	...	7 1	7 6	8 1	9 10	14 2	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	13 12	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	9 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	6 8	7 8	9 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	78 0	81 0	8 0	8 0
Bangalore	11 0	10 8	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	33 0	32 0	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	14 8	16 8	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 4
Kolar	10 0	10 12	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	39 12	...	...	38 8	40 0	...	...	11 12	12 0	...	...	17 12	20 0	130 0	132 0	8 0	9 0
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	10 8	11 9	...	...	11 9	11 9	16 13	16 13	33 10	33 10	...	...	51 7	51 7	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	50 0	65 0	60 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* No sales in market. † Rates for unhusked grains. ‡ Husked.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIX OF 1888-89.

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 22nd October, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th October, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd October, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th October, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1888-89.	Total Decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
3rd Nov., 1888	East Indian	1,514	7,56,266	500	1,514	6,53,479	432	2,40,62,111	548	2,27,88,533	519	...	12,73,578
3rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	2,70,780	163	1,664	3,91,000	235	84,71,083	174	97,77,645	203	13,06,562	...
3rd ditto	Sindia	75	7,011	94	75	5,762	77	2,38,321	110	1,96,545	91	...	41,776
3rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,998	122	57	6,916	121	2,84,775	172	2,53,211	153	...	31,564
3rd ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (*b*)	186	14,410	77	183	17,060	93	6,89,734	127	7,95,051	147	1,05,317	...
3rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	663	55	12	656	55	25,510	73	26,097	75	587	...
13th Oct., 1888	Mysore	...	(*c*)	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*)2,88,944	73	(*e*)3,09,042	79	20,098	...
13th ditto	Southern Mahratta(*f*)	...	(*c*)	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*)17,25,372	87	(*e*)20,84,323	87	3,58,951	...
27th ditto	Indian Midland	42	8,988	214	136	8,375	62	86,080	70	3,74,981	95	2,88,901	...
27th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	2,736	33	83	6,213	75	(*g*)15,544	34	1,40,934	59	1,25,390	...
27th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,291	36	36	1,643	46	47,225	45	43,875	42	...	3,350
27th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	85	2,632	31	105	3,920	37	1,06,286	44	1,36,716	45	30,430	...
	TOTAL	3,754	10,71,775	286	3,865	10,95,024	283	3,60,40,985	272	3,69,26,953	262	8,85,968	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
3rd Nov., 1888	North-Western (*h*)	2,433	3,75,908	155	2,415	5,15,362	213	1,10,15,865	172	1,37,37,453	195	27,21,588	...
27th Oct., 1888	Wardha Coal	45	7,885	175	45	11,576	257	3,69,602	280	4,01,680	308	32,078	...
27th ditto	Bengal Central	125	13,945	112	125	13,270	100	3,75,407	104	3,98,148	110	22,741	...
27th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*i*)	645	2,14,399	332	673	2,66,990	397	48,81,264	261	55,98,152	287	7,16,888	...
13th ditto	Nalhati	...	(*c*)	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*)49,001	64	(*e*)52,960	69	3,959	...
13th ditto	Tirhoot	...	(*c*)	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*)8,64,102	124	(*e*)8,48,051	117	...	16,051
27th ditto	Burma	333	54,033	162	392	51,159	131	15,69,140	162	15,78,835	142	9,695	...
20th ditto	Jorhat	20	1,301	50	25	1,242	49	30,166	37	34,828	44	4,662	...
6th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(*c*)	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*f*)1,007	9	(*k*)3,151	15	2,144	...
	TOTAL	3,607	6,07,471	182	3,675	8,59,599	234	1,91,55,554	179	2,26,53,258	197	34,07,704	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
27th Oct., 1888	Madras	831	1,48,884	179	840	1,68,007	200	46,72,080	192	46,67,023	192	...	5,057
27th ditto	South Indian	654	80,503	123	654	1,00,665	154	29,21,228 (*d*)	153	31,20,031 (*e*)	165	1,98,803	...
13th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	...	(*c*)	...	...	(*c*)	...	2,07,35,413	489	2,18,80,083	521	11,44,670	...
3rd Nov., 1888	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,64,851	358	461	2,26,000	490	66,63,221	494	67,27,815	503	64,594	...
27th Oct., 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,04,986	151	692	1,21,169	175	34,33,735	172	36,37,125	181	2,03,390	...
	TOTAL	2,639	4,99,224	189	2,647	6,15,841	233	3,84,25,677	318	4,00,32,077	333	16,06,400	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,000	22,38,470	224	10,187	25,70,464	252	9,36,22,216	260	9,96,12,288	265	59,90,072	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,86,33,740	135	5,41,29,006	144	54,95,266	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,49,88,476	125	4,54,83,282	121	4,94,806	...
	Assisted Companies.												
3rd Nov., 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	30,974	82	376	31,750	84	11,02,650	100	12,91,306	118	1,88,656	...
3rd ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	3,943	177	22	14,469	201	1,47,957	229	1,54,379	239	6,422	...
27th Oct., 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,293	113	67	9,307	139	1,90,001	98	2,00,069	103	10,068	...
20th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	6,833	88	78	7,889	101	2,36,726	104	2,50,568	111	13,842	...
	TOTAL	543	49,343	91	543	53,415	88	16,77,934	106	18,96,922	120	2,18,988	...
	Native States.												
3rd Nov., 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	23,249	112	310	33,766	109	8,57,359	141	8,88,602	106	31,243	...
3rd ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,974	34	59	2,360	40	86,236	50	71,226	42	...	15,010
3rd ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	646	31	21	500	24	19,509	32	24,642	40	5,133	...
27th Oct., 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	12,242	63	209	15,807	76	5,54,764	98	5,52,731	97	...	2,033
27th ditto	Morvi	68	1,587	23	68	2,367	35	82,244	42	98,363	50	16,119	...
3rd Nov., 1888	Jodhpore	124	4,326	35	124	6,900	56	1,82,609	50	1,95,747	54	13,138	...
	TOTAL	673	44,024	65	791	61,700	78	17,82,721	90	18,31,311	83	48,590	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th October, 1887.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th October, 1888.
(*f*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*g*) Total receipts from 15th September to 22nd October, 1887.
(*h*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*i*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th October, 1887.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th October, 1888.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th November, 1888.

R. B. BUCKLEY,
Under-Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine 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.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th November, 1888.*—Rainfall general; fair in all districts, but more rain wanted in parts of Salem. Standing crops generally good and reviving in the affected districts, but damaged by excessive rain in parts of Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot and Tinnevelly, and by insects in Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices falling in thirteen districts, rising in two, and stationary in others. General prospects fair; considerably improved in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Madura. Rice in Ganjam lower than scarcity rate.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st November, 1888.*—Rain during week in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kathiawar; more rain wanted especially for late crops throughout Khandesh and in three talukas of Nasik, six of Ahmednagar and two of Belgaum. Exotic cotton damaged by blight in two talukas of Dharwar, and crops generally by blight, drought and rats or insects in Karachi and Ratnagiri. Cotton in one taluka of Sholapur, early *jowari* in one taluka of Dharwar and crops in parts of Baroda damaged by the late rain. Standing crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts, and cotton picking in parts of Shikarpur, Kaira and Khandesh. Probable outturn of early crops, ten annas in Karachi and from six to nine annas in Nasik. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh and Baroda and in six talukas of Nasik and one of Ahmednagar. Scarcity of water felt in parts of Broach, Khandesh and Baroda.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th November, 1888.*—Rainfall during the week has been general, though slight, throughout Bengal Proper, Orissa and Chota-Nagpore. It was heavier in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions than elsewhere in the Lower Provinces. In Behar a few showers fell in the districts of Gya, Shahabad, Purneah, Malda and Sonthal Parganas, but the remaining districts in this province were absolutely rainless. The rain has been rather too late to do much good to the winter rice, but has been beneficial to the *rabi* crops. In the Patna and parts of the Bhagulpore Divisions the rice crop has been considerably destroyed, and the *rabi* prospects also are not hopeful on account of the drought. Distress is apprehended in parts of the Patna Division, and the latest report shows that the extreme north of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore and the east of Patna are in a precarious state.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st November, 1888.*—Weather clear and cool. Rain required in places. *Rabi* germinating well. Poppy sowings in progress. Sugarcane pressing begun. Markets well supplied. Prices steadier. Health of cattle good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st November, 1888.*—No rain during the week. Prices almost stationary. Harvesting of *kharif* crops and sowings of *rabi* crops are in progress. Rain much wanted at Hissar and Sialkote for *rabi* sowings. Outturn reported to be average in some districts. Prospects of *rabi* crops unfavourable for want of rain in Peshawar. No damage to crops. Stock cattle generally healthy. Fodder sufficient except in Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan and Rawalpindi. Poppy cultivation in progress at Amritsar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st November, 1888.*—Very light rain in Saugor, Jabalpur and Sambalpur. Recent rain has improved prospects of winter crops in south and east districts, but has been insufficient in north. Autumn crops being reaped. Prospects poor in Jabalpur and Nimar, elsewhere generally favourable. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th November, 1888.*—There was a fair rainfall in Lower Burma except in the Arakan Division. The crop prospect has in consequence improved and is now decidedly good, except in Prome and Thayetmyo. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts except Yeu, Shwebo, Upper Chindwin and Lower Chindwin, and the crop prospect is generally good; but more rain is wanted in Shwebo, Yeu, Myingyan, Pakokku, Minbu and Meiktila. The price of paddy has fallen in Tharrawaddy, Mandalay, Myadaung, Lower Chindwin and Yamethin Districts, and has risen in Shwebo, Myingyan and Minbu Districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st November, 1888.*—Weather cold. Late rain in all districts except Kamrup has done much good. Harvest of winter rice has begun in most districts. Sowing of oilseeds continues. Tea season nearly over.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st November, 1888.*—Rainfall slight during the week throughout the State. Condition of crops and prospects good. Sowing operations almost completed. Outturn of harvests fair. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore District.

Crops in good condition in Coorg. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st November, 1888.*—A little rain in Amraoti and Bassim Districts. Second pickings of cotton commenced in some districts. *Rabi* crops are above ground and in good condition. Cattle healthy. Pasturage insufficient. Prices same as last week.

Very slight rainfall during the week at Hyderabad. Rainfall of week favourable to *rabi* sowings, but not of much benefit to *abi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st November, 1888.*—No rain during the week and no changes since the last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st November, 1888.*—Slight rainfall in Harowtee and Tonk. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Standing crops good. Harvests poor on the whole. Agricultural stock good generally. Fodder sufficient except in Kherwara, Meywar and some parts of Marwar and Jeypore. Prices falling in some places, steady in others. Cotton and opium good in Marwar, fair in Jeypore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th November, 1888.*—No rain. *Marwa* is being harvested. Prospects good.

For week ending 15th November, 1888.—A few drops of rain. Weather getting cooler day by day. Cloudy weather for the last two days. *Kodo* is being harvested. Garlic is progressing.

W. R. LAWRENCE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MODIFICATION OF THE RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ATTACHED OFFICES.

No. 39 / 2970—84.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 13th November 1888.

READ—

Home Department Notification No. 1817, dated 3rd July 1888, publishing Rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices.

RESOLUTION.

The rules published with the Notification read in the preamble are applicable to (1) the office of the Accountant General, Military Department, and (2) the Military Account Offices in the Bengal Presidency, in common with the other offices enumerated in paragraph 18 of the rules. On reconsideration, the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the special account duties of the Military Account Department render it necessary that clerks for these offices should be selected under a separate system or should be recruited from the Army. The service is, moreover, Imperial, open to all India, and not confined to the Bengal Presidency. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the offices in question shall be excluded from the list in paragraph 18 of the rules, and be placed on the same footing as the Department of Finance and Commerce.

2. Rule 18 of the rules published in the Notification of 3rd July 1888 will accordingly run as follows:—

18. The above rules will apply to the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India, except the Foreign Department, and the Department of Finance and Commerce, and the office of the Accountant General, Military Department, whenever the latter Department or office fill vacancies by recruitment of officers already holding clerical appointments in any Government Account Office. When the Department of Finance and Commerce, and the

office of the Accountant General, Military Department, do not recruit in this manner, the rules will apply. They will also apply to the offices of—

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,
The Surgeon General with the Government of India,
The Director General of the Post Office of India,
The Northern India Salt Revenue Department,
The Inspector General of Forests,
The Director General of Telegraphs,
The Accountant General, Public Works Department,
The Consulting Engineers for Railways,
The Surveyor General of India,
The Superintendent of the Geological Survey,
The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India,
The Commissary-General-in-Chief,
The Commissary-Generals of Circles,
The Director General of Ordnance in India,
The Inspector General of Ordnance,
The Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces,
The Office Establishments of the several Arsenals, Depôts and Factories in Bengal,

and to such other Imperial or Provincial offices as may hereafter be notified as having adopted them.

3. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct that after the words "Accountant General" in the second last line of Rule 4 of the rules of the 3rd July, the words "Military Department and of the Accountant General" shall be inserted.

ORDER.— Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India;

* Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Registrar, Calcutta University.

heads* of offices under the Home Department;
Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; and
the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, for information; in continuation of Home Department communication Nos. 1818—1830, dated 3rd July 1888.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1888.

No. 1—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad.				Demerara.				Fiji.				Mauritius.				Natal.				Surinam.				Guadeloupe.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	11	11	22		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		10	15	25		...	...	...		21	26	47
From 2 to 10 years	27	15	42		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		43	18	61		...	...	...		70	33	103
„ 10 „ 20 „	23	7	30		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		26	14	40		...	...	...		49	21	70
„ 20 „ 30 „	215	98	313		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		194	74	268		...	...	...		409	172	581
„ 30 „ 40 „	39	11	50		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		74	34	108		...	...	...		113	45	158
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		9	1	10		...	...	...		9	1	10
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		1	...	1		...	...	...		1	...	1
Grand Total	315	142	457	41·87 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		357	156	513	40·46 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...		672	298	970

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Western Bengal	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	28
Central „	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	86	32	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	75	250	...	...	...	...	..	261	107	368
North-Western Provinces	164	89	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	53	173	...	...	...	...	...	284	142	426
Oudh	53	15	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	11	49	...	...	...	...	...	91	26	117
Central India	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Punjab	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Nepal and Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	6	1	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
Grand Total	315	142	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	156	513	...	...	...	...	...	672	298	970

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	50	23	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	23	75	...	...	...	...	...	102	46	148
Agriculturists	90	29	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	39	154	...	...	...	...	...	205	68	273
Artisans	37	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	18	59	...	...	...	...	...	78	25	103
Low castes	118	62	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	56	168	...	...	...	...	...	230	118	348
Musulmans	20	21	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	20	57	...	...	...	...	...	57	41	98
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	315	142	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	156	513	...	...	...	...	...	672	298	970

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	615	257	872
2. Musulmans	57	41	98
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	672	298	970

W. R. LAWRENCE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXX OF 1888-89.

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 29th October, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th October, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th October, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th October, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1888-89.	Total Decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10th Nov., 1888	East Indian	1,514	8,53,681	564	1,514	8,85,893	585	2,49,15,792	549	2,36,02,679	520	...	13,13,113
10th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664	2,85,014	171	1,664	3,78,000	227	87,56,097	174	1,01,62,337	204	14,06,240	...
10th ditto	Sindia	75	9,310	124	75	6,787	91	2,47,631	110	2,02,461	90	...	45,170
10th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,352	181	57	8,575	150	2,95,127	172	2,65,166	155	...	29,961
3rd ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	19,797	106	183	17,651	96	7,09,531	126	8,16,198	146	1,06,667	...
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	803	67	12	602	50	26,313	73	26,536	74	223	...
3rd ditto	Mysore	140	7,660	55	140	13,944	100	3,04,311	72	3,45,733	82	41,422	...
3rd ditto	Southern Mahratta (c)	765	55,818	73	854	84,143	98	18,36,018	86	22,36,504	87	4,00,486	...
27th Oct., 1888	Indian Midland	42	8,269	197	136	11,544	85	94,349	74	3,86,438	95	2,92,089	...
27th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	2,451	30	83	4,190	50	(d) 17,995	34	1,44,911	58	1,26,916	...
3rd Nov., 1888	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,601	44	36	2,212	61	48,826	45	45,988	43	...	2,838
3rd ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	85	4,361	51	105	5,328	51	1,10,647	44	1,42,334	45	31,687	...
	TOTAL	4,659	12,59,117	270	4,859	14,18,869	292	3,73,62,637	272	3,83,77,285	263	10,14,648	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
3rd Oct., 1888	North-Western (e)	2,433	3,91,358	161	2,415	5,60,301	232	1,14,07,223	171	1,42,97,754	197	28,90,531	...
3rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	5,143	114	45	16,844	374	3,74,745	275	4,18,035	310	43,290	...
3rd ditto	Bengal Central	125	14,479	116	125	14,310	114	3,89,886	104	4,13,640	110	23,754	...
3rd ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (f)	645	2,95,923	459	673	2,91,750	434	51,77,187	268	58,61,319	290	6,90,132	...
10th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,314	48	27	1,807	66	[illegible]	[illegible]	50,633	[illegible]	4,859	...
10th ditto	Tirhoot	249	40,750	164	273	27,923	102	9,32,075	123	9,10,910	116	...	21,165
27th ditto	Burma	333	63,009	189	392	60,545	154	16,32,149	163	16,39,587	142	7,438	...
29th ditto	Jorhat	26	1,495	57	25	1,133	45	31,661	38	35,961	44	4,300	...
27th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	37	5	7	250	33	985	9	2,833	15	1,848	...
	TOTAL	3,890	8,13,508	209	3,982	9,74,863	245	1,99,97,714	180	2,36,42,692	199	36,44,978	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
3rd Nov., 1888	Madras	831	1,46,859	177	840	2,00,147	238	48,18,939	191	48,69,834	193	50,895	...
27th Oct., 1888	South Indian	654	84,157	129	654	1,01,021	154	30,05,385	152	32,22,169	164	2,16,784	...
3rd Nov., 1888	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,16,466	476	1,504	6,52,300	434	2,20,70,240	486	2,31,59,170	515	10,88,930	...
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,97,131	428	461	2,18,000	473	68,60,352	491	69,53,344	503	92,992	...
3rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,26,013	182	692	1,32,230	191	35,59,748	173	38,27,290	184	2,67,542	...
	TOTAL	4,143	12,70,626	307	4,151	13,03,698	314	4,03,14,664	322	4,20,31,807	338	17,17,143	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,692	33,43,251	263	12,992	36,97,430	285	9,76,75,015	262	10,40,51,784	267	63,76,769	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,07,37,186	136	5,65,38,651	145	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,69,37,829	126	4,75,13,133	122	5,75,304	...
	Assisted Companies.												
3rd Nov., 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	44,793	119	376	34,110	91	11,47,443	101	13,24,971	117	1,77,528	...
10th ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	5,015	225	22	4,841	218	1,52,972	229	1,57,296	236	4,324	...
3rd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	9,613	143	67	7,888	118	2,00,214	100	2,09,304	104	9,090	...
27th Oct. 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,075	104	78	7,629	98	2,44,802	104	2,58,196	110	13,394	...
	TOTAL	543	67,496	124	543	54,468	100	17,45,431	106	19,49,767	120	2,04,336	...
	Native States.												
3rd Nov., 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	29,739	143	310	36,887	119	8,87,098	141	9,25,489	106	38,391	...
10th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	3,341	57	59	2,300	39	89,577	50	73,619	42	...	15,958
10th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	1,111	53	21	700	33	20,620	32	25,461	40	4,841	...
3rd ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	18,561	96	209	16,794	80	5,73,325	98	5,69,501	96	...	3,824
3rd ditto	Morvi	68	2,553	38	68	3,124	46	84,797	42	1,01,503	50	16,706	...
10th ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,375	51	124	6,700	54	1,88,984	50	2,02,670	54	13,686	...
	TOTAL	673	61,680	92	791	66,505	84	18,44,401	90	18,98,243	82	53,842	...

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(b) Includes Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(c) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(d) Total receipts from 15th September to 29th October, 1887.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(f) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd November, 1888.

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 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER.

Year.	Bengal. On Imports of Liquors.	Bengal. On other Imports.	Bengal. On Exports.	Bengal. Total Revenue.	Bombay. On Imports of Liquors.	Bombay. On other Imports.	Bombay. On Exports.	Bombay. Total Revenue.	Madras. On Imports of Liquors.	Madras. On other Imports.	Madras. On Exports.	Madras. Total Revenue.
1871-72	5,80	41,51	11,68	58,99	4,21	23,72	2,19	30,12	2,01	7,31	8,29	17,61
1872-73	7,16	42,07	12,77	62,00	3,19	23,87	1,80	28,86	2,26	6,86	6,55	15,67
1873-74	5,84	40,14	9,35	55,33	3,46	23,11	1,78	28,35	2,07	7,87	8,06	18,00
1874-75	6,68	45,52	6,83	59,03	3,88	26,13	1,94	31,95	2,01	7,95	7,83	17,79
1875-76	6,92	43,56	8,11	58,59	3,90	22,60	3,45	29,95	2,37	8,33	7,68	18,38
1876-77	7,23	37,99	7,41	52,63	4,57	22,10	58	27,25	3,20	7,42	5,02	15,64
1877-78	8,46	47,56	8,64	64,66	4,89	25,79	52	31,20	3,07	4,63	1,14	8,84
1878-79	7,45	38,84	7,75	54,04	4,78	23,32	1,25	29,35	3,29	5,48	2,50	11,27
1879-80	6,68	35,70	5,23	47,61	5,19	19,68	1,02	25,89	3,11	5,34	3,70	12,15
1880-81	7,52	34,66	6,51	48,69	4,89	28,25	1,03	34,17	2,82	6,14	5,21	14,17
1881-82	7,50	32,69	8,80	48,99	5,89	25,50	85	32,24	2,78	5,69	3,38	11,85
1882-83	8,02	2	8,84	16,88	5,83	−1,05*	78	5,56	3,18	1	2,41	5,60
1883-84	7,83	10	10,20	18,13	6,08	21	69	6,98	2,88	7	3,10	6,05
1884-85	6,90	20	5,78	12,88	5,69	22	95	6,86	2,70	1	3,47	6,18
1885-86	7,46	14	7,17	14,77	6,69	27	53	7,49	2,77	5	2,17	4,99
1886-87	7,22	25	5,96	13,43	6,69	32	64	7,65	3,45	10	3,25	6,80
1887-88	6,80	29	7,78	14,87	8,22	26	90	9,38	5,60	4	2,80	8,44
1888-89	8,36	3,54	9,10	21,00	8,13	2,46	68	11,27	5,88	53	3,09	9,50

Year.	Sindh. On Imports of Liquors.	Sindh. On other Imports.	Sindh. On Exports.	Sindh. Total Revenue.	Burma. On Imports of Liquors.	Burma. On other Imports.	Burma. On Exports.	Burma. Total Revenue.	Total British India. On Imports of Liquors.	Total British India. On other Imports.	Total British India. Total Import Revenue.	Total British India. Export Revenue.	Total British India. Total Revenue.
1871-72	73	71	97	2,41	90	2,39	10,72	14,01	13,65	75,64	89,29	33,85	1,23,14
1872-73	65	65	1,29	2,59	1,82	2,71	19,53	24,06	15,08	76,16	91,24	41,94	1,33,18
1873-74	71	46	66	1,83	1,95	2,78	15,46	20,19	14,03	74,36	88,39	35,31	1,23,70
1874-75	66	38	76	1,80	2,28	3,75	10,24	16,27	15,51	83,73	99,24	27,60	1,26,84
1875-76	73	54	92	2,19	2,18	2,78	18,51	23,47	16,10	77,81	93,91	38,67	1,32,58
1876-77	90	42	13	1,45	2,59	3,04	13,00	18,63	18,49	70,97	89,46	26,14	1,15,60
1877-78	1,19	49	22	1,90	2,81	3,33	9,65	15,79	20,42	81,80	1,02,22	20,17	1,22,39
1878-79	1,03	32	11	1,46	4,02	3,95	14,44	22,41	20,57	71,91	92,48	26,05	1,18,53
1879-80	1,79	45	11	2,35	3,96	3,60	17,39	24,95	20,73	64,77	85,50	27,45	1,12,95
1880-81	2,60	64	13	3,37	2,68	4,53	19,36	26,57	20,51	74,22	94,73	32,24	1,26,97
1881-82	2,24	71	17	3,12	3,93	4,42	22,92	31,27	22,34	69,01	91,35	36,12	1,27,47
1882-83	2,03	4	31	2,33	4,67	5	28,37	33,09	23,73	—93*	22,80	40,71	63,51
1883-84	2,05	2	27	2,34	4,56	10	20,30	24,96	23,40	50	23,90	34,56	58,46
1884-85	2,21	3	28	2,52	4,43	6	15,08	19,57	21,93	52	22,45	25,56	48,01
1885-86	2,48	3	39	2,90	3,66	4	23,83	27,53	23,06	53	23,59	34,09	57,68
1886-87	2,65	7	53	3,25	5,05	10	19,68	24,83	25,06	84	25,90	30,06	55,96
1887-88	2,85	4	44	3,33	5,25	1	21,05	26,31	28,72	64	29,36	32,97	62,33
1888-89	3,11	62	22	3,95	5,02	63	13,69	19,34	30,50	7,78	38,28	26,78	65,06

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 23rd November, 1888.

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. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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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.

EXECUTION OF LEASES OF HOUSES TO THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 1762—63.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Calcutta, the 28th November, 1888.

READ—

A communication from the Public Works Department, No. 571 B., dated 25th October 1888.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Vict., Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned class of instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Vict., Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed by the Director and Deputy Director General of Telegraphs :—

Leases of houses to the Telegraph Department, containing, where necessary, an agreement making the Government liable for loss by fire caused by the act of the lessee; provided that the rent reserved in such lease shall not exceed Rs. 500 a month.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 12	9 9	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Moulmein and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 15
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	165 0	170 0	18 0	15 0
Rangoon	11 2	9 9	...	...	10 6	9 6	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	*	§	...	...	250 0	250 0	19 7	16 10
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 4	9 4	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	17 13	17 13
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	9 8	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	245 5	266 10	16 4	11 7
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 5	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	9 7	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	41 12	35 8
Prome	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 15	9 15	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 12	21 12	9 5	9 5	167 9	167 9	11 3	11 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	..	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	7 7	6 11	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	28 3	28 3	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	11 0	11 3	...	...	10 8	9 10	9 12	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 13	...	...	...	...	150 0	140 0	20 0	21 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 1	11 2	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	225 0	225 0	36 0	42 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	24 0	24 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	8 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	11 4	12 8	108 0	108 0	9 4	10 3
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 4	10 0	17 12½	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 12	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 8	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 4
Garo Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Brahmáputra—																						?				
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 4	80 0	120 0	8 8	9 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5½	16 0	14 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	80 0	60 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 12	13 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 10	...	...	11 7	10 10	120 0	120 0	10 10*a*	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	9 0*b*	8 0
Tipperah	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 4	16 0	...	...	10 0*c*	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Koolna	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0*d*	10 0
24-Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 5	17 8	...	...	14 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 4*e*	10 12
Midnapore	13 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8*f*	10 8
Howrah	‡	§	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	18 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	11 8	12 6	14 2	14 11	10 0	10 7	14 1	14 14	12 5	12 7	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	15 9	16 0	13 7	16 1	15 12	16 7	95 0	98 10	10 15	10 15
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0*g*	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	12 13	13 9	17 12	17 12	12 5	14 8	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	20 0	...	...	17 12	20 0	...	...	9 13*h*	9 13
Jessore	12 0	13 4	...	...	14 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	9 2*i*	10 9
Furreedpore	20 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	12 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	15 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	24 0	28 0	19 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 8	12 0	§	§	12 12	15 0	15 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 4	§	§	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 10½*j*	11 2½
Beerbhoom	12 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 8	...	...	16 0	13 0	100 0	160 0	10 0*k*	10 0
Moorshedabad	12 12	13 4	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 10*l*	10 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 8	13 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	18 0	23 8	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Pubna	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 12	7 8	16 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	...	...	20 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 0*m*	10 0
Bogra	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahye	15 0	15 2	32 0	45 0	12 0	15 0	15 14	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	9 12*n*	9 12
Maldah	14 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	13 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	15 3	15 3	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 4	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 9	7 4	120 0	120 0	10 0*o*	10 0
Dinagepore	12 0	13 10	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 6	16 12	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	10 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	...	20 0	10 8	11 8	128 0	128 0	9 0*p*	9 8
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*q*	8 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	13 2	15 12	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Cuttack	11 13	14 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	...	...	17 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	8 0
Balasore	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 8*r*	9 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	7 0	7 3
Manbhoom	10 0	11 7	...	...	13 0	13 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	280 0	280 0	9 2*s*	9 2
Lohardugga	10 8	12 0	16 0	25 0	10 8	13 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	21 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	9 0*t*	9 0
Hazáribágh	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	¶	§	¶	§	20 0	24 0	¶	§	13 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* None in market. ‡ Not available. § No sale. ¶ Not procurable.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Patuakhali 8 sers, Perozepore 9 sers.
b At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
c In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishoregunge, Jamalpore and Netrokona 9 sers, Attea 10 sers, and Sherpore 8 sers.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Satkhira 9-2½ sers, and Bagirhat 8 sers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Baraset, Bassirhat, Diamond Harbour (Kalpihat) and Dum-Dum 9 sers, and Barrackpore 9-2 sers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Ghattal 11-4 sers, Tumlook 8 sers, and Contai 10 sers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 10-8 sers and Jehanabad 10-8 sers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kooshtea, Chooadanga and Ranaghat, 10 sers, Meherpore 10-8 sers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenidah 9 sers, Magura and Bongong 10 sers, and Narail 7½ sers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Culna 10 sers, Cutwa 10-6 sers, and Raneegunge 11-2 sers.
k At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
l In Lalbagh, Kandi, and Jungipore sub-divisions retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
m At Seraigunge retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nattore 9-12 sers and Nowgong 9-9 sers.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 7-8 sers, Nilphamari 10 sers, and Kurigram 9 seers.
p At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
q At Silliguri retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
r At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
s At Govindpore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
t At Daltongunge retail price of salt 8·44 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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, south—																										
Monghyr	13 10	14 7	16 12	26 4	10 8	11 8	12 1	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	19 15	16 4	18 15	17 13	20 0	126 0	126 0	9 15*u*	10 8
Gya	13 0	13 0	15 4	17 0	9 8	9 4	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	15 4	16 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	200 0	180 0	9 0*v*	9 0
Patna	15 0	17 0	18 8	22 0	10 12	11 5	14 5	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	20 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	13 8	15 0	17 0	18 8	10 8	9 0	14 3	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*w*	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	13 0	15 0	10 0	*	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	*	*	16 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	120 0	160 0	8 0*x*	9 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	14 13	16 6	18 15	10 11	11 6	12 10	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	18 4	15 2	16 4	19 10	20 3	151 8	164 0	10 0	10 0
Durbhunga	12 0	13 3	16 0	18 10	10 8	12 13	12 0	14 4½	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 13½	14 0	...	16 0	15 6	16 0	17 9	17 0	19 12	160 0	176 0	10 0*v*	10 0
Mozufferpore	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*z*	10 0
Sarun	13 4	14 0	16 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	12 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 12	15 0	...	16 8	17 8	17 12	19 4	19 2	19 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Chumparun	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	..	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	9 0*z*	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 4	14 10	16 4	18 2	9 3	9 12	13 0	15 7	14 10	17 9½	10 13½	12 3	17 14	13 0	13 8	13 8	15 1½	17 14	17 14	23 9	17 1½	20 5	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Ghazipur	14 3	15 7	17 6	18 0	7 12	7 12	12 14	14 2	...	...	14 13	14 13	13 3	23 3	10 12	16 12	16 12	17 6	18 0	19 5	18 0	18 10	154 8	154 8	10 5	10 5
Jaunpur	12 8	14 0	15 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	22 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Allahabad	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 12	16 0	...	...	18 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	14 12	14 8	15 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	12 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Fatehpur	13 4	13 4	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	15 12	14 13	18 6	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	11 8	...	15 0	...	14 14	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	...	...	19 8	18 6	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 8
Jalaun	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 6	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 8	15 4	18 8	19 4	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	*	16 0	19 0	18 8	18 12	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 8	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 8	14 8	18 8	18 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 8	14 0	17 4	18 12	7 0	8 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	18 12	19 4	...	19 0	20 0	20 4	150 0	150 0	10 8	11 4	11 4	
Mainpuri	14 9	14 6	18 2	18 6	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	13 8	19 8	19 8	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 12
Etah	14 12	14 15	19 0	21 4	8 4	8 2	13 0	13 11	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	15 8	15 12	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Western—																										
Lalitpur	13 0	13 8	18 0	17 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	14 12	14 4	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Jhánsi	13 10	13 14½	19 6½	21 1½	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 9½	16 1½	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	13 4	13 8	20 8	21 0	5 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	14 8	14 8	110 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	14 0	14 4	22 0	23 0	5 6	5 4	10 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	17 7	17 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 8	22 4	22 8	26 0	26 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Bulandshahr	14 12	15 0	21 8	23 8	7 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 8	20 4	22 8	17 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	14 4	14 4	20 8	21 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	21 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	95 0	11 0	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 2	16 8	18 0	20 8	9 10	10 4	14 2	15 8	...	22 0	...	...	18 12	18 12	14 4	14 4	18 10	18 12	19 5	...	18 0	19 12	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4
Azamgarh	12 12	13 10	16 4	17 0	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 4	13 10	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 4	13 0	17 8	19 13	9 14½	9 6½	13 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 6½	21 9½	21 9½	14 4	18 0	15 12	23 6½	19 0	19 13	140 0	140 0	10 14½	10 6½
Basti	14 0	15 4	17 0	21 0	...	20 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	15 8	15 12	19 0	21 4	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	16 8	19 0	24 0	24 0	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bareilly	13 12	14 1	17 8	18 12	6 4	6 4	11 14	11 4	18 12	18 12	17 8	15 0	23 12	23 12	20 0	20 0	18 2	18 2	20 0	21 4	20 0	21 4	150 0	150 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	15 4	15 5	20 4	21 10	10 8	10 8	13 7	13 7	23 0	23 0	18 2	18 2	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 4	19 12	23 0	23 8	23 2	23 2	165 0	165 0	11 12	11 12
Tarái	17 8	18 2	25 0	27 8	8 12	8 12	13 12	11 4	25 0	25 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	27 8	30 0	18 12	18 2	25 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	15 8	15 8	21 6	22 12	7 14	7 14	13 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	10 9	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	14 9	14 4	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 9	12 2	13 2	22 0	22 0	17 10	19 12	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	15 1	15 9½	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8½	11 13	11 13	23 10½	23 10½	17 3	17 3	26 13	26 13	26 13	26 13	21 8†	21 8†	22 9	22 9	19 5†	19 5†	129 0	129 0	10 12	10 12
Dehra Dún	14 4	14 4	21 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Kumaun	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	12 0†	12 0	20 0	24 0	10 0†	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwal	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	7 12	7 12	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 10	15 6	18 8	20 8	13 0	14 0	14 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	20 8	...	13 6	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Sultánpur	16 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	14 8	14 14	19 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	15 8	...	17 8	18 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 0	14 10	17 14	18 8	6 0	6 0	13 6	13 2	...	...	14 4	14 8	22 0	23 0	18 0	20 0	17 3½	17 0	20 4	21 8	20 2½	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	15 13	15 13	19 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	34 8	...	32 0	18 0	19 4	22 0	31 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 4	13 13	18 8	20 0	9 4	9 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	18 8	19 0	21 0	22 8	20 8	21 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 8	14 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	25 0	16 0	18 0	20 8	23 0	21 0	22 0	20 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 10
Gonda	15 12	17 0	18 8	23 8	12 12	12 4	14 4	13 4	18 8	17 0	18 0	17 8	20 4	22 0	17 0	17 0	19 12	19 12	23 12	18 8	23 8	28 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	15 0	16 8	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	23 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	
Sitapur	16 0	..	21 0	...	8 0		14 0	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	20 8	...	23 0	...	22 8	...	160 0	...	10 8	...
Kheri	16 8	16 8	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 2	12 8	15 0	...	6 4	7 8	8 2	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 2½	14 2½
Bánswára	12 8	12 14	13 12	12 8	5 0	5 15	6 11½	7 3	8 7	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14½	15 15	18 2	15 5	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 6
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 13½	8 15¾	12 8	11 5¾	7 13	7 9	8 3¾	8 3¾	10 2½	9 12¼	9 6	9 6	*Nil*	*Nil*	9 6	9 6	12 9	11 5½	12 9	10 15	9 6	8 9½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohi	10 4	9 14	14 0	13 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	11 7	12 4	14 15	16 4	...	...	8 12	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 8	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	11 8	11 8	15 8	15 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	10 0	9 10	13 12	13 12	6 0	6 2⅔	7 4	7 6⅔	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 12	12 8	16 0	15 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 3⅓	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	12 4	13 8	16 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	15 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 12	16 4	14 4	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Kotah	13 0	14 4	14 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhalláwar	11 10	12 2½	11 7	13 7	7 5½	7 5¾	9 6	9 6	...	14 2½	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	12 6	14 2½	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	12 13	12 9	17 13	18 5	8 10	8 10	9 11	9 11	17 10	18 5	17 12	...	...	...	11 1	...	18 11	19 3	17 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 2	12 2
Jeypore	14 8	14 0	19 4	18 8	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	15 0	14 8	16 8	14 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15-0 to 18 8	15-0 to 17 12	19 8	18 0	19 8	19 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	16 4	15 10	21 14	22 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	18 7	18 2	...	...	17 8	17 8	21 14	22 3	...	...	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 12
Dholpur	14 10	14 13	22 3	22 1	10 2	10 9	11 4	11 8	18 0	18 0	19 3	20 4	...	...	18 0	15 12	22 3	22 8	...	...	25 15	28 0	90 0	90 0	11 11	11 13
Bhartpur	14 14	14 14	21 4	21 4	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	21 12	21 12	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	15 14	15 10	21 10	21 2	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	17 13	17 4	17 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	21 15	21 11	18 14	18 0	31 0	32 15	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	12 3½	12 2	15 3	15 3	7 0	8 3	13 0	13 0	14 11	14 8½	13 12	13 8½	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	11 0	11 3
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 9½	12 8	16 10	15 11½	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 1½	16 10½	15 0	15 8½	11 11½	13 0	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	9 8	10 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Balmer	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Anádra	10 8	10 6⅔	14 8	15 5⅓	6 12	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 2⅔	...	14 0	14 2⅔	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 5⅓	10 8	10 5⅓	...	...	13 0	13 0
Shahpura	12 12	11 8	14 2	13 0	7 12	8 0	9 4	10 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	13 12	13 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpur	10 12	10 10	13 12	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 11	13 12	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 2
Jaisulmer	9 12	10 0	...	...	7 10	8 0	9 4	9 4	10 6	11 4	9 10	9 12	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	10 6	10 1	...	...	3 2	3 2	6 10	6 10	...	...	13 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	15 14½	15 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Central India—																										
Indore	12 0	12 0	16 10	16 10	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 2	14 2	*	*	*	*	14 12	14 2	18 2	17 2	14 2	14 2	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	11 13	11 5	15 10	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 1	13 1	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 14½	16 2½	15 15	15 1	11 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Satna)	16 0	16 12	20 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16 4	18 12	*	*	20 0	22 8	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 10
Goona	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17 0	17 0	16 4	*	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Gwalior	11 10	11 14	16 13	16 13	7 6	7 8	8 11	8 10	14 2	14 2	14 2	13 14	*	*	9 1	9 1	16 13	16 11	14 2	13 10	19 0	19 4	126 14	126 14	10 0	10 12

* No sale.
† For unhusked grain.
‡ For husked grain.
§ Six pies per bundle.
¶ Eight pies per bundle.

u In Beguserai and Jamui sub-divisions retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nowada 8 sers, Aurungabad 9-12 sers.
w In sub-division retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar 10-8 sers, Bhaboora 9-4 sers, and Sasseram 10 sers.
x In sub-divisions retail price of salt per rupee are:—Kishengunge 8 sers, and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 9 sers.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madhubani 9 sers, and Tajpore 10 sers.
z At Hajipore and Sitamarhi retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.
z 1 At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1888—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	85 0	90 0	11 0	11 8
Ferozepore	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	15 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	11 8
Lahore	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	17 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	17 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0
Amritsar	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	65 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	16 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 8
Ráwalpindi	14 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	88 0	88 0	13 4	13 0
Hazára	12 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	10 8	9 0
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	32 0	33 0
Kohát	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	16 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	...
D. I. Khán	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khán	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	*	‖	*	‖	15 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	10 12	16 8	16 8	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	17 8	16 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 8	13 0	17 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	••	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Shikárpur	11 4	11 4	15 8	15 8	7 12	7 12	9 8	10 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 4	10 8	160 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	11 12	11 8	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	12 4	12 5	160 0	160 0	11 0†	11 0†
Quetta	12 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	64 0	61 0	9 0	8 8
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	10 0	9 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0		...	11 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 4	9 4	9 7	10 9½	14 2	15 10	12 4	12 4	15 7	16 7	...	...	12 4	11 14½	...	...	10 4	9 8	135 0	135 0	10 5½	10 5½
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Bombay	8 14	8 13	17 0	16 12	6 3	6 6	8 15	9 3	13 1	13 2	11 15	12 3	15 3	13 9	14 6	14 1	12 13	14 0	16 8	17 6	7 10	8 3	67 1	67 1	9 3	9 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 3	7 13	9 7	9 7	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	6 7	7 8	71 2	71 2	12 0	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 6
Belgaum	15 0	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	27 0	26 0	18 8	19 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 8
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	11 10	16 5	16 5	18 3	18 3	16 4	16 4	19 2	19 2	16 8	16 8	97 1	97 1	11 10	10 3
Sholápur	12 11	12 11	14 8	18 2	7 9	8 1	9 7	9 14	15 1	16 6	15 10	17 7	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 5	14 3	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Bijápur	13 5	14 5	11 6	13 0	7 3	7 3	9 15	9 15	16 1	16 1	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	14 14	16 6	...	...	10 2	10 2	80 0	80 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	10 6	11 8	10 3	10 3	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	13 1	14 2	11 8	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	60 13	60 13	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	12 12	13 3	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 1	9 1	13 12	14 0	13 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	87 0	87 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	15 5	15 15	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	12 10	19 10	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	14 10	14 10	106 8	106 8	12 0	12 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 12	15 7½	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	16 14	16 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 0	105 0	9 10	10 8
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	10 8	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 4	12 4	11 0	11 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Kaira	10 10	10 10	12 12	13 5	6 11	8 0	9 6	9 6	14 8	...	12 12	12 9	14 8	13 14	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 0	12 12	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	8 9	13 2½	12 9	6 4½	6 4½	6 15	6 15	...	...	12 0	10 13½	12 9	12 9	...	...	10 13½	11 3½	...	...	9 2	9 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	10 8	10 0	15 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8 0	8 4	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	13 4	9 4	9 4	160 0	160 0	12 2	12 4
Deesa Cantonment	10 8	10 11	12 0	12 8	6 12	6 8	8 4	8 0	10 7	10 8	12 4	11 3	...	...	...	...	13 4	11 15	...	...	9 14	9 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	10 12	10 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	11 10	11 2	10 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	12 5	14 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 7	13 12	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	15 2	...	...	10 11	11 10	120 0	120 0	10 13	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 15	13 6	...	...	9 4	9 8	11 0	11 5	14 9	15 0	14 12	15 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 2	17 0	...	...	10 4	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	12 13	13 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	14 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 14	11 7	11 7	20 9	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 11	25 5	...	...	10 0	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	15 10	...	...	8 2	8 2	12 3	12 3	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	100 0	9 13	9 12
Wardha	20 0	16 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	124 0	124 0	9 10	9 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 6	12 6	...	...	9 12	9 3	11 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	17 10	...	...	14 11	14 11	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 3	14 3	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 12
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 11	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	8 5	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 0	12 12	...	...	7 4	7 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 0
Mandla	19 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	256 0	256 0	9 0	9 8
Seoni	14 7	14 15	...	...	10 3	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 6	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	9 10	8 2
Bálághát	19 11	21 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	13 12	12 8	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	190 0	190 0	7 12	8 0
Chánda	18 8	16 3	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 7	21 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	15 8	...	...	10 6	10 0	400 0	400 0	9 0	9 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	16 11	14 7	...	...	10 3	10 2	13 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	13 10	...	...	10 14	9 14	64 0	64 0	7 2	7 2
Raipur	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	80 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	14 0	15 12	...	...	12 4	14 0	13 2	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	15 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	‡		9 0	9 0
Básim	15 6	15 15	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 8	10 0	17 1	18 15	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 9	...	...	12 3	13 0			9 15§	9 7
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 8	6 12	8 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0			9 0	9 0
Ellichpur	14 4	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 6	8 6	16 0	16 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 4	9 4
Amráoti	14 5	15 6	...	...	7 0	7 6	8 13	8 7	16 3	18 5	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 3	16 0	...	...	10 6	11 0			9 0	8 12
Wún	14 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	18 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 8	10 8	...	...	6 3	6 3	9 0	9 13	13 3	13 13	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	10 8	10 14	130 0	130 0	8 12	8 12
Boláram	11 9	11 9	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 5	8 1	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 9	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	5 8	8 0	7 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 8

* Not procurable. † In common use. ‡ Firewood is sold by head-load, cart load, and bullock-load. § Available at Pusad only. ‖ Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1888 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar or Thûr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar or Thûr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 5	8 5	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	7 14	8 8	...	...	12 10	13 10	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	12 10	13 8	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 10	10 6	10 6	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	9 3
Salem	9 14	10 3	...	...	12 11	12 3	13 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	12 8	13 6	...	...	9 10	12 13	11 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 3	11 13	10 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	9 8	10 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 11	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 11	10 8	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	12 0	12 0
Vizagapatam	10 0	12 0	...	...	8 6	9 0	9 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godavari	10 13	12 10	...	...	11 14	13 14	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	11 6
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 5	13 2	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 14	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 2	11 5	12 11	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	89 14	89 14	12 10	12 10
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	13 8	13 14	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 5	11 5
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 13	10 13
S. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	12 14	12 14
Tanjore	8 8	8 13	...	...	14 2	14 8	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	13 0	13 0
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 8	12 3	12 11	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	23 13	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 13	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 5	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	14 13	14 13
Madura	9 13	9 13	...	...	12 6	13 0	13 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 5	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	81 0	78 0	8 0	8 0
Bangalore	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	9 13	10 3	11 2	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	10 0	10 0	9 4	9 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	28 2	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 3	30 14	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	96 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	19 3	...	...	...	...	480 0	320 0	8 6	8 6
Shimoga	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 9	11 9	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 10	33 10	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1888.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad. Male.	Trinidad. Female.	Trinidad. Total.	Trinidad. Proportion of women to men.	Demerara. Male.	Demerara. Female.	Demerara. Total.	Demerara. Proportion of women to men.	Fiji. Male.	Fiji. Female.	Fiji. Total.	Fiji. Proportion of women to men.	Mauritius. Male.	Mauritius. Female.	Mauritius. Total.	Mauritius. Proportion of women to men.	Natal. Male.	Natal. Female.	Natal. Total.	Natal. Proportion of women to men.	Surinam. Male.	Surinam. Female.	Surinam. Total.	Surinam. Proportion of women to men.	Guadeloupe. Male.	Guadeloupe. Female.	Guadeloupe. Total.	Guadeloupe. Proportion of women to men.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	19	8	27		11	8	19		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		3	7	10		33	23	56
From 2 to 10 years	32	28	60		37	20	57		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		16	21	37		85	69	154
„ 10 „ 20 „	14	12	26		60	30	90		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		8	4	12		82	46	128
„ 20 „ 30 „	263	113	376		284	105	389		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		96	39	135		643	257	900
„ 30 „ 40 „	28	11	39		45	21	66		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		24	9	33		97	41	138
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	...	1		5	2	7		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		2	...	2		8	2	10
Above 50 „	...	...	...	44·44 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	40·10 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	40·00 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...
Grand Total	357	172	529		442	186	628		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		149	80	229		948	438	1,386

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Western Bengal	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	6	1	7
Central „	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Eastern „	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Behar	64	40	104	...	119	56	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	26	75	..	232	122	354
North-Western Provinces	200	99	299	...	209	108	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	40	101	...	470	247	717
Oudh	70	20	90	...	95	18	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10	41	...	196	48	244
Central India	12	9	21	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	22	13	35
Punjab	2	...	2	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	7
Nepal and Native States	2	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	6
Mixed, Bombay & Madras	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	....	3	1	4
Grand Total	357	172	529	...	442	186	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	80	229	...	948	438	1,386

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	67	38	105	...	67	36	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	23	...	155	76	231
Agriculturists	80	25	105	...	130	47	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	25	76	...	261	97	358
Artisans	21	9	30	...	44	12	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	27	...	79	33	112
Low castes	138	71	209	...	145	65	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	20	63	...	326	156	482
Musulmans	49	29	78	...	56	26	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	23	50	....	132	78	210
Christians	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Grand Total	357	172	529	...	442	186	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	80	229	...	948	438	1,386

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	814	360	1,174
2. Musulmans	132	78	210
3. Christians	2	...	2
Total	948	438	1,386

W. R. LAWRENCE
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXI OF 1888-89.

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 5th November, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd November, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th November, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd November, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1888-89.	Total Decrease in 1888-8
	State Lines worked by Companies.		£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
17th Nov., 1888	East Indian	1,514	8,51,512	563	1,514	9,01,544	655	2,57,67,304	549	2,45,04,223	524	...	11,73,08
17th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,12,368	188	1,604	3,47,000	208	90,68,465	174	1,05,10,358	204	14,47,893	...
17th ditto	Sindia	75	12,038	161	75	7,018	94	2,50,669	112	2,00,479	90	...	50,19
10th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	13,984	244	57	8,459	148	3,00,111	174	2,73,025	154	...	35,48
17th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (*b*)	186	17,280	93	183	19,121	104	7,20,820	125	8,35,319	145	1,08,499	...
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	621	52	12	653	54	26,034	72	27,189	73	255	...
10th ditto	Mysore	140	8,783	63	140	10,241	73	3,12,329	71	3,55,074	82	43,045	...
3rd ditto	Southern Mahratta(*c*)	765	56,287	74	854	88,528	104	18,00,587	80	23,25,032	88	4,25,445	...
10th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,733	65	130	11,719	80	97,082	74	3,08,332	94	3,01,250	...
10th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	180	2	83	3,870	47	(*d*)18,175	29	1,48,309	58	1,30,134	...
10th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,435	40	30	2,148	60	50,261	45	48,064	43	...	2,19
	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	85	4,596	54	105	4,214	40	1,15,243	45	1,46,548	45	31,305	...
	TOTAL	4,059	12,81,826	275	4,859	14,04,515	308	3,80,50,980	272	3,98,78,452	265	12,27,472	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
17th Nov., 1888	North-Western (*e*)	2,433	4,26,904	176	2,415	5,29,070	219	1,18,34,217	172	1,48,26,824	168	29,92,607	...
3rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,120	339	45	17,751	394	3,89,871	277	4,35,786	312	45,915	...
10th ditto	Bengal Central	125	16,768	134	125	14,720	118	4,00,654	105	4,28,582	111	21,928	...
17th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*f*)	645	2,47,730	384	673	2,85,948	425	54,24,917	271	61,41,963	294	7,17,046	...
10th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,341	49	27	1,491	54	53,144	63	58,384	69	5,240	...
17th ditto	Tirhoot	249	53,235	214	273	29,756	109	9,85,310	128	9,40,250	116	...	45,06
10th ditto	Burma	333	68,077	204	392	60,050	153	17,00,226	165	17,00,708	143	482	...
3rd ditto	Jorhat	20	1,317	51	25	945	37	32,078	38	30,906	43	3,028	...
	Cherra-Companyganj	7	59	8	7	204	37	1,144	8	4,303	10	3,159	...
	TOTAL	3,890	8,30,647	214	3,982	9,39,995	236	2,08,28,461	181	2,45,73,706	200	37,45,245	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
10th Nov., 1888	Madras	831	1,26,154	152	840	1,42,095	170	49,45,093	190	49,95,146	192	50,053	...
10th ditto	South Indian	654	85,185	130	654	87,505	134	30,99,570	151	33,10,404	163	2,10,834	...
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,24,215	482	1,504	5,74,921	382	2,27,94,455	486	2,37,37,598	511	9,43,143	...
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,06,989	449	461	2,17,000	471	70,67,341	490	71,66,396	501	98,055	...
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,33,791	193	692	1,26,384	183	36,93,539	173	39,53,674	184	2,60,135	...
	TOTAL	4,143	12,76,334	308	4,151	11,48,805	277	4,15,99,998	321	4,31,63,218	335	15,72,220	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,692	33,88,807	267	12,992	35,83,315	276	10,10,70,439	262	10,76,15,376	267	65,44,937	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,25,55,038	136	5,84,48,045	145	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,85,15,401	126	4,91,67,331	122	6,51,930	...
	Assisted Companies.												
10th Nov., 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	47,892	127	376	38,340	102	11,95,335	102	13,57,507	116	1,62,172	...
17th ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	5,497	247	22	4,073	183	1,58,409	230	1,61,389	234	2,900	...
10th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,508	98	67	6,905	149	2,00,782	100	2,10,548	100	12,766	...
3rd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,771	100	78	8,000	103	2,52,573	103	2,66,257	110	13,684	...
	TOTAL	543	67,728	125	543	60,408	111	18,13,159	107	20,04,681	119	1,91,522	...
	Native States.												
10th Nov., 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	33,410	161	310	37,346	120	9,20,508	141	9,62,835	107	42,327	...
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	4,159	71	59	2,070	35	93,736	51	75,838	41	...	17,89
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	727	35	21	600	29	21,347	32	26,208	40	4,861	...
10th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	14,615	76	209	14,992	72	5,87,940	97	5,85,283	95	...	2,6
10th ditto	Morvi	68	2,165	32	68	2,734	40	86,962	41	1,04,237	49	17,275	...
17th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,285	59	124	5,500	44	1,96,269	51	2,08,209	54	12,000	...
	TOTAL	673	62,361	93	791	63,242	80	19,06,762	90	19,62,670	83	55,908	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Total receipts from 15th September to 5th November, 1887.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-dehar State Railways.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th November, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th November, 1888.*—Rainfall fair in Tanjore and Madras and little or none elsewhere; more rain wanted in parts of Ganjam, Coimbatore, and Salem. Standing crops generally good and reviving in the affected districts, except in one taluk in Coimbatore where wet crops are withering. Dry crops damaged by insects in parts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Pasture generally sufficient. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices falling in nine districts, stationary in ten, and rising in others. General prospects fair and improving in all the affected districts. Rice in Ganjam cheaper than last week and lower than scarcity rate.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th November, 1888.*—Slight rain during week in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, and Poona. More rain wanted for late crops in Khandesh, Nasik, and Ahmednagar. Cut crops damaged by rain in one taluka of Hyderabad, and exotic cotton injured by blight in parts of Dharwar; standing crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Kaira and Khandesh. Probable outturn of early crops in Nasik from seven to nine annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Khandesh, and Kathiawar, and in six talukas of Nasik and one of Ahmednagar. Scarcity of drinking water felt in parts of Khandesh and in coast villages of Broach.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th November, 1888.*—No rain during the week. Weather has been cloudy for the last two days. Rice harvest has begun, and the general outturn is expected to be considerably below the average. In several districts the outturn is estimated at about eight annas and in a few districts about twelve annas of an average crop. In some parts of the Patna Division the crop has proved a failure. *Rabi* crops have improved by the late rain, but in parts of Behar and Chota Nagpore, where there was no rain, sowings are backward, and prospects are not hopeful. Poppy cultivation is proceeding well. Price of rice during the past fortnight has somewhat fallen in Behar and in some of the western and central districts, but has risen in East Bengal generally.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th November, 1888.*—A little rain fell during the week in a few districts, but more is urgently needed everywhere for *rabi* sowings which have now to be irrigated. Late *kharif* being cut. Poppy sowings in full progress. Markets well stocked and prices stationary. The health of cattle continues good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th November, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Lahore. Prices are unsettled in Delhi, rising in Rawalpindi, falling in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, and in other districts are stationary. Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly completed. Sowings of *rabi* crops are in progress. Rain much wanted at Hissar for *rabi* sowings and at Lahore for standing crops. Outturn average in Shahpur. Prospects improved by recent rain. No damage to crops. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder sufficient except in Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan and in parts of Mooltan and Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th November, 1888.*—Weather cloudy and cool. Rain wanted for winter crops. Autumn crops being harvested; outturn rather poor in Northern Districts, but fair elsewhere. Winter sowings retarded in Jabalpur. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th November, 1888.*—In Lower Burma there was a little rain in most districts and the crop prospect is generally good. In parts of Thayetmyo, Prome, Pegu, and Mergui the rainfall has been insufficient. In Upper Burma no rain fell and the rainfall has been short in Shwebo, Yeu,

Myingyan, Pakokku, Minbu, and Meiktila, still crops are generally doing well. The price of paddy has risen in the Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, Upper Chindwin and Minbu districts, and has fallen in Tavoy, Mandalay, Shwebo, Lower Chindwin and Meiktila; elsewhere they are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th November, 1888.*—No rain. Weather cold. Reaping of late rice continues. Sowing of oilseeds almost over. Prospects generally favourable.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th November, 1888.*—Slight rain in Hassan and none elsewhere. Standing crops in good condition except in parts of the Mysore district where they need more rain. Harvesting of dry crops progressing; outturn generally favourable. Prices slightly fallen in Kolar and Chittaldroog districts.

Slight rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th November, 1888.*—Hailstorm during the week in Amraoti district. Picking of cotton continues. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced. General condition of *rabi* crops good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder insufficient. Prices stationary.

No rain during the week in Hyderabad. Reaping of *abi* crops commenced. *Rabi* crops good. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th November, 1888.*—Some rain during the week in Bhopal in Bundelkhand. Condition of standing crops reported bad, and of pasturage and fodder average. No other changes.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th November, 1888.*—Slight rain in Bhurtpore. Agricultural operations statisfactory. *Rabi* sowing continues. Standing crops good. Harvests poor at some places. Agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder good, except in Kherwara, Meywar, and some parts of Marwar. Prices steady generally. Cotton, opium, and oil-seed crops good in Marwar. Cotton fair in Jeypore and Ulwar.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd November, 1888.*—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

W. R. LAWRENCE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine 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.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 1st December, 1888.*—No rain in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, poor in Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Malabar, and South Canara, and fair elsewhere. More rain wanted in parts of Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly. Standing crops generally good and improving in the affected districts, but wet crops withering in one taluk of Coimbatore. Crops damaged by disease and insects in parts of South Arcot and Coimbatore and by excessive rain in Tinnevelly. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts of Salem and Coimbatore. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices falling in five districts, rising in four and stationary in others. General prospects favourable and improving in all the affected districts. The price of rice in Ganjam same as last week; that of other grains higher.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th December, 1888.*—Rain in parts of Karachi, Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Kanara; more needed urgently in three talukas of Ahmednagar. Wheat and gram in one taluka of Belgaum and exotic cotton in one taluka of Dharwar damaged by blight; standing crops otherwise good except wheat in Broach and late crops generally in Khandesh and parts of Nasik and Upper Sind Frontier, which need moisture. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts, and cotton-picking in parts of Hyderabad, Broach and Khandesh; probable outturn of early crops in Belgaum from 6 to 12 annas. Fodder scarce in eight talukas of Nasik, one of Ahmednagar and in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Khandesh, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Scarcity of drinking-water in parts of Khandesh and Baroda. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th December, 1888.*—Rainfall has been fairly general over the whole of Behar, except in parts of the Durbhunga and Chumparun districts, while showers are also reported in places in North Bengal and Chota Nagpore. In Behar prospects of the *rabi* crops look brighter on account of the rain, but in Chota Nagpore more rain is wanted. Rice harvest is progressing, and the outturn will be generally deficient, except in parts of East Bengal and Chota Nagpore, where a fair crop of 12 to 14 annas is expected. In most districts rice is estimated to be only half of an average crop, and in parts of the Patna Division it has failed entirely. Poppy sowings are nearly finished, and prospects are generally favourable. In the north of Tirhoot and parts of Chumparun distress among the people is apprehended owing to the failure of the rice crop and the poor prospect of the *rabi*.

N.-W. P. and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th December, 1888.*—Slight rain fell during week, doing much good, but more is still needed, especially for crops on high lands. *Rabi* sowings approaching completion, except poppy sowings, which are still in progress. Supplies ample and prices slightly falling where previously high. The condition of agricultural stock continues satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th December, 1888.*—No rain during the week. Prices are unsettled in Delhi, rising in Rawalpindi, and stationary in other districts. Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly completed; sowings of *rabi* crops still in progress. Rain much wanted at Hissar for *rabi* sowings and at Lahore for standing crops. Prospects improved in Peshawar and good in Jullundur. Crops flourishing in Amballa. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan, parts of Multan, and Rawalpindi. Poppy sowings commenced in Amritsar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 5th December, 1888.*—Weather cloudy and cool. Slight rain in Jabalpur and Seoni, and fair in Bilaspur. Winter sowings retarded in Jabalpur, but nearly completed elsewhere. Autumn crops being harvested. Slight damage by hail in parts of Bilaspur. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st December, 1888.*—Practically no rain has fallen, but crop prospects remain generally good, except in the Amherst, Prome, and Thayetmyo districts of Lower Burma, where crops have suffered from want of rain, and in Akyab in which 20,000 acres of crops have been destroyed. In Upper Burma want of rain is being felt in Ye-u, Minbu, Meiktila, and in a part of Pakôkku. The price of rice has risen in Tharrawaddy, Prome and Minbu, and fallen in Henzada, Thayetmyo, Tavoy, Shwebo, Upper Chindwin and Pyinmana districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th December, 1888.*—Weather cold; harvesting of winter rice continues; sowing of mustard completed; pulses being gathered in some districts; tea season over with prospects generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 5th December, 1888.* Rainfall general but very slight. Crops in parts of the Mysore district need more rain, elsewhere they are reported to be in good condition. Harvesting operations almost completed in parts. Outturn fair. No material change in prices.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops in good condition. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 5th December, 1888.*—Picking of cotton and harvesting of food crops continue. General condition of *kharif* crops is fair. *Rabi* also promises well. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient. Prices stationary.

No rain at Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; estimated outturn eight annas, in some places only five annas. *Rabi* crops good. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 5th December, 1888.*—Very slight rain in Bundelkhand only. Crops reported to be suffering from want of water in Bhopawar. No other changes during the week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th December, 1888.*—No rain. *Rabi* sowings still in progress at some places or completed and satisfactory at others. Standing crops good generally. Harvests fair. Agricultural stock in good condition generally, except in parts of Marwar. Pasturage and fodder sufficient, except in Kherwarra, Meywar, and parts of Marwar. Prices steady generally. Cotton and opium crops good in Marwar. Cotton fair in Jeypore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th November, 1888.*—No rain. Weather cloudy. Land is being prepared for wheat crop.

W. R. LAWRENCE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING INDIAN RAILWAYS.

No. 018R.T., dated Calcutta, the 28th November 1888.

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, and Public Works Department Circular No. 17 Railway, dated 21st August 1880.

Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1356 I., dated the 16th April 1884.

Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3108 I., dated the 10th September 1885.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 789 R. T., dated 2nd July 1887, publishing revised rules 342 and 343 of the General Rules for all Railways in India.

Public Works Department letter No. 871 R. T., dated 19th July 1887, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Central Division.

Read also—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, No. 2206 T., dated the 17th October 1888, and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879, as extended to the lands in the territories of the Native States of Nandgaon, Khairagarh and Rewah, occupied by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, by the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 1356 I., dated 16th April 1884, and 3108 I., dated 10th September 1885, the Agent and Chief Engineer of that Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for Indian Railways, which have received the sanction of the Governor General in Council and were published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September 1880, may be applied to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with the exception of Rules 342 and 343, which he requests may be modified so as to read as follows:—

No. 342.—No engine or train shall be moved from any station until the Driver has in his possession a "Line Clear," "Caution Message," or other permission written on the authorized form showing that he can proceed to the next station. The Driver is to receive this written permission from no other person than the Guard of his own train, or from the Station Master, or from one of the Station staff duly authorized for such duty; but on all occasions when the Guard does not personally deliver the permission to the Driver, it must be countersigned by the Guard before

delivery to the Driver. The Driver must also receive from the Guard the usual starting signal before moving.

When a train is arranged to run through a station without stopping, the written permission to proceed to the next station may be handed to the Driver direct by the Station Master or other authorized person of the Station staff, and a duplicate of it handed to the Guard in the same manner.

No. 343.—The Station Master, or other authorized person of the Station staff, is to hand the written permission to the Guard, who must satisfy himself that it is properly filled up and dated with the time added, and is signed in full and in ink, and that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given and received before handing it to the Driver. The Driver must also satisfy himself on these points before starting.

This written permission is never to be given to the Driver until the train is to start; and when waiting to pass another train, it must not be given to the Driver until the whole of such other train has come in and is clear of the points.

When a train is not timed to stop at a station, and the written permission is handed both to the Driver and Guard of the train, the Station Master will be held wholly responsible that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given, and that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added, and is signed in full and in ink.

RESOLUTION.—With Rules 342 and 343 altered as proposed, and with the exception of Section XVII which refers to the working of a single line of Railway on the system termed in Rule 3 of the said Rules "Train Despatching," the Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 8 of the said Act as so extended, to sanction the application to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway of the General Rules for Indian Railways as published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September 1880.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General 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 [with the exception and alterations noted] and of this Resolution being kept open to inspection free of any charge in the Office of the Station Master of every station on the said Railway.

Ordered also that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.
Nil.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXII of 1888-89.

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 12th November, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th November, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th November, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th November, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1888-89.	Total Decrease in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
24th Nov., 1888	East Indian	1,514	9,13,109	603	1,514	7,66,387	506	2,66,80,413	551	2,53,86,800	524	...	12,93,613
17th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664	3,09,857	186	1,664	3,10,000	186	93,78,322	175	1,08,19,001	203	14,40,679	...
24th ditto	Sindia	75	10,269	137	75	6,620	89	2,69,938	113	2,16,237	90	...	53,701
24th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,764	153	57	8,512	149	3,17,875	174	2,92,620	160	...	25,255
17th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	17,774	96	183	19,010	104	7,44,594	124	8,55,326	144	1,10,732	...
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	691	58	12	569	47	27,625	72	27,736	72	111	...
17th ditto	Mysore	140	9,208	66	140	9,566	68	3,22,046	71	3,65,540	81	43,494	...
17th ditto	Southern Mahratta(c)	765	50,056	76	854	60,844	82	19,70,864	86	23,94,876	88	4,24,012	...
17th ditto	Indian Midland	42	7,005	107	136	8,681	64	1,04,087	77	4,06,572	93	3,02,485	...
17th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	1,340	16	83	3,980	48	(d) 19,515	28	1,52,345	57	1,32,830	...
10th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,606	45	36	1,897	53	51,867	45	49,838	43	...	2,029
17th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	85	3,984	47	105	4,962	47	1,19,227	45	1,51,344	45	32,117	...
	TOTAL	4,659	13,33,663	286	4,859	12,10,028	249	4,00,06,373	273	4,11,18,235	264	11,11,862	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
17th Nov., 1888	North-Western (e)	2,433	4,07,190	167	2,415	5,36,982	222	1,22,41,407	171	1,53,96,445	199	31,55,038	...
17th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,203	227	45	18,172	404	4,00,074	275	4,55,056	316	54,982	...
17th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,205	98	125	13,630	109	4,18,859	105	4,42,291	111	23,432	...
17th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (f)	645	2,49,531	387	673	2,34,100	348	56,74,448	275	64,05,777	297	7,31,329	...
17th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,515	55	27	1,773	65	53,659	63	60,197	69	6,538	...
17th ditto	Tirhoot	249	35,574	143	273	28,085	103	10,20,884	128	9,68,335	116	...	52,549
17th ditto	Burma	333	55,164	166	392	62,350	159	17,55,390	165	17,64,741	143	9,351	...
17th ditto	Jorhat	26	976	38	25	888	35	33,954	38	37,794	43	3,840	...
3rd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(g)	...	...	(g)	...	(h) 1,144	8	(i) 4,303	16	3,159	...
	TOTAL	3,883	7,72,358	199	3,975	8,95,980	225	2,15,99,819	182	2,55,34,939	201	39,35,120	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
17th Nov., 1888	Madras	831	1,25,317	151	840	1,54,780	184	50,70,410	189	51,48,760	192	78,350	...
17th ditto	South Indian	654	83,254	127	654	93,680	143	31,73,824	150	34,04,950	163	2,31,126	...
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,71,347	446	1,504	5,76,064	383	2,34,05,802	485	2,43,20,853	507	8,55,051	...
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,04,618	444	461	2,02,000	438	72,71,959	489	73,70,745	500	98,786	..
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	693	1,32,013	190	692	1,20,013	173	38,25,552	174	40,66,144	184	2,40,592	...
	TOTAL	4,143	12,10,549	294	4,151	11,46,537	276	4,28,07,547	321	4,43,11,452	334	15,03,905	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,685	33,22,570	262	12,985	32,52,545	250	10,44,13,739	262	11,09,64,626	267	65,50,887	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,43,71,787	137	6,02,90,133	145	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,00,41,952	125	5,06,74,493	122	6,32,541	...
	Assisted Companies.												
17th Nov., 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	35,075	93	376	35,410	94	12,30,410	101	13,89,991	116	1,59,581	...
24th ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	4,509	203	22	4,514	203	1,02,978	229	1,04,562	231	1,584	...
10th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,164	92	67	12,123	181	2,12,946	99	2,31,172	108	18,226	...
10th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,913	101	78	9,083	116	2,60,485	103	2,75,340	110	14,855	...
	TOTAL	543	53,661	99	543	61,130	113	18,66,819	106	20,61,065	119	1,94,246	...
	Native States.												
17th Nov., 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	27,361	132	310	31,326	101	9,47,869	141	9,94,161	107	46,292	...
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,950	33	59	1,400	24	95,686	50	77,341	41	...	18,345
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	673	32	21	500	24	22,020	32	26,806	40	4,786	...
17th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	19,021	99	209	14,980	72	6,06,960	97	6,00,427	95	...	6,533
10th ditto	Morvi	68	1,851	27	68	1,887	28	88,813	41	1,05,971	49	17,158	...
17th ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,143	50	124	4,800	39	2,02,412	51	2,13,464	54	11,052	...
	TOTAL	673	56,999	85	791	54,893	69	19,63,760	90	20,18,170	83	54,410	...

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(c) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(d) Total receipts from 15th September to 12th November, 1887.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(f) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(g) *Return not received.*
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th November, 1887.
(i) Ditto ditto 3rd November, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
7th December, 1888.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for November, 1888.

The month of November forms a part of the transition period from the south-west monsoon to the north-east monsoon. In Northern and Central India fine bright weather with clear skies and rapidly diminishing temperature usually obtains almost without interruption during the month. In the north of the Bay of Bengal fine weather with light north-easterly winds generally prevails, but skies cloud over in that area as well as in Bengal during stormy weather in the south of the Bay. The south-westerly winds of the south-west monsoon continue to blow during the month at the entrance of the Bay. The humid air current of which these winds form a part, instead of continuing to move in the same general direction up the Bay, gradually curve round in the south and centre of the Bay and finally advance to the Coromandel Coast districts to which it gives humid north-east winds and frequent rain. Storms occasionally originate in this current in the Bay during the month and usually march almost due westwards (with a very slight northing). These storms are sometimes very severe and form one of the most important features of the month. They frequently give a deluge of rain to the narrow belt of country across which they advance, and at the same time drain away the moisture from the more distant districts. Hence the occurrence of cyclonic storms during the month is generally associated with a very irregular distribution of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula, excessive rainfall in the districts visited by the cyclonic storms usually accompanying deficient rain in the districts outside of the storm areas of the month.

In the Arabian Sea north-east monsoon winds usually set in steadily during October and extend over the whole of it except the extreme south. Hence fine weather generally prevails in that area. Storms which form in the Bay of Bengal

and cross the Peninsula, occasionally pass out into the Arabian Sea and give stormy weather for some days to the central and northern portions of that sea.

The chief feature of the meteorology of the month of October was the excessive pressure which prevailed over the whole Indian area and which was most marked in Upper India. The same feature has characterized the meteorology of India during the past month. The average pressure of the whole of India for the month was ·02″ in excess of the normal pressure of the month. Pressure was, relatively to the general variation, considerably in excess in Rajputana, the Deccan, the Himalayan mountain region and adjacent plain districts, and Burma. It was more or less in defect in Sind, Bombay, the Coromandel Coast districts, and South Bengal. This distribution of pressure is such as usually accompanies a stronger and steadier north-east monsoon than usual, more especially in the Arabian Sea. This was undoubtedly the case during the month so far as can be judged by the land observations.

The only important feature of the weather of the first ten days of the month was a cyclonic storm which formed in the Bay and advanced across the Peninsula into the Arabian Sea. The following gives a brief account of it.

Cyclonic storm of October 30th to November 8th.—It apparently formed to the south-west of the Andamans on the 28th and 29th of October. It began to affect the weather in the Coromandel Coast districts on the evening of the 29th and morning of the 30th when the barometer began to fall and skies to cloud over. The centre crossed the coast a little to the north of Madras on the evening of the 31st. The barometer was lowest at Madras at about 10 P. M. of the 31st when it stood at 28·9—the lowest reading recorded at that station during the past twenty-eight years. The storm was an unusually severe one and gave very violent winds and excessive rain to the coast districts near Madras. The centre advanced slowly in a west-north-westerly direction and was nearly midway between Cuddaph and Madras at 8 A. M. of the 1st November. It crossed the West Ghâts early on the morning of the 2nd and was near Mangalore at 8 A.M., when it was passing out into the Arabian Sea. Its subsequent course can only be conjectured from the coast observations. The storm apparently recurved and advanced in a northerly or north-north-westerly direction not far from the Bombay, Kattiawar and Cutch Coasts, and influenced the weather in these coast districts for the next three or four days. Several steamers reported that they experienced very rough stormy weather in the Arabian Sea during this period. The storm gave more or less heavy rain over the greater part of Madras, the Deccan, and the west coast districts as far north as Cutch, and moderate rain to the Central Provinces and some portion of Central India.

Heavy rain continued to fall in the west coast districts of the Bay, the Circars and Ganjam (in which the rainfall of the previous month had been very scanty) receiving very favourable rain at this period. Thus Vizagapatam reported 2·1 inches on the 4th, 4·5 inches on the 5th, and 2·6 inches on the 6th, and Masulipatam received 2·8 inches on the 4th, 1 inch on the 5th and 1·6 inches on the 6th.

The land observations of the 7th indicated that the storm in the Arabian Sea had apparently filled up. Fine weather prevailed on that day over the whole of Northern and Central India; whilst moderate rain continued to fall over the greater part of the Peninsula.

The weather however continued unsettled in the northern portion of the Arabian Sea and a small and feeble cyclonic storm was shewn by the observations of the 9th to be lying over Kattiawar.

It is not possible, in the absence of observations on board ships in the Arabian Sea, to decide whether this small storm passed into Kattiawar from the Arabian Sea or originated in the land area. The former appears on the whole to be more probable and the storm was hence subsidiary to the large storm of the preceding week. It was throughout very feeble and drifted slowly to the north-east on the 10th and filled up during the next twenty-four hours. It gave general rain to Kattiawar, Cutch and Guzerat on the 9th and 10th. Weather continued somewhat unsettled in Northern and Central India for some days

afterwards. The Central Provinces received rain on the 9th and 10th and 11th, the North-Western Provinces on the 11th and 12th, and the greater part of Bengal and Assam on the 12th, 13th and 14th. The rainfall in Lower Bengal accompanied a series of thunderstorms which gave some unusually heavy rainfalls for the season. Thus Calcutta received 3 inches and Burdwan nearly 2 inches on the 13th.

The diffused disturbance of the second week of the month (which was a continuation of the general disturbances accompanying the cyclonic storm of the first week) passed away on the evening of the 15th and fine weather with normal cold-weather conditions was established on the 16th over the whole of Northern and Central India. Showers, however, continued to fall in the south of the Peninsula.

Pressure was for some days afterwards lowest in the Andaman Sea, or to the south of the coast of Pegu, and the wind directions at the coast stations indicated a tendency to the formation of a cyclonic storm. It apparently never advanced beyond the preliminary stage of squally weather. Frequent showers fell in Lower Burma for some days and gave it moderate rain until the 20th. Rain ceased to fall in South Madras from the 17th until the last week of the month. On the 20th a slight cold-weather disturbance appeared in Sind and the Punjab. Rain fell in the northern districts of the Punjab and snow or hail in the adjacent hills on the 20th and 21st, when fine weather again set in over Upper India.

Meanwhile the conditions were apparently unchanged in the south and centre of the Bay where weather was still unsettled and squally, more especially in the Andaman Sea. Rain again fell generally in Lower Burma on the 22nd, after which the barometer rose rapidly, and the area of lowest pressure was transferred on the 23rd and 24th to the south-west of the Bay. This determined a flow of humid winds to the Coromandel Coast, and frequent showers giving favourable rain fell during the remainder of the month in the south of the Peninsula.

Weather again became disturbed in Upper India on the 29th. Moderate general rain fell in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and south-eastern districts of the Punjab on the 24th, 25th and 26th. Frequent showers of hail and snow occurred in the hill districts. The general disturbance appeared to travel eastwards along the Himalayas as the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces had showers on the 27th and Behar and North Bengal on the 28th and 29th, after which the disturbance filled up and disappeared.

At the end of the month normal cold-weather conditions were established over the whole country with somewhat steeper gradients and stronger north-easterly or cold-weather winds than usual. Rain was falling in South Madras but was diminishing rapidly in amount, and a short break commenced on the 1st of December which lasted for three or four days.

Rainfall of the month.—The preceding statement has shewn the conditions under which the rainfall of the month occurred. The normal total rainfall of the month is small for the whole of Northern and Central India. In consequence of the unusually frequent disturbances during the month in that area, the rainfall was considerably in excess, more especially in the Punjab, the north-western districts of the North-Western Provinces, Assam and Bengal, which received from two to five times their normal amounts.

The rainfall of the month was exceptionally abundant and favourable in the west coast districts of the Bay from Orissa southwards. These districts had obtained very scanty rain in the preceding month and the prolonged drought had commenced to affect the crops very seriously. Orissa and the Circars received nearly 5 inches in excess of their normal amount (3 inches). Mysore and Bellary nearly 5 inches in excess, Malabar 2 inches, the Deccan and Hyderabad nearly 2 inches, and the Carnatic 1 inch. Hence the whole of the Peninsula received abundant and favourable rain during the month. Lower Burma was the only area in which there was a considerable deficiency, as it only received an average of an inch and three quarters, or less than half its normal amount.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of November, 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic returns from the observatories:—

Districts.	Number of stations.	Actual average rainfall.	Normal average rainfall in November.	Difference from the average in November, 1888.
Punjab, West	7	0·93	0·55	+0·38
Do., East	4	0·62	0·14	+0·48
North-Western Provinces—Trans-Gangetic	9	1·07	0·15	+0·92
North-Western Provinces—Cis-Gangetic	3	0·14	0·09	+0·05
Behar	2	0·86	0·22	+0·64
Northern Bengal	2	0·39	0·15	+0·24
Assam—Cachar	3	1·04	0·79	+0·25
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur	7	1·34	0·62	+0·72
Orissa—Northern Circars	6	7·73	3·06	+4·67
Central Provinces, South	7	0·38	0·39	—0·01
Berar—Khandesh	2	0·91	0·32	+0·59
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda	8	0·42	0·15	+0·27
Sind—Cutch	3	0·04	0·08	—0·04
Guzerat	3	0·89	0·36	+0·53
Konkan	4	1·24	0·68	+0·56
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	2·58	0·87	+1·71
Malabar	4	4·98	2·83	+2·15
Mysore—Bellary	4	7·10	3·49	+3·61
Carnatic	6	8·62	7·65	+0·97
Lower Burma	6	1·74	3·64	—1·90
Ceylon	2	12·79	12·11	+0·68

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 10th December, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th December, 1888.*—No rain in Ganjam Godavari, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool, poor in Vizagapatam, Nellore, Salem, Malabar and South Canara, fair in Coimbatore, Nilgiris, and North Arcot, and good elsewhere. More rain wanted in parts of Coimbatore and Salem. Standing crops generally good and improving in the affected districts, but damaged by disease, insects or excessive rain in parts of South Arcot, South Canara, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and Tinnevelly; wet crops withering in one taluk of Coimbatore. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts of Salem and Coimbatore. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices falling in six districts, stationary in ten and rising in others. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th December, 1888.*—Rainfall during the week *nil*; wanted in parts of Nasik and in four talukas of Ahmednagar. Late *jowari* in parts of Bijapur, wheat and gram in four talukas of Belgaum and exotic cotton in three talukas of Dharwar suffering from blight; gram in one taluka of Nasik injured by insects, and late crops withering in parts of Khandesh; standing crops otherwise good except wheat in Broach. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts and cotton-picking in

parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Broach; probable outturn of early crops in Kaira from four to eleven annas and in Ahmednagar from one to six annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, and Kathiawar. Scarcity of drinking-water in parts of Khandesh. Prices rising in parts of Khandesh and Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th December, 1888.*—No rain, but fine weather over the whole of the Province during the week. Rice harvest is proceeding. The average outturn is estimated at between 8 and 10 annas in many districts. In Chota Nagpore, the estimated outturn is 14 annas in the Singbhoom district and 12 annas in the remaining three districts. No estimate of outturn is given for the eastern districts, but the crop in almost all of them is reported to be fair. Condition of the *rabi* crops is generally fair, except in parts of Chota Nagpore. Prospects of poppy are good, the weather having been favourable for the sowing. *Boro* or spring rice cultivation has begun. Considerable distress is apprehended in a tract along the Nepal frontier in the Chumparun, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga districts, about 90 miles in length from east to west. Test works have been opened in the distressed tract, and the Collector of Chumparun reports that the number of workers is daily increasing. Gratuitous relief and relief in the shape of tuccavi advances have also been sanctioned.

N. W. P. and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th December, 1888.*—Weather clear and cold. Sowings of *rabi* crops and opium nearly completed. Reaping of late rice commenced and sugarcane-pressing in progress. Rain much needed. *Rabi* sowings being irrigated. Supplies sufficient and prices generally steady. Condition of cattle good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th December, 1888.*—No rain during the week. Prices rising in Delhi and Rawalpindi, but stationary in other districts. Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly completed. Sugarcane and cotton still standing at Amritsar and Sialkote. Sowings of *rabi* crops still in progress. Rain much wanted at Hissar for *rabi* sowings and at Lahore for standing crops. *Kharif* outturn poor in Hissar. *Rabi* prospects generally good, but in Rawalpindi average only. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient except in Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan, and parts of Mooltan and Rawalpindi. Poppy sowings completed in Amritsar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th December, 1888.*—Prospects unchanged. *Rabi* sowings completed, area being, on account of insufficient rainfall, below the average in the northern districts where rain is urgently needed. Elsewhere prospects are favourable. *Kharif* outturn, cotton excepted, is generally below the average.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th December, 1888.*—Little or no rain has fallen throughout Upper and Lower Burma during the past week. Favourable reports of the crops have been received from all districts, except Prome, Thayetmyo, and Amherst in Lower Burma, and Bhamo, Ye-u, Pakôkku, and Meiktila in Upper Burma, where the want of rain has been felt. The price of paddy has fallen in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Tavoy, Myingyan, Pakôkku, Minbu, and Pyinmana, and risen slightly in Mergui.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th December, 1888.*—Weather cold. Rainfall *nil*. Reaping of cold-weather rice continues. Pulses being gathered. Tea season over. Prospects of crops in general good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th December, 1888.*—No rain. Crops in good condition except in parts of the Mysore district, where rain is much needed. Harvesting operations still continue in parts. Outturn reported to be favourable. No change in prices.

Slight rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops good. Prices risen slightly.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th December, 1888.*—Slight rain in the Buldana district. Picking of cotton and harvesting of food crops still continues. Both *kharif* and *rabi* crops are fairly good, though in some

places *jowari* is blackened by late rains. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder insufficient in almost all districts. Prices of food grains stationary.

No rain during the week in Hyderabad. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Scarcity of fodder still felt. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th December, 1888.*—There has been no material change during the week in the condition of crops and weather since the last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th December, 1888.*—No rain. *Rabi* sowings generally completed. Standing crops good generally. Harvests fair. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient, except in Kherwara, Meywar, and parts of Marwar. Prices generally steady. Cotton satisfactory in Jeypore, average in Ulwar.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th December, 1888.*—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

W. R. LAWRENCE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIII OF 1888-89.

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 19th November, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th November, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th November, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th November, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1888-89.	Total Decreaes in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1st Dec., 1888	East Indian	1,514	9,15,985	605	1,514	9,05,630	598	2,75,96,398	552	2,62,92,430	526	...	13,03,968
1st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,09,103	186	1,664	3,20,000	192	96,87,425	175	1,11,64,605	203	14,77,180	...
1st ditto	Sindia	75	10,127	135	75	6,548	88	2,80,065	113	2,22,785	90	...	57,280
1st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,112	124	57	11,313	198	3,24,987	172	3,03,933	161	...	21,054
24th Nov., 1888	Bengal-Nagpur (*b*)	186	20,316	109	183	25,762	141	7,64,910	124	8,81,650	144	1,16,740	...
1st Dec., 1888	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	988	82	12	786	66	28,613	72	28,522	72	...	91
24th Nov., 1888	Mysore	140	9,067	65	140	12,611	90	3,31,329	71	3,78,151	82	46,822	...
24th ditto	Southern Mahratta(*c*)	765	65,259	85	854	78,822	92	20,31,741	86	24,73,698	88	4,41,957	...
24th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,676	64	136	11,741	86	1,06,763	76	4,18,413	93	3,11,650	...
17th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	2,552	31	83	5,353	65	(*d*)22,067	28	1,57,653	58	1,35,586	...
24th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,682	47	36	2,486	69	53,549	45	52,155	44	...	1,394
24th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	85	3,438	40	105	6,148	59	1,22,665	45	1,58,070	46	35,405	...
	TOTAL	4,659	13,48,305	289	4,859	13,87,200	285	4,13,50,512	274	4,25,32,065	265	11,81,553	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
1st Dec., 1888	North-Western (*e*)	2,433	3,99,381	164	2,415	5,57,105	231	1,26,40,788	171	1,59,53,550	200	33,12,762	...
24th Nov., 1888	Wardha Coal	45	11,490	255	45	22,300	495	4,11,564	275	4,77,356	321	65,792	...
24th ditto	Bengal Central	125	13,092	105	125	13,780	110	4,31,951	105	4,56,778	111	24,827	...
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*f*)	645	2,35,338	365	673	2,31,280	344	59,09,786	278	66,34,729	299	7,24,943	...
1st Dec., 1888	Nalhati	27	1,443	53	27	1,697	62	56,102	62	61,998	69	5,896	...
1st ditto	Tirhoot	249	34,119	137	273	43,148	158	10,55,003	128	10,11,280	117	...	43,723
1st ditto	Burma	333	53,621	101	441	61,164	139	18,09,011	165	18,25,905	143	16,894	...
24th Nov., 1888	Jorhat	26	1,199	46	31	835	27	35,153	39	38,629	43	3,476	...
3rd ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 1,144	8	(*i*) 4,303	16	3,159	...
	TOTAL	3,883	7,49,683	193	4,030	9,31,309	231	2,23,50,502	183	2,64,64,528	202	41,14,026	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
24th Nov., 1888	Madras	831	1,44,900	174	840	1,85,674	221	52,15,310	189	53,39,137	193	1,23,827	...
17th ditto	South Indian	654	89,228	136	654	1,06,830	163	32,63,052	150	35,14,720	163	2,51,668	...
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,75,833	516	1,504	7,14,470	476	2,42,41,635	486	2,50,43,295	506	8,01,660	...
1st Dec., 1888	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,92,404	417	461	2,36,000	512	74,64,363	486	75,80,283	498	1,15,920	...
24th Nov., 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhund	693	1,36,156	196	692	1,46,503	212	39,61,709	174	42,16,258	185	2,54,549	...
	TOTAL	4,143	13,38,521	323	4,151	13,89,477	335	4,41,46,069	321	4,56,93,693	334	15,47,624	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,685	34,36,509	271	13,040	37,07,986	284	10,78,47,083	262	11,46,90,286	268	68,43,203	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,62,37,466	137	6,23,39,246	146	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,16,09,617	125	5,23,51,040	122	7,41,423	...
	Assisted Companies.												
24th Nov., 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	28,580	76	376	50,830	135	12,58,990	101	14,39,054	116	1,80,064	...
1st Dec., 1888	Tarakeshwar	22	4,572	206	22	4,550	205	1,67,550	228	1,69,112	230	1,562	...
24th Nov., 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,899	88	67	8,654	129	2,18,845	99	2,40,294	109	21,449	...
17th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,341	107	78	7,512	96	2,68,826	104	2,82,852	110	14,026	...
	TOTAL	543	47,392	87	543	71,546	132	19,14,211	106	21,31,312	119	2,17,101	...
	Native States.												
24th Nov., 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	35,839	172	310	34,587	112	9,83,708	142	10,28,748	107	45,040	...
1st Dec., 1888	The Gaekwar's	59	2,547	43	59	2,890	49	98,233	50	80,448	41	...	17,785
1st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	699	33	21	650	31	22,719	33	27,520	40	4,801	...
24th Nov., 1888	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	15,792	82	209	23,481	112	6,22,753	97	6,24,770	95	2,017	...
24th ditto	Morvi	68	1,821	27	68	2,627	39	90,634	40	1,08,699	48	18,065	...
1st Dec., 1888	Jodhpore	124	6,561	53	124	5,300	43	2,08,973	51	2,18,664	53	9,691	...
	TOTAL	673	63,259	94	791	69,535	88	20,27,020	90	20,88,849	83	61,829	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Total receipts from 15th September to 19th November, 1887.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharla and Assam-Behar State Railways.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th November, 1887.
(*i*) Ditto ditto 3rd November, 1888.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th December, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																												
Tenasserim—																												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	8 2	11 11	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Moulmein and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 15
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 5	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	160 0	165 0	16 0	18 0
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 2	§	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	16 10	19 7
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 1	12 13	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	17 13	17 13
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	11 4	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	9 12	...	...	...	...	245 5	245 5	16 4	16 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 1	7 12	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	11 5	9 7
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	41 12	41 12
Prome	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 5	9 15	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 12	21 12	9 5	9 5	167 9	167 9	14 0	11 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	..	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	7 7	7 7	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	28 3	28 3	...	...	245 0	245 0	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	8 12	11 0	...	...	9 12	10 8	10 5	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	150 0	17 0	20 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 13	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	225 0	225 0	30 0	36 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	20 0	24 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	10 0	8 0	...	...	12 11	14 0	21 7	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	...	...	11 12	11 4	108 0	108 0	9 8	9 4
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 8	13 4	20 0	17 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	11 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 3	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Gáro Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	10 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	[illegible]	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	150 0	8 6	8 0
Nowgong	8 0	[illegible]	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	140 0	80 0	8 0	8 8
[illegible]	7 8	[illegible]	...	...	7 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 0	0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
[illegible]																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	90 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 7	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 7	...	...	12 5	11 7	120 0	120 0	10 10*a*	10 10
Noakhally	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0*b*	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 6	...	...	11 0	13 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	9 0*c*	9 0
Tipperah	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 0	16 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Dacca	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	9 8*d*	9 8
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	...	9 8*e*	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Koolna	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0*f*	10 0
24-Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 5	...	...	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	10 4*g*	10 4
Midnapore	13 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8*h*	10 8
Howrah	‡	‡	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	11 8	11 8	14 3	14 2	9 10	10 0	13 14	14 1	12 4	12 5	14 8	14 4	...	...	20 6	15 9	13 14	13 7	14 2	15 2	15 14	15 12	92 4	95 0	10 10	10 15
Hooghly	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	12 5	12 15	16 0	17 12	12 5	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 8	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	9 2*i*	9 2
Jessore	10 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	9 2*j*	9 2
Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	12 0	12 8	10 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	11 8	11 8	§	§	13 8	12 12	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	§	§	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 10$\frac{3}{4}$*k*	10 10$\frac{1}{2}$
Beerbhoom	11 0	12 0	...	...	12 4	12 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	20 0	...	...	9 0	16 0	160 0	100 0	10 0*l*	10 0
Moorshedabad	12 12	12 12	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 10*m*	10 10
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 8	...	...	13 0	12 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0
Pubna	16 0	16 8	...	...	7 8	7 12	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 0*n*	10 0
Bogra	13 8	15 0	...	...	13 8	12 0	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 12
Rajshahye	15 12	15 0	24 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	15 15	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 14	...	...	12 3	13 0	240 0	240 0	9 12*o*	9 12
Maldah	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	15 0	15 3	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	7 7	7 9	120 0	120 0	9 6*p*	10 0
Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	14 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	10 0*q*	10 0
Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	128 0	128 0	9 0*r*	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	... *s*	9 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	10 8	11 13	...	...	10 8	11 13	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	13 2	11 13	80 0	80 0	11 13	10 8
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	9 8*t*	9 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	7 0	7 0
Manbhoom	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	24 0	...	18 0	18 0	280 0	280 0	9 2*u*	9 2
Lohardugga	11 8	10 8	‡	16 0	14 0 (new)	10 8	17 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	36 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	15 0	19 8	21 0	‡	18 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	9 0
Hazáribágh	12 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	7 0 ‡	7 0	14 0 16 0 (new)	12 0	¶	¶	¶	¶	23 0	20 0	¶	¶	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* None in market. ‡ Not available. § No sale. ¶ Not procurable.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Patuakhali and Bhola 8 sers and Perozepore 9 sers.
b At Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
c At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Manickgunge 9 seers, Moonshigunge 8-14 sers, and Naraingunge 10 sers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoregunge, Jamalpore and Sherpore 8 sers, Attea 10 sers, and Netrokona 9 sers.
f At Satkhira retail prices of salt 9-13 sers per rupee.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Baraset, Bassirhat and Diamond Harbour (Kalpihat) 9 sers, Barrackpore 9-2 sers and Dum-Dum 10 sers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Ghattal 11-4 sers, Tumlook 8 sers, and Contai 10 sers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kooshtea and Chooadanga 10 sers, Meherpore 10-8 sers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenidah 9 sers, Narail 7½ sers, Bongong 10 sers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Culna 10 sers, Cutwa 10·6 sers, and Raneegunge 10-9 sers.
l At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
m In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 10 sers, Kandi, 10-5 sers.
n At Serajgunge retail price of salt 10-8 sers per rupee.
o In Nowgong sub-division retail price of salt 9-9 sers per rupee.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kurigram 9 seers, Nilphamari 10 sers, and Gaibanda 7-8 sers.
q In Thakurgaon sub-divisions retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
r At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
s At Silliguri retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
t At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.
u At Govindpore retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1888—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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, south—																										
Monghyr	13 10	13 10	16 12	16 12	11 9	10 8	14 11	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 5	16 4	16 4	18 1	17 13	157 0	126 0	9 15*v*	9 15
Gya	13 8	13 0	15 0	15 4	10 0	9 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	15 0	15 4	...	...	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Patna	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 8	12 0	10 12	15 6	14 5	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	20 8	18 0	22 0	20 0	170 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	14 8	13 8	19 0	17 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	14 3	18 8	18 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	18 8	16 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 0*w*	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	13 0	13 0	...	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	16 0	13 0	*	...	*	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	8 0*x*	8 0
Bhágalpur	15 12	13 14	16 6	16 6	11 6	10 11	13 14	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	15 8	16 6	15 2	17 0	19 10	151 8	151 8	10 0	10 0
Durbhunga	12 8	12 0	18 4	16 0	11 0	10 8	14 8	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 12	16 0	17 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*y*	10 0
Mozufferpore	12 0	12 0	16 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*z*	10 0
Sarun	14 0	13 4	16 8	16 8	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	16 8	19 4	17 12	19 8	19 2	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Chumparun	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*z*'	9 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 0
Benares	13 0	13 4	16 0	16 4	10 5	9 3	13 9	13 0	16 13	14 10	17 5	10 13½	18 2	17 14	13 12	13 8	16 0	15 1½	19 0	17 14	17 5½	17 1½	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
Ghazipur	14 3	14 3	18 0	17 6	7 2	7 12	11 9	12 14	18 0	...	15 7	14 13	20 9	13 3	15 7	10 12	17 6	16 12	18 0	18 0	17 6	18 0	154 8	154 8	9 10	10 5
Jaunpur	13 0	12 8	17 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Allahabad	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	15 12	...	...	14 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 0	14 12	16 0	15 8	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Fatehpur	13 4	13 4	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	19 4	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	16 0	15 12	17 4	18 6	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 6
Jalaun	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 8	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	18 8	16 0	17 12	18 8	16 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 8	14 8	18 8	18 8	9 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	16 4	15 8	18 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 4	13 8	18 0	17 4	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 8	...	23 0	21 0	19 8	18 12	18 12	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	150 0	11 0	10 8
Mainpuri	14 10	14 9	18 12	18 2	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	16 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 2	19 8	19 8	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 2	10 12
Etah	14 12	14 12	19 0	19 0	8 4	8 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	15 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	13 8	13 0	17 0	18 0	9 12	9 8	11 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 12	16 0	16 0	10 12	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Jhánsi	13 12	13 10	19 0	19 6½	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	16 2	15 9½	17 0	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 8	5 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	14 8	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 0
Aligarh	14 2	14 0	21 4	22 0	5 8	5 6	10 4	10 0	17 2½	15 0	17 0	17 7	...	...	14 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 4	20 0	26 0	140 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Bulandshahr	15 4	14 12	21 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	20 4	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	14 4	14 4	20 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	16 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 8	21 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	95 0	100 0	11 4	11 0
Sub-montane—																						¿				
Ballia	14 5	14 2	18 10	18 0	9 4	9 10	12 5	14 2	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 4	14 4	18 0	18 10	19 4	19 5	19 4	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4
Azamgarh	12 8	12 12	15 8	16 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	...	...	19 3	20 0	13 4	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 8	12 4	18 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	14 14	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	21 9½	20 0	19 13	21 9½	16 9½	14 4	19 13	15 12	19 5½	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 14½
Basti	15 5	14 0	19 0	17 0	...	8 8	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	21 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Shahjahanpur	15 5	14 8	20 8	19 8	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	20 0	...	28 0	27 0	22 0	24 0	17 8	16 8	23 0	24 0	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	192 8	192 0	11 0	11 0
Bareilly	14 1	13 12	18 2	17 8	6 4	6 4	13 12	11 14	18 12	18 12	18 12	17 0	23 12	25 12	18 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	23 2	23 2	165 0	165 0	11 8	11 12
Moradabad	15 8	15 4	21 8	20 4	10 8	10 8	15 4	13 7	21 8	23 0	20 8	18 2	...	...	16 4	18 0	20 8	20 4	23 0	23 0	23 2	23 2	165 0	165 0	10 0	10 0
Tarái	17 8	17 8	27 8	25 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	13 12	27 8	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	30 0	27 8	18 2	18 12	27 8	25 0	22 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	15 12	15 8	21 10	21 6	7 14	7 14	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	11 0	10 9
Muzaffarnagar	14 13	14 9	22 0	21 0	6 9	6 9	12 9	12 2	22 0	22 0	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	14 5	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 4	11 0
Saháranpur	15 1	15 1	21 8	21 8	8 9½	7 8½	11 13	11 13	22 9	23 10½	19 5½	17 3	32 4	26 13	21 8	26 13	21 8	21 8†	21 8	22 9	16 2†	19 5†	129 0	129 0	11 4½	10 12
Dehra Dún	14 0	14 4	21 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	21 8†	21 8†	21 8	22 9	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Kumaun	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	24 0	12 0†	12 0†	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwal	11 8	13 8	15 0	17 0	7 0	7 12	12 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	...	9 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	8 0	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 8	14 10	20 0	18 8	12 8	13 0	15 0	14 10	20 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	13 8	13 6	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Sultánpur	14 8	16 0	19 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	19 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Rae-Bareli	15 0	14 8	20 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	21 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	17 8	22 0	20 0	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Unao	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	22 4	22 0	18 0	18 0	17 4	17 3½	19 12	20 4	20 0	20 2½	130 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Lucknow	14 4	14 0	17 12	17 14	6 0	6 0	13 4	13 6	19 8	...	19 0	14 4	22 4	22 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Hardoi	16 2	15 13	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	15 4	14 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 4	17 0	18 8	9 0	9 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	21 0	20 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	24 0	24 0	14 12	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gonda	14 8	15 12	18 4	18 8	12 4	12 12	14 0	14 4	19 8	18 8	17 8	18 0	20 0	20 4	16 0	17 0	19 12	19 12	23 8	23 12	20 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	14 8	15 0	22 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	22 0	...	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	16 4	16 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	23 0	18 0	21 0	20 8	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kheri	16 8	16 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	17 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	13 2	15 0	15 0	5 10	6 4	7 6	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	15 10	16 14	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 5	14 2½
Bánswára	13 2	12 8	15 0	13 12	4 6	5 0	6 14	6 11½	...	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 14½	18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 11
Meywar (Oodeypore)	9 13¼	9 13¼	12 8	12 8	7 0½	7 13	8 3½	9 6	10 2½	9 6	*Nil*	*Nil*	9 12½	9 6	12 14½	12 9	11 11½	12 9	9 12½	9 6	160 0	160 0	10 8¾	10 2½		
Sirohi	10 8	10 4	14 0	14 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	11 7	11 7	14 15	14 15	...	...	8 12	8 12	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	208 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	11 8	11 8	15 8	15 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	6 0	6 0	7 4	7 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	18 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 8	15 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	14 8	12 4	19 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	15 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	9 8
Kotah	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 8	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 8
Jhalláwar	12 2½	11 10	10 15	11 7	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	18 11	...	17 0	...	...	100 0	100 0*	11 12	12 2
Tonk	13 13	12 13	19 12	17 13	8 8	8 10	9 8	9 11	18 4	17 10	18 0	17 12	...	...	13 0	13 8	15-0 to 19 8	15-0 to 18 8	19 8	19 8	21 0	19 8	120 c	120 0	12 0	12 0
Jeypore	14 4	14 8	19 12	19 4	4 12	4 12	8 0	7 12	17 0	15 0	16 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerauli	15 10	16 4	21 14	21 14	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	18 2	18 7	...	...	13 12	17 8	21 14	21 14	...	...	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	14 1	14 10	21 12	22 3	10 2	10 2	12 10	11 4	18 0	18 0	19 3	...	...	...	13 8	18 0	21 11	22 3	...	...	25 14	25 15	90 0	90 0	11 4	11 11
Bhartpur	14 14	14 14	21 4	21 4	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	21 12	21 12	18 8	16 10	...	...	11 0	11 4	22 4	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	16 5	15 14	22 7	21 10	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 2	19 4	18 8	17 4	...	...	14 8	14 8	22 12	21 15	20 13	18 14	31 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	12 12	12 3½	16 2½	15 2	4 0	4 0	9 0	7 0	13 8	13 0	14 10	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 9	17 1½	16 0	15 0	11 8	11 11½	230 0	230 0	11 4	11 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	13 0	12 9½	17 0	16 10	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 11	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	9 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	§	§	9 0	8 0
Bálmer	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Anádra	11 0	10 8	15 0	14 8	6 0	6 12	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 2	14 8	13 12	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Shahpura	12 4	12 12	15 0	14 2	7 0	7 12	9 8	9 4	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 2	14 8	13 12	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpur	11 4	10 12	13 12	13 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 11	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12
Jaisulmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 6	7 10	8 12	9 4	10 6	10 6	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	11 3½	10 6	...	...	3 2	3 2	6 11	6 10	...	...	13 1	13 7	...	...	...	...	16 5¼	15 14½	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 0	13 0	16 10	7 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 2	...	*	*	*	16 0	14 12	18 0	18 2	14 2	14 2	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	11 14½	11 13	18 2	15 10	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	14 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 14½	16 12	15 15	11 0	11 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Satna)	15 12	16 0	21 4	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	*	...	*	...	*	*	*	17 0	16 4	...	*	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	14 8	15 0	...	15 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	*	...	*	...	*	*	*	17 0	17 0	18 0	16 4	12 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 8
Gwalior	11 7	11 10	16 1	16 13	7 10	7 6	8 7	8 11	13 10	14 2	13 10	14 2	...	*	9 1	9 1	16 15	16 13	14 8	14 2	19 0	19 0	126 14	126 14	10 0	10 0

* No sale. † For unhusked grain. ‡ For husked grain. § Six pies per bundle. ¶ Eight pies per bundle.

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Beguserai 9·4 sers, and Jamui 9 sers.

w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasseram 10 sers, Bhabooa 9·8 sers, and Buxar 10·4 sers,

x At Kishengunge retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 9 sers, and Tajpore 10·8 sers.

z At Hajipore and Sitamarhi retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

*z*1 At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	15 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	15 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 4
Lahore	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	18 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	16 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	13 0
Ludhiána	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	18 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	12 12
Gurdáspur	17 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	16 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	10 0	65 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	40 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 0	13 8
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	90 0	88 0	13 8	13 4
Hazára	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	10 8	10 8
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	39 0	32 0
Kohát	12 0	12 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	55 0	50 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	13 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Bannu	15 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	43 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khán	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	15 0	12 0	12 8	*	*	*	*	14 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	10 8	11 0	16 8	16 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	17 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Shikárpur	11 4	11 4	15 8	15 8	7 12	7 12	8 8	9 8	16 8	15 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 8	10 4	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	11 12	11 12	15 0	15 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 8	12 4	160 0	160 0	11 0†	11 0†
Quetta	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 10½	8 0	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 8	12 0	...	9 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	10 0½	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	10 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	11 0	11 0
Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 0	8 4	10 5	9 7	14 2	14 2	12 4	12 4	15 2	15 7	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 4	10 4	135 0	135 0	10 5½	10 5½
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Bombay	9 10	8 14	17 0	17 0	6 3	6 3	9 11	8 15	13 10	13 1	12 2	11 15	15 9	15 3	13 12	14 6	13 6	12 13	16 8	16 8	7 3	7 10	67 1	67 1	9 3	9 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 7	9 7	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	6 7	6 7	71 2	71 2	12 4	12 0
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	18 0	18 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 8	67 0	64 0	11 8	11 0
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	12 5	16 5	16 5	18 3	18 3	16 4	16 4	19 2	19 2	16 8	16 8	97 1	97 1	11 10	11 10
Sholápur	12 11	12 11	15 15	14 8	7 9	7 9	9 7	9 7	16 13	15 1	16 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Bijápur	13 5	13 5	10 4	11 6	7 3	9 15	9 15	16 1	16 1	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	10 2	10 2	80 0	80 0	9 10	9 10
Poona (City)	10 6	10 6	10 3	10 3	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	13 1	13 1	11 8	11 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 10	13 13	..	...	10 2	11 4	60 13	60 13	11 2	11 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	12 8	12 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 1	9 1	13 12	13 12	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	87 0	87 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	14 8	15 5	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	18 3	12 10	...	...	17 2	17 4	...	...	11 4	14 10	106 8	106 8	12 12	12 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	...	13 9	14 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	15 3	16 14	...	...	9 10	10 8	106 0	106 0	9 10	9 10
Guserat—																										
Surat	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 0	9 8	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Kaira	10 0	10 10	12 12	12 12	6 11	6 11	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	12 12	12 12	15 4	14 8	...	...	12 4	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	8 9	12 9	13 2½	6 4½	6 4½	6 15	6 15	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 2½	12 9	...	...	10 13½	10 13½	...	...	9 2	9 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	14 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	8 7	8 0	...	...	7 5	7 2	9 7	10 0	13 7	...	12 2	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 7	13 0	14 2	14 0	9 4	9 4	160 0	160 0	11 2	12 2
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	6 8	6 12	7 8	8 4	10 3½	10 7	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	...	...	9 4	9 14	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	11 0	10 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	11 12	11 10	11 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	13 8	12 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	14 9	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	10 11	10 11	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 12	12 15	...	...	9 0	9 4	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 9	14 0	14 12	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 8	16 2	...	...	9 0	10 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	12 13	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	13 9	13 9	...	...	9 0	8 12	10 0	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	16 14	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	24 0	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 11	21 11	...	...	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 5	8 2	12 3	12 3	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	100 0	100 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	20 0	...	...	10 0	8 14	10 14	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	123 0	124 0	9 10	9 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 8	13 6	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	19 13	...	...	13 10	14 11	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	14 3	14 3	...	...	6 15	7 15	7 15	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 0	...	...	9 8	11 0	140 0	140 0	8 3	8 8
Damoh	17 12	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 5
Jubbulpore	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 4	9 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 3
Mandla	17 8	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	256 0	256 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	14 7	14 7	...	...	10 3	10 3	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	9 10	9 10
Bálághát	19 11	19 11	...	...	13 12	13 12	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	13 12	13 12	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	18 8	18 12	...	...	8 12	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	190 0	190 0	8 0	7 12
Chánda	16 3	18 8	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 8	20 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 8	...	...	10 6	10 6	400 0	400 0	9 0	9 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	16 11	16 11	...	...	9 0	10 3	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	64 0	7 2	7 2
Raipur	18 10	17 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0
Básim	16 12	15 6	...	...	7 8	7 10	9 5	9 8	17 10	17 1	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 13	17 13	...	...	12 0	12 3			9 0	9 15
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 0			9 0	9 0
Ellichpur	14 4	14 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 6	8 6	16 0	16 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 4	9 4
Amráoti	14 6	14 5	...	...	7 10	7 0	8 12	8 13	16 15	16 3	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 3	...	...	10 8	10 6			9 0	9 0
Wún	13 0	14 8	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	11 1	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 3	9 13	9 0	15 8	13 3	14 7	13 3	...	...	...	...	11 15	10 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	130 0	130 0	8 12	8 12
Boláram	11 9	11 9	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 5	8 5	15 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 13	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	10 0	9 8	...	...	7 0	6 8	8 8	8 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12

* Not procurable. † In common use. ‡ Firewood is sold by head-load, cart-load, and bullock-load.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1888—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS 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 Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 5	8 5	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 6	13 6	*	*	*	*	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	7 14	...	...	11 14	12 10	13 13	14 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 6	121 8	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	22 3	21 11	22 5	22 5	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 3	11 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 6	10 6	20 13	21 10	15 6	16 13	19 6	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	9 3
Salem	10 3	9 14	...	...	12 3	12 11	13 3	13 11	24 10	27 5	22 2	24 10	29 2	29 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 0
Central—																										
Bellary	13 0	12 8	...	...	10 11	9 10	12 6	11 5	27 13	23 11	19 11	17 14	36 14	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 5	10 3	14 0	10 13	32 8	22 3	27 5	21 10	34 0	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 2	11 0	...	...	11 2	10 5	12 14	10 13	19 13	17 6	29 11	21 0	33 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	10 3	9 8	...	...	10 11	9 3	11 13	9 10	22 10	16 2	21 5	16 5	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 14	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	10 8	9 11	11 6	10 10	*	*	*	*	20 8	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 3	12 0
Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 0	9 0	16 3	16 3	17 13	15 13	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godávari	9 14	10 13	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 0	13 0	19 3	17 5	17 10	14 2	21 13	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	10 6	...	...	12 10	12 5	13 3	12 13	17 14	19 0	*	*	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	12 10	12 10
Nellore	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 0	14 0	22 2	22 2	19 2	19 2	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 2	12 11	12 11	*	*	*	*	25 14	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 14	89 14	11 5	12 6
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	*	*	17 3	17 3	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	10 14	11 10
N. Arcot	8 14	9 6	...	...	12 3	13 2	14 2	15 0	*	*	*	*	32 8	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	*	20 3	27 11	27 11	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 2	8 8	...	...	13 11	14 2	15 8	15 14	*	*	28 5	27 10	27 14	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	8 5	8 10	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	22 6	22 6	22 3	22 8	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	14 13	14 13
Madura	8 10	9 13	...	...	12 3	12 6	12 11	13 5	24 5	23 8	23 8	23 8	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 9	13 0	81 0	81 0	8 0	8 0
Bangalore	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	9 8	9 13	10 8	11 2	21 0	24 0	...	...	32 0	33 0	...	...	10 8	12 8	...	...	15 8	14 8	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 4	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	132 0	144 0	8 0	9 8
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	340 0	340 0	9 8	9 8
Hassan	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	9 0
Shimoga	11 9	10 8	...	...	12 10	11 9	13 13	16 13	31 8	33 10	...	...	53 10	51 7	...	...	14 3	13 10	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	7 6	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	65 0	63 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 8	9 0	7 8	8 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	33 8	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

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

E. J. SINKINSON,
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 eight months of the official year 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

Year.	For the eight months, April to November.																						Year.
	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				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	6,71	49,00	13,13	68,84	4,79	29,86	2,58	37,23	86	86	1,17	2,89	2,29	8,15	9,00	19,44	1,06	2,79	12,17	16,02	15,71	90,66	1,06,37	38,05	1,44,42	1871-72
1872-73	8,38	48,46	14,63	71,47	3,52	28,03	2,21	33,76	73	81	1,49	3,03	2,59	7,85	7,18	17,62	1,98	3,15	21,34	26,47	17,20	88,30	1,05,50	46,85	1,52,35	1872-73
1873-74	6,78	46,47	10,59	63,84	4,18	29,42	2,19	35,79	78	67	77	2,22	2,37	8,96	8,74	20,07	2,16	3,04	15,87	21,07	16,27	88,56	1,04,83	38,16	1,42,99	1873-74
1874-75	7,61	52,61	8,00	68,22	4,21	30,06	2,43	36,70	75	48	87	2,10	2,20	9,16	8,66	20,02	2,66	4,42	10,80	17,88	17,43	96,73	1,14,16	30,76	1,44,92	1874-75
1875-76	8,18	50,73	9,06	67,97	4,41	25,82	3,56	33,79	83	67	95	2,45	2,79	9,55	8,18	20,52	2,49	3,23	18,80	24,52	18,70	90,00	1,08,70	40,55	1,49,25	1875-76
1876-77	8,39	44,31	8,51	61,21	5,42	26,64	68	32,74	1,01	50	16	1,67	3,54	8,21	5,48	17,23	2,87	3,49	13,45	19,81	21,23	83,15	1,04,38	28,28	1,32,66	1876-77
1877-78	9,55	54,56	10,34	74,45	5,64	31,43	62	37,69	1,34	60	27	2,21	3,56	5,60	1,38	10,54	3,21	4,00	9,93	17,14	23,30	96,19	1,19,49	22,54	1,42,03	1877-78
1878-79	8,67	45,10	9,11	62,88	5,62	29,17	1,37	36,16	1,26	39	16	1,81	3,72	6,20	2,95	12,87	4,60	4,48	15,09	24,17	23,87	85,34	1,09,21	28,68	1,37,89	1878-79
1879-80	7,83	42,20	5,93	55,96	6,15	24,13	1,17	31,45	2,06	49	14	2,69	3,39	6,18	4,53	14,10	4,42	4,14	17,75	26,31	23,85	77,14	1,00,99	29,52	1,30,51	1879-80
1880-81	8,54	40,52	7,27	56,33	5,61	35,12	1,26	41,99	3,09	75	15	3,99	3,31	7,17	5,52	16,00	3,12	5,24	21,19	29,55	23,67	88,80	1,12,47	35,39	1,47,86	1880-81
1881-82	8,55	37,49	9,88	55,92	6,65	30,82	1,01	38,48	2,56	91	22	3,69	3,21	6,61	3,49	13,31	4,54	5,14	24,53	34,21	25,51	80,97	1,06,48	39,13	1,45,61	1881-82
1882-83	9,28	5	10,02	19,35	6,57	−1,05*	92	6,44	2,27	3	38	2,68	3,59	2	2,65	6,26	5,23	5	29,32	34,60	26,94	—90*	26,04	43,29	69,33	1882-83
1883-84	9,28	17	11,48	20,93	7,10	30	89	8,29	2,42	2	33	2,77	3,35	8	3,48	6,91	5,18	11	21,42	26,71	27,33	68	28,01	37,60	65,61	1883-84
1884-85	7,88	22	6,54	14,64	6,81	28	1,16	8,25	2,56	4	34	2,94	3,19	3	3,66	6,78	5,12	6	15,57	20,75	25,46	63	26,09	27,27	53,36	1884-85
1885-86	8,51	16	8,62	17,29	7,75	35	72	8,82	2,94	3	49	3,46	3,17	8	2,44	5,69	4,15	5	24,42	28,62	26,52	67	27,19	36,69	63,88	1885-86
1886-87	8,52	31	6,82	15,65	7,92	36	79	9,07	3,20	8	63	3,91	3,97	12	3,59	7,68	5,77	10	21,09	26,96	29,38	97	30,35	32,92	63,27	1886-87
1887-88	8,12	34	8,87	17,33	9,57	34	1,07	10,98	3,32	5	50	3,87	6,52	6	3,07	9,65	6,05	1	21,85	27,91	33,58	80	34,38	35,36	69,74	1887-88
1888-89	9,67	4,29	9,68	23,64	9,52	2,64	89	13,05	3,44	62	27	4,33	6,85	69	3,53	11,07	5,66	63	14,26	20,55	35,14	8,87	44,01	28,63	72,64	1888-89

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 1xth December, 1888.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine 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.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 15th December, 1888.*—No rain in Godavari, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, South Canara, and Malabar; slight in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Salem, and Tinnevelly; and fair elsewhere. More rain wanted in parts of Coimbatore and Salem. Standing crops generally good; damaged by insects, disease, or excessive rain in parts of South Arcot, Chingleput, and Tinnevelly. Wet crops withered in one taluk of Coimbatore. Pasture generally sufficient, except in parts of Salem and Coimbatore. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices rising in six districts, falling in eight, and stationary in others. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th December, 1888.*—Rain needed for late crops in three talukas of Poona, and six of Ahmednagar, and urgently in Khandesh and Nasik, where crops are withering. Oil-seeds in one taluka of Hyderabad, exotic cotton in four talukas of Dharwar, gram and wheat in parts of Belgaum, and late *jowari* in parts of Bijapur, blighted. Gram in two talukas of Ahmednagar injured by worms. Standing crops otherwise good, except wheat in Broach. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts, and cotton-picking in parts of Kaira, Broach, and Khandesh. Fodder scarce in two talukas of Ahmednagar, four of Nasik, and in parts of Khandesh, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock poor in four talukas of Nasik and in parts of Kathiawar. Drinking water scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, and Baroda. Prices rising in Khandesh and in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th December, 1888.*—Weather has been cold and dry. No rain. Rice harvest is in full progress. The general outturn will be very deficient, but nowhere is it estimated to be less than half an average crop, excepting in limited portions of the Patna, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye

Divisions, while in the districts of Dacca, Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Noakholly, and Singbhoom almost a full average yield is expected. Prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally fair, except in the affected tracts close to the Nepal frontier and in parts of the Chota Nagpore Division, where there has been no rain of late. Poppy and tobacco crops are generally promising. Sugarcane is also reported to be a good crop all round. Cultivation of spring rice is progressing. Prices of rice and of all commoner grains have generally been somewhat lower than in the preceding fortnight. No further report regarding threatened distress in the Patna Division has been received.

N.-W. P. and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th December, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. *Kharif* harvest nearly finished. Rain needed in places. *Rabi* being irrigated. Poppy crop thriving. Sugarcane-pressing in progress. Supplies sufficient and prices generally steady. Condition of cattle satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th December, 1888.*—No rain except a slight fall at Murree, Rawalpindi district. Prices are unsettled in Delhi, falling in Ferozepur, and stationary in other districts. Harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly over. Cotton-picking still going on in Shahpur. Sowings of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Rain wanted at Hissar for *rabi* sowings, and at Lahore for standing crops. Prospects of *rabi* crops are generally good, but only average in Rawalpindi. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder sufficient except in Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan, and parts of Mooltan and Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 19th December, 1888.*—Prospects unchanged. Rain urgently required for winter crops in northern districts. Prospects elsewhere favourable. Outturn of autumn crops excepting cotton generally below average.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th December, 1888.*—The crop prospects in Lower and Upper Burma remain unchanged and are generally favourable. There has been a little rain in Prome, Thayetmyo, Myingyan, Pakôkku, Minbu, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Pyinmana. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, Moulmein, Amherst, Tavoy, Mandalay, and Minbu, and is stationary in the remaining districts of Lower and Upper Burma.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th December, 1888.*—Weather cold. No rainfall. Winter rice still being harvested. Gathering of pulses continues. Prospects of standing crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th December, 1888.*—No rain in Mysore. Standing crops in good condition, except in one taluk of the Mysore district where want of rain is felt. Outturn on the whole favourable. Prices slightly fallen in the Chitaldroog district.

Slight rain in Coorg. Standing crops fairly good, but likely to be generally deficient in outturn.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 19th December, 1888.*—No rain. Weather cool. Cotton-picking approaching completion in some districts. *Kharif* good. Crops are being cut and stacked for threshing. *Rabi* crops generally good throughout the Province. Agricultural stock also good. Price of fodder high. No noticeable change in prices of food-grains.

There has been no rain at Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues. *Rabi* crops thriving. Prices falling.

Central India.—*For week ending 19th December, 1888.*—Agricultural operations have been completed in Goona. Prospects in Western Malwa slightly better this week; no other changes.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th December, 1888.*—No rain. Agricultural operations satisfactory at places. Standing crops good and agricultural stock in good condition generally. Pasturage or fodder scarce in Kherwara, Meywar and parts of Marwar; sufficient at other places. Prices steady generally; fluctuating and falling at places. Cotton and opium crops satisfactory in Jeypore and Harowtee and fair in Meywar.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th December, 1888.*—No rain. Weather cold; mornings foggy. Sowing of wheat commenced in the valley. Prospects good.

W. R. LAWRENCE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV OF 1883-89.

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 November, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th November, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th November, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th November, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1888-89.	Total Decreaes in 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
8th Dec., 1888	East Indian	1,514	9,23,054	610	1,514	9,23,301	610	2,85,19,452	554	2,72,15,731	529	...	13,03,721
8th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,46,986	208	1,664	3,71,000	223	1,00,34,411	176	1,15,59,911	204	15,25,500	...
8th ditto	Sindia	75	9,466	127	75	6,219	83	2,89,531	114	2,29,004	90	...	60,527
8th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,951	139	57	9,257	162	3,32,938	171	3,13,190	161	...	19,748
1st ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (*b*)	186	26,026	140	183	28,629	156	7,90,936	124	9,10,795	144	1,19,859	...
8th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,260	105	12	951	79	29,873	73	29,473	72	...	400
1st ditto	Mysore	140	8,707	62	140	12,461	89	3,39,782	71	3,90,612	82	50,830	...
1st ditto	Southern Mahratta(*c*)	765	62,043	81	854	85,727	100	20,93,543	86	25,59,425	88	4,65,882	...
24th Nov., 1888	Indian Midland	42	3,369	80	136	9,269	68	1,10,132	76	4,27,772	93	3,17,640	...
24th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	2,817	34	83	4,859	59	(*d*)24,884	29	1,62,603	58	1,37,719	...
1st Dec., 1888	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,338	65	36	2,007	56	55,887	46	54,159	44	...	1,728
8th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	85	4,114	48	105	4,509	43	1,26,779	45	1,63,041	46	36,262	...
	TOTAL	4,659	13,98,131	300	4,859	14,58,189	300	4,27,48,148	274	4,40,15,716	266	12,67,568	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
8th Dec., 1888	North-Western (*e*)	2,433	4,20,645	173	2,415	4,98,132	206	1,30,61,433	171	1,64,51,682	200	33,90,249	...
1st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,580	302	45	23,260	517	4,25,144	276	5,03,264	329	78,120	...
1st ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,484	100	125	10,880	135	4,44,435	105	4,73,630	111	29,195	...
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*f*)	645	2,51,486	390	673	2,56,400	381	61,61,272	281	68,95,400	301	7,34,128	...
1st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,527	56	27	2,171	80	57,029	63	64,403	70	6,774	...
1st ditto	Tirhoot	259	32,240	125	273	37,701	138	10,87,249	128	10,49,308	118	...	37,881
1st ditto	Burma	333	54,075	164	441	59,136	134	18,63,686	165	18,85,041	143	21,355	...
1st ditto	Jorhat	28	737	26	31	1,601	52	35,890	38	40,230	43	4,340	...
1st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	194	26	7	267	36	8,857	35	5,153	20	...	3,704
	TOTAL	3,902	7,87,574	202	4,037	8,95,608	222	2,31,45,595	183	2,73,68,171	203	42,22,576	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
1st Dec., 1888	Madras	831	1,55,365	187	840	1,78,952	213	53,70,675	189	55,12,502	193	1,41,827	...
24th Nov., 1888	South Indian	654	97,111	148	654	97,682	149	33,60,163	150	30,12,668	162	2,52,505	...
1st Dec., 1888	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,08,709	538	1,504	7,71,524	513	2,50,50,344	487	2,58,21,835	506	7,71,491	...
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,31,104	501	461	2,26,000	490	76,95,467	487	78,09,725	498	1,14,258	..
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,38,939	200	692	1,35,214	195	41,00,647	175	43,49,620	185	2,48,973	...
	TOTAL	4,143	14,31,228	345	4,151	14,09,372	340	4,55,77,296	321	4,71,06,350	334	15,29,054	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,704	36,16,933	285	13,047	37,63,169	288	11,14,71,039	262	11,84,90,237	268	70,19,198	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,82,06,724	137	6,44,29,219	146	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,32,64,315	125	5,40,61,018	122	7,96,703	...
	Assisted Companies.												
8th Dec., 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	31,500	84	376	58,700	156	12,90,490	100	15,03,846	118	2,13,356	...
8th ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	4,920	221	22	5,511	248	1,72,470	228	1,74,623	231	2,153	...
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,616	69	67	4,346	65	2,23,461	98	2,45,832	108	22,371	...
24th Nov., 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,146	104	78	8,014	103	2,76,972	104	2,90,867	110	13,895	...
	TOTAL	543	49,182	91	543	76,371	141	19,63,393	106	22,15,168	120	2,51,775	...
	Native States.												
1st Dec., 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	37,638	180	310	39,752	128	10,21,346	143	10,68,500	107	47,154	...
8th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,928	50	59	4,590	78	1,01,101	50	85,312	43	...	15,849
8th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	996	47	21	700	33	23,715	33	28,357	40	4,642	...
1st ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	17,242	89	209	23,818	114	6,39,995	97	6,48,513	96	8,518	...
1st ditto	Morvi	68	2,292	34	68	2,842	42	92,926	40	1,11,536	48	18,610	...
8th ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,413	52	124	6,000	48	2,15,386	51	2,23,813	53	8,427	...
	TOTAL	673	67,509	100	791	77,702	98	20,94,529	90	21,66,031	83	71,502	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Total receipts from 15th September to 20th November, 1887.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December, 1888.

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. 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd December, 1888.*—No rain in Ganjam, Godaveri, Kistna, Bellary, Madras, South Canara, and Malabar; fair in Tinnevelly; and slight elsewhere. More rain wanted in parts of Coimbatore and Salem. Standing crops generally good, but damaged by insects, disease, or excessive rain in parts of South Arcot, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore; wet crops withering in two taluks of Coimbatore. Water supply insufficient in parts of Ganjam, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore, and Madura. Pasture generally sufficient, except in parts of Salem and Coimbatore. Agricultural operations progressing. No material fluctuations in prices. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th December, 1888.*—Slight rain in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, and Upper Sind Frontier; more needed in three talukas of Sholapur, also in one taluka of Poona, six of Ahmednagar, and in parts of Khandesh and Nasik where late crops are withering. Exotic cotton in four talukas of Dharwar, wheat and gram in parts of Sholapur and Belgaum, and *jowari* in parts of Bijapur, blighted, and gram in two talukas of Ahmednagar injured by worms; standing crops otherwise good, except wheat in Broach. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in some districts and cotton-picking in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, and Khandesh. Probable outturn of early crops in Satara from eight to ten annas. Fodder scarce in six talukas of Nasik, two of Ahmednagar, one of Belgaum, and in parts of Broach, Khandesh, and Kathiawar. Drinking water scarce in two talukas of Nasik and in parts of Khandesh.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th December, 1888.*—No rain fell during the week. Weather seasonably cold. *Aman* harvest is nearly completed, and is estimated to yield between eight and ten annas of an average crop in majority of districts, about twelve annas in the district of Chota Nagpur, and almost a full

average crop in Dacca, Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Noakholly and Tipperah. *Rabi* crops are generally reported on fairly well, except in the affected tracts in the Patna Division and in parts of Chota Nagpur, where the prospects are poor for want of rain. Poppy is coming up well, the weather being very favourable. Sugarcane and tobacco are promising crops. Cultivation of spring rice is proceeding well. Latest report regarding affected tracts in the Patna Division shows that the attendance on test relief works in Chumparun has increased, but no labourers have appeared in Gya; that grain stocks everywhere are sufficient, and prices are fairly steady and not excessively high; and that no gratuitous relief has yet been given.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th December, 1888.*—Weather clear and cold. Rain much wanted. *Rabi* crops being irrigated. Sugarcane being pressed. Poppy sowings continue. Supplies sufficient. Prices have a tendency to rise. Fodder scarce in places. General condition of agricultural stock satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th December, 1888.*—Slight rainfall in Amritsar, Sialkote, and Rawalpindi districts. Prices are unsettled in Delhi, falling in Ferozepore, rising in Rawalpindi, and stationary in other districts. Harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly completed; sowings of *rabi* crops finished. Rain wanted at Amballa and Lahore for standing crops. Prospects of *rabi* crops generally good, though only average in Rawalpindi. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Dera Ismail Khan, parts of Mooltan and Rawalpindi. Poppy crops are reported in good condition in Amritsar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th December, 1888.*—Prospects unchanged. Rain required for winter crops in northern districts. Prospects elsewhere favourable. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Winter sowings completed. Fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd December, 1888.*—Crop prospects are still favourable, except in Prome, Thayetmyo, Amherst, and part of Meiktila. Rain has fallen in Mergui alone. The price of paddy has fallen in Tharrawaddy, Prome, Thôngwa, Henzada, Amherst, Tavoy, and risen slightly in Thayetmyo, Mergui, and Minbu.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th December, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. No rain. Reaping of winter rice continues. Tea manufacturing closed. State and prospects of crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th December, 1888.*—No rain. Standing crops generally in good condition. Harvesting operations almost completed in parts. Prospects on the whole favourable.

Standing crops generally good in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th December, 1888.*—The outturn of the *kharif* crops is estimated at 10 to 12 annas. *Rabi* crops promise well at present. Cattle healthy. Fodder insufficient. Prices stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad. Harvesting of *abi* crops finished. *Rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th December, 1888.*—Prospects in Western Malwa reported to be slightly improving. No changes in other Agencies, except in Bhopal, where prices are high. Opium sowing completed in Bhopawar and Neemuch; in progress in Gwalior and Bhopal; poor in Western Malwa, and good in Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th December, 1888.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops thriving well. Agricultural stock in good condition generally. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Kherwara, Meywar, and parts of Marwar. Prices steady generally. Opium and cotton crops satisfactory in Marwar, Kotah, and Harowtee. Cotton crop satisfactory in Jeypore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th December, 1888.*—No rain. Hoar frost every morning. Wheat has been sown. Potatoes progressing. Food-grains dear.

W. R. LAWRENCE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXV OF 1883-89.

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 December, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st December, 1888. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd December, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st December, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1888-89.	Total Decrease in 1888-89.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
15th Dec., 1888	East Indian	1,514	9,64,595	637	1,514	9,54,200	630	2,94,74,511	556	2,81,69,931	532	...	13,04,580
15th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,45,356	207	1,664	3,46,000	208	1,03,79,767	177	1,19,07,875	204	15,28,108	...
15th ditto	Sindia	75	9,063	121	75	6,482	87	2,98,913	114	2,35,486	90	...	63,427
15th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,735	170	57	7,908	138	3,43,260	171	3,21,098	160	...	22,162
15th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (*b*)	186	27,640	149	183	25,457	139	8,18,576	125	9,36,864	144	1,18,288	...
15th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,218	101	12	933	78	31,085	74	30,406	72	...	679
8th ditto	Mysore	140	8,379	60	140	12,779	91	3,48,333	71	4,03,391	82	55,058	...
8th ditto	Southern Mahratta(*c*)	765	60,440	79	854	77,851	91	21,54,884	86	26,37,276	88	4,82,392	...
8th ditto	Indian Midland	42	3,076	73	136	11,231	83	1,13,208	76	4,39,326	92	3,26,118	...
1st ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	83	3,230	39	83	5,260	63	(*d*)28,114	30	1,67,210	58	1,39,096	...
1st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,833	51	36	2,144	60	57,720	46	56,672	45	...	1,048
8th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	85	4,951	58	105	4,568	44	1,31,730	45	1,68,397	46	36,667	...
	TOTAL	4,659	14,39,516	309	4,859	14,54,813	299	4,41,80,101	275	4,54,73,932	267	12,93,831	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
15th Dec., 1888	North-Western (*e*)	2,433	4,74,446	195	2,415	5,11,214	212	1,35,35,879	172	1,69,62,896	201	34,27,017	...
1st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,519	278	45	19,446	432	4,37,663	276	5,23,449	332	85,786	...
8th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,315	99	125	12,790	102	4,56,750	104	4,86,919	111	30,169	...
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*f*)	645	2,62,376	407	673	2,60,530	387	64,23,648	285	71,52,211	304	7,28,563	...
8th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,615	59	27	2,200	80	59,244	62	66,987	70	7,743	...
8th ditto	Tirhoot	250	35,723	138	273	31,344	115	11,22,972	129	10,81,075	118	...	41,297
15th ditto	Burma	333	55,823	168	441	60,423	137	19,19,509	165	19,50,467	143	30,958	...
8th ditto	Jorhat	28	904	32	31	1,119	37	36,794	38	41,349	43	4,555	...
1st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	177	24	7	262	35	9,034	34	5,415	21	...	3,619
	TOTAL	3,902	8,55,898	219	4,037	8,99,328	223	2,40,01,493	184	2,82,71,368	203	42,69,875	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
15th Dec., 1888	Madras	831	1,45,690	175	840	1,73,544	207	55,16,365	188	56,60,696	193	1,44,331	...
1st ditto	South Indian	654	91,516	140	654	95,811	147	34,51,679	150	37,08,512	162	2,56,833	...
8th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,77,626	517	1,504	8,05,336	536	2,58,27,970	488	2,66,29,751	507	8,01,781	...
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,35,403	511	461	2,40,000	521	79,30,876	488	80,45,345	499	1,14,475	...
8th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,42,349	205	692	1,21,870	176	42,42,996	176	44,70,527	185	2,27,531	...
	TOTAL	4,143	13,92,584	336	4,151	14,36,561	346	4,69,69,886	321	4,85,14,831	333	15,44,951	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,704	36,87,998	290	13,047	37,90,702	291	11,51,51,474	264	12,22,60,131	269	71,08,657	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,01,45,821	138	6,64,92,444	146	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,50,05,653	126	5,57,67,687	123	7,62,034	...
	Assisted Companies.												
15th Dec., 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	37,518	100	376	38,210	102	13,28,008	100	15,41,684	117	2,13,676	...
15th ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	4,632	208	22	4,434	199	1,77,147	227	1,79,057	230	1,910	...
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,619	69	67	4,194	63	2,28,080	97	2,50,137	107	22,057	...
1st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,653	98	78	8,046	103	2,84,625	104	2,98,913	109	14,288	...
	TOTAL	543	54,422	100	543	54,884	101	20,17,860	103	22,69,791	119	2,51,931	...
	Native States.												
8th Dec., 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	26,776	129	310	36,613	118	10,48,122	143	11,05,113	108	56,991	...
15th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	3,230	55	59	2,960	50	1,04,391	50	88,349	43	...	16,042
15th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	775	37	21	650	31	24,490	33	29,150	40	4,660	...
8th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	16,971	88	209	28,633	137	6,56,966	96	6,77,633	97	20,667	...
1st ditto	Morvi	68	2,940	43	68	3,196	47	95,866	40	1,14,641	48	18,775	...
15th ditto	Jodhpore	124	8,540	69	124	5,900	48	2,23,926	51	2,29,690	53	5,764	...
	TOTAL	673	59,232	88	791	77,952	99	21,53,761	91	22,44,576	84	90,815	...

(*a*) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*d*) Total receipts from 15th September to 3rd December, 1887.
(*e*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December, 1888.

GOVERNMENT
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STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1887-88.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the

years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in the Madras Presidency.

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1887, *i. e.*, 1st crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Sown 1888 to 2nd crop. Total acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
	Ganjam.							
	Government land	1,455,194	438,201	377,403	155,473	...	3,188	6,815
	Inam land .	140,726	137,192	138,859	38,029	1,319	...	955
	Zemindari land .	3,754,240	847,040	60,710	10,070	...	...	...
	Total .	5,356,160	1,422,433	576 972	203,572	...	1,869	7,770
	Visagapatam.							
	Government land	1,193,406	129.051	105,260	27,547	...	1,658	3,730
	Inam land .	50 754	50.414	30,893	14.400	...	176	1,098
	Zemindari land .	9,630,720	803,840	13,440	10,850	2,137	...	...
	Total .	10,874,880	983,305	149,593	52.797	303	...	4,828
	Godávari.							
Godávari anicut	Government land	...	...	...	282,188	...	5,720	9,664
	Inam land .	...	...	...	160 314	2,548	...	6,696
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	126,828	3,665	...	4,753
	Total .	...	...	...	569,330	493	...	21,113
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	49,758	...	5,646	2,897
	Inam land .	...	...	...	22,744	...	1,080	1,802
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	532	...	217	30
	Total .	...	...	...	73,034	...	6,943	4,729
Total .	Government land	2,376,505	1,091,496	654.757	331.946	...	11,366	12,561
	Inam land .	547,666	471,354	307,834	183,058	1,468	...	8,498
	Zemindari land .	2,105,238	762,935	495,975	127,360	3,448	...	4,783
	Total .	5,029,409	2,325,785	1,518,566	642,364	...	6,450	25,842
	Kistna.							
Kistna anicut .	Government land	...	...	...	229,767	23,957	...	1,871
	Inam land .	...	...	...	57,815	...	1,536	3,106
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	74,637	8,102	...	54
	Total .	...	...	...	362,219	30,523	...	5,031
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	29,306	449	...	1,110
	Inam land .	...	...	...	4.207	...	52	59
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	3,152	3,128	...	1,776
	Total .	...	...	...	36,665	3,525	...	2,945
Total .	Government land	3,508,047	2,286,269	1,553,342	259.073	24,406	...	2,981
	Inam land .	682,673	644,849	360,525	62,022	...	1,588	3,165
	Zemindari land .	1,183,360	709,120	77,824	77,789	11,230	...	1,830
	Total .	5,374,080	3,640,238	1,991,691	398,884	34,048	...	7,976
	Nellore.							
Penner anicut .	Government land	...	...	...	35.165	683	...	14,436
	Inam land .	...	...	...	10,588	559	...	3,725
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .	...	...	...	45.753	1,242	...	18,161
Sangam anicut	Government land	...	...	...	26,529	...	568	16,705
	Inam land .	...	...	...	6,235	486	...	2,455
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .	...	...	...	32,764	...	82	19,160
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	98,236	1,519	...	23,441
	Inam land .	...	...	...	19,404	...	478	5,601
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	26	18	...	51
	Total .	...	...	...	117,666	1,059	...	29,093

IRRIGATED. From December March 1888, *i.e.*, crop. In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year 1887-88. Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1886-87.	RAINFALL. Months.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1887-88.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.			Inches.	Inches.	
...	384	162,288	...	3,572	— 2·15	.....	...	...	...
...	536	38,984	783	...	+ 2·05	S.-W. monsoon .	37·88	31·15	— 17·77
...	...	10,070	...	...	...	N.-E. do.	27·02	10·07	— 62·73
...	920	211,342	...	2,789	— 1·30		64·90	41·22	— 36·49
146	...	31,277	...	1,512	— 4·61	.....	...	...	...
473	...	15,498	297	...	+ 1·95	S.-W. monsoon .	39·76	40·69	+ 2·34
...	...	10,850	2,137	...	+ 24·52	N.-E. do.	24 68	8·11	— 67·14
619	...	57,625	922	...	+ 1·62		64·44	48·80	— 24·27
295	...	291,852	...	5,425	— 1·82	.....	...	...	...
551	...	167,010	3,099	...	+ 1·89	.....	...	...	...
...	7,003	131,581	...	3,338	— 2·47	.....	...	...	...
...	6,157	590,443	...	5,664	— 0·98		...	..	...
...	65	52,655	...	5,711	— 9·79	.....	...	...	...
...	237	24,546	...	1,317	— 5·09	.....	...	...	...
...	117	562	...	334	— 37·28	.....	...	...	...
...	419	77,763	...	7,362	— 8·65		...	...	...
230	...	344,507	...	11,136	— 3·13	.....	...	...	...
314	...	191,556	1,782	...	+ 0·94	S.-W. monsoon .	31·96	26·78	— 16·21
...	7,120	132,143	...	3,672	— 2·70	N.-E. do. .	18·36	10·60	— 42,27
...	6,576	668,206	...	13,026	— 1·91		50·32	37,38	— 25·71
1,164	...	231,638	25,121	...	+ 12·16	.....	...	...	...
3,002	...	60,921	1,466	...	+ 2·47	.....	...	...	...
4	...	74,691	8,106	...	+ 12·17	.....	...	...	...
4,170	...	367,250	34,693	...	+ 10·43		...	...	...
497	...	30,476	946	...	+ 3·21	.....	...	...	...
...	16	4,266	...	68	— 1·57	.....	...	...	...
1,776	...	4,928	4,904	...	+20,433·33	.....	...	..	...
2,257	...	39,610	5,782	...	+ 17·09		...	...	...
1,601	...	262,054	26,067	...	+ 11·04	.....	...	...	...
2,986	...	65,187	1,398	...	+ 2·19	S.-W. monsoon .	31·17	23·53	— 24·51
1,780	...	79,619	13,010	...	+ 19·53	N.-E. do. .	12·88	9·18	— 28·73
6,427	...	406 860	40,475	...	+ 11·05		44·05	32·71	— 25·74
986	...	49,601	1,669	...	+ 3·48	.....	...	...	...
297	...	14,313	856	...	+ 6·36	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
1,283	...	63,914	2,525	...	+ 4·11		...	...	...
6,100	...	43,234	5,532	...	+ 14·67	.....	...	...	...
360	...	8,690	846	...	+ 10·79	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
6,460	...	51,924	6,378	...	+ 14·00		...	...	...
933	...	121,677	2,452	...	+ 2·06	.....	...	...	...
1,738	...	25,005	1,260	...	+ 5·30	.....	...	...	...
...	9	77	9	...	+ 13·23	.....	...	...	...
2,662	...	146,759	3,721	...	+ 2·60		...	...	...

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in the Madras Presidency—contd.

Works.	Items.	AREAS: Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Sown from April to November 1887, *i.e.*, 1st Crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease	Sown 1887 to 2nd Crop. Total acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Nellore—contd.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Total	Government land	2,588,439	1,376,165	818,038	159,030	1,634	...	54,582
	Inam land	646,121	585,709	341,369	36,227	567	...	11,781
	Zemindari land	2,375,040	1,052,160	...	26	18	...	51
	Total	5,609,600	3,014,034	1,159,407	196,183	2,219	...	66,414
	Cuddapah.							
	Government land	4,796,562	1,780,379	1,205,598	80,596	...	6,404	86,649
	Inam land	790,347	691,431	502,870	51,366	...	3,280	53,171
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,586,909	2,471,810	1,708,468	131,062	...	9,684	139,820
	Anantapur.							
	Government land	2,756,679	2,022,683	1,038,137	60,348	...	2,505	45,417
	Inam land	618,681	608,431	403,062	17,546	...	3,132	12,944
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,375,360	2,631,114	1,441,199	77,894	...	5,637	58,361
	Bellary.							
	Government land	2,763,204	2,343,222	1,358,262	29,079	...	1,921	3,984
	Inam land	822,076	807,341	618,078	12,018	268	...	1,208
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,585,280	3,150,563	1,976,340	41,097	...	1,653	5,192
	Kurnool.							
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.	Government land	...	...	...	9,500	...	1,426	3,503
	Inam land	...	...	...	4,473	...	1,411	2,517
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	13,973	...	2,837	6,020
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	27,356	...	731	12,726
	Inam land	...	...	...	19,997	520	...	5,622
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	47,353	...	211	18,348
Total	Government land	3,951,782	1,625,804	1,109,475	36,856	...	2,157	16,229
	Inam land	1,020,378	987,820	753,265	24,470	...	891	8,139
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,972,160	2,613,624	1,862,740	61,326	...	3,048	24,368
	Chingleput.							
Chembrambakam tank.	Government land	...	...	...	7,908	...	411	3,627
	Inam land	...	...	...	1,943	73	...	486
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	9,941	...	338	4,113
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project.	Government land	...	...	...	4,793	443	...	2,819
	Inam land	...	...	...	983	...	646	247
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	144	...	...	10
	Total	...	...	...	5,920	...	203	3,076
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	257,419	...	18,623	74,407
	Inam land	...	...	...	57,598	3,868	...	19,507
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	2,407	98	...	278
	Total	...	...	...	317,424	...	14,657	94,192
Total	Government land	1,312,819	743,649	577,560	270,210	...	18,591	80,853
	Inam land	265,142	258,207	133,884	60,524	3,295	...	20,240
	Zemindari land	239,876	229,437	61,766	2,551	98	...	288
	Total	1,817,837	1,231,293	773,210	333,285	...	15,198	101,381

IRRIGATED. From December March 1888, *i.e.*, crop. In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year, 1887-88. Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1886-87.	RAINFALL. Months.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1887-88.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.			Inches.	Inches.	
8,019	...	214,512	9,653	...	+ 4·71	...	...	...	...
2,395	...	48,008	2,962	...	+ 6·57	S.-W. monsoon.	15·96	11·62	− 27·19
...	9	77	9	...	+ 13·23	N.-E. do.	20·35	35·65	+ 75·18
10,405	...	262,597	12,624	...	+ 5·05		36·31	47·27	+ 30·18
37,312	...	167,245	30,908	...	+ 22·67	...	...	...	...
18,060	...	104,537	14,780	...	+ 16·47	S.-W. monsoon.	19·30	17·45	− 9·58
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do.	12·48	17·51	+ 40·30
55,372	...	271,782	45,668	...	+ 20·21		31·78	34·96	+ 10·01
10,338	...	105,765	7,833	...	+ 8·00	...	...	...	...
2,670	...	30,490	...	462	− 1·49	S.-W. monsoon.	18·28	19·80	+ 8·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do.	7·71	6·31	− 18·16
13,008	...	136,255	7,371	...	+ 5·72		25·99	26·11	+ 0·46
...	886	33,063	...	2,807	− 7·82	...	...	...	...
...	24	13,226	244	...	+ 1·88	S.-W. monsoon.	15·52	16·84	+ 8·51
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do.	6·72	5·59	− 16·82
...	910	46,289	...	2,563	− 5·25		22·24	22·43	+ 0·85
1,119	...	13,003	...	307	− 2·30	.....	...	...	...
940	...	6,990	...	471	− 6·31	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
2,059	...	19,993	...	778	− 3·75		...	...	...
...	532	40,082	...	1,263	− 3·05	.....	...	...	...
785	...	25,619	1,305	...	+ 5·37	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	
253	...	65,701	42	...	+ 0·06	.....	...	...	...
587	...	53,085	...	1,570	− 2·87	.....	...	...	...
1,725	...	32,609	834	...	+ 2·62	S.-W. monsoon.	20·66	27·09	+ 31·12
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do.	12·20	4·59	− 62·38
2,312	...	85,694	...	736	− 0·85		32·86	31·68	− 3·59
...	3,152	11,625	...	3,563	− 23·46	.....	...	...	...
222	...	2,429	295	...	+ 13·82	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
...	2,930	14,054	...	3,268	− 18·86		...	...	...
758	...	7,612	1,201	...	+ 18·73	...	...	...	...
...	76	1,230	...	722	− 37·00	...	...	...	...
...	9	154	...	9	− 5·52	...	...	...	...
673	...	8,996	470	...	+ 5·51		...	...	...
22,862	...	331,826	4,239	...	+ 1·29	...	...	...	...
6,949	...	77,105	10,817	...	+ 16·32	...	...	...	...
...	36	2,685	62	...	+ 2·36	...	...	...	...
29,775	...	411,616	15,118	...	+ 3·81	...	...	...	...
20,468	...	351,063	1,877	...	+ 0·54	...	...	...	...
7,095	...	80,764	10,390	...	+ 14·76	S.-W. monsoon.	27·97	17·80	− 36·36
...	45	2,839	53	...	+ 1·90	N.-E. do.	18·13	42·2	+ 133·42
27,518	...	434,666	12,320	...	+ 2·92		46·10	60·52	+ 31·28

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in the Madras Presidency—contd.

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1887, *i.e.*, 1ST CROP. Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	AREAS SOWN 1887 TO 2ND CROP. Total acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	North Arcot.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Pálár anicut	Government land	...	...	...	49,782	...	597	26,379
	Inam land	...	...	...	7,562	10	...	3,430
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	57,344	...	587	29,809
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	183,231	...	12,309	105,979
	Inam land	...	...	...	27,863	...	3,244	23,443
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	211,094	...	15,553	129,422
TOTAL	Government land	2,411,716	1,139,216	873,309	233,013	...	12,906	132,358
	Inam land	206,524	165,270	129,216	35,425	...	3,234	26,873
	Zemindari land	2,179,840	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,798,080	1,304,486	1,002,525	268,438	...	16,140	159,231
	South Arcot.							
Pelandorai anicut	Government land	...	...	...	2,342	320	...	477
	Inam land	...	...	...	391	14	...	101
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	230,260	...	21,661	119,062
	Inam land	...	...	...	17,764	2,621	...	10,600
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	146	18	...	47
	TOTAL	...	...	...	248,170	...	19,022	129,709
Total	Government land	3,110,357	2,320,760	1,141,971	232,602	...	21,341	119,539
	Inam land	156,843	142,403	78,149	18,155	2,635	...	10,702
	Zemindari land	22,400	14,080	3,868	146	18	...	47
	TOTAL	3,289,600	2,477,243	1,223,988	250,903	...	18,688	130,287
	Tanjore.							
Upper anicut	Government land	...	...	...	681,235	...	20,393	67,865
	Inam land	...	...	...	98,629	...	3,400	13,142
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	779,864	...	23,793	81,007
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	58,751	...	2,512	10,377
	Inam land	...	...	...	7,126	...	48	1,023
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	65,877	...	2,560	11,400
Total	Government land	1,590,120	1,162,431	965,279	739,986	...	22,905	78,242
	Inam land	612,085	462,306	253,297	105,755	...	3,448	14,165
	Zemindari land	191,633	147,471	60,771	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,393,838	1,772,208	1,279,347	845,741	...	26,353	92,407
	Trichinopoly.							
	Government land	2,401,958	1,299,747	834,260	142,655	...	5,363	65,570
	Inam land	234,202	191,806	122,005	7,507	200	...	5,652
	Zemindari land	392,320	321,071	...	13	13	...	24
	TOTAL	3,028,480	1,812,624	956,265	150,175	...	5,150	71,246
	Madura.							
	Government land	2,043,422	1,252,284	866,124	103,549	...	43,102	63,899
	Inam land	17,898	202,991	78,113	10,301	...	3,415	6,228
	Zemindari land	70,240	1,342,720	...	95	16	...	...
	TOTAL	5,631,560	2,797,995	944,237	113,945	...	46,581	70,127

years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in the Madras Presidency—contd.

IRRIGATED. FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1888, *i.e.*, CROP. In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	WHOLE YEAR, 1887-88. Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1886-87.	RAINFALL. Months.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1887-88.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.			Inches.	Inches.	
7,069	...	76,161	6,472	...	+ 9·29	.....	...	...	...
1,297	...	10,992	1,307	...	+ 13·49	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
8,366	...	87,153	7,779	...	+ 9·80		...	...	...
11,632	...	289,210	...	677	− 0·23	.....	...	...	...
10,470	...	51,306	7,226	...	+ 16·39	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
22,102	...	340,516	6,549	...	+ 1·96		...	...	...
18,701	...	365,371	5,795	...	+ 1·61		...	...	...
11,767	...	62,298	8,533	...	+ 15·87	S.-W. monsoon.	26·21	17·17	− 34·49
	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do.	11·78	29·72	+ 152·29
30,468	...	427,669	14,328	...	+ 3·46		37·99	46·89	+ 23·43
53	...	2,819	373	...	+ 15·25	.....	...	...	...
6	...	492	20	...	+ 4·24	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
59	...	3,311	393	...	+ 13·47		...	...	...
...	16,006	349,322	...	37,667	− 9·73	.....	...	...	...
...	1,442	28,364	1,179	...	+ 4·34	.....	...	...	...
...	12	193	6	...	+ 3·21	.....	...	...	...
...	17,460	377,879	...	36,482	− 8·80		...	...	...
...	15,953	352,141	...	37,294	− 9·58	.....	...	...	...
...	1,436	28,856	1,199	...	+ 4·33	S.-W. monsoon.	26·54	20·20	− 23·88
...	12	193	6	...	+ 3·21	N.-E. do.	14·86	41·44	+ 178·87
...	17,401	381,190	...	36,089	− 8·65		41·40	61·64	+ 48·89
23,547	...	749,100	3,154	...	+ 0·42	.....	...	...	...
3,118	...	111,771	...	282	− 0·25	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
26,665	...	860,871	2,872	...	+ 0·33		...	...	...
1,602	...	69,128	...	910	− 1·30	.....	...	...	...
...	40	8,149	...	88	− 1·07	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
1,562	...	77,277	...	998	− 1·27		...	...	...
25,149	...	818,228	2,244	...	+ 0·27	.....	...	...	...
3,078	...	119,920	...	370	− 0·30	S.-W. monsoon.	29·25	15·10	− 48·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do.	22·13	42·06	+ 90·06
28,227	...	938,148	1,874	...	+ 0·20		51·38	57·16	+ 11·25
2,706	...	208,225	...	2,657	− 1·26	.....	...	...	...
1,132	...	13,159	1,332	...	+ 11·26	S.-W. monsoon.	26·32	15·05	− 42·82
...	8	37	5	...	+ 15·62	N.-E. do.	8·78	23·34	+ 165·83
3,830	...	221,421	...	1,320	− 0·59		35·10	38·39	+ 9·37
40,797	...	167,448	...	2,305	− 1·36	.....	...	...	...
2,343	...	16,529	...	1,072	− 6·09	S.-W. monsoon.	18·39	10·72	− 41·71
..	...	95	16	...	+ 20·25	N.-E. do.	11·86	21·79	+ 83·73
43,140	...	184,072	...	3,361	− 1·79		30·25	32·51	+ 7·47

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in the Madras Presidency—concld.

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1887, *i. e.*, 1ST CROP. Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	AREAS SOWN 1887 TO Total acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
	Tinnevelly.							
Srivaikuntham anicut.	Government land	...	...	...	5,406	...	10,005	20,804
	Inam land	...	...	...	290	...	407	1,072
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	603	817
	TOTAL	...	...	...	5,696	...	11,015	22,693
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	77,067	...	5,505	186,079
	Inam land	...	...	...	6,070	...	406	14,680
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	12,301	5,975	...	8,627
	TOTAL	...	...	...	95,038	64	...	209,386
TOTAL	Government land	2,251,313	1,533,021	1,225,519	82,473	...	15,510	206,883
	Inam land	269,812	238,176	199,643	6,900	...	813	15,752
	Zemindari land	928,950	749,017	641,547	12,301	5,372	...	9,444
	TOTAL	3,450,075	2,520,214	2,057,709	101,734	...	10,951	232,079
	Coimbatore.							
	Government land	4,590,546	2,822,275	2,164,338	85,003	...	405	21,064
	Inam land	332,974	320,484	250,479	7,788	...	407	3,542
	Zemindari land	106,880	82,939	75,642	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	5,030,400	3,225,698	2,490,459	92,791	...	812	24,606
	Salem.							
Barúr tank project	Government land	...	...	...	629	...	179	230
	Inam land	...	...	...	90	...	10	14
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	719	...	189	244
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	92,872	...	12,625	26,695
	Inam land	..	...	...	6,767	...	2,061	3,421
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	276	...	224	4
	TOTAL	...	..	...	99,915	...	14,910	30,120
TOTAL	Government land	3,571,906	1,825,660	1,303,166	93,501	...	12,804	26,925
	Inam land	259,614	156,789	83,347	6,857	...	2,071	3,435
	Zemindari land	1,111,628	...	...	276	...	224	4
	TOTAL	4,943,148	1,982,449	1,386,513	100,634	...	15,099	30,364
Total anicut	Government land	...	...	...	1,335,334	...	13,896	168,380
	Inam land	...	...	...	349,313	...	3,720	36,691
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	201,609	11,164	...	5,634
	TOTAL	...	...	...	1,886,256	...	6,452	211,005
Total of other works	Government land	...	...	...	1,788,506	...	142,190	850,901
	Inam land	...	...	...	349,095	...	8,983	170,556
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	39,868	10,962	...	10,837
	TOTAL	...	...	...	2,177,469	...	140,211	1,041,294
Grand Total, including anicuts and all other works.	Government land	48,673,975	27,192,313	18,171,798	3,123,840	...	156,086	1,028,281
	Inam land	7,880,516	7,122,973	4,835,888	698,408	...	12,703	207,547
	Zemindari land	27,592,365	7,061,830	1,491,543	241,477	22,126	...	16,471
	TOTAL	84,146,856	41,377,116	24,499,229	4,063,725	...	146,663	1,252,299

IRRIGATED. FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1888, *i. e.*, 2ND CROP. In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	WHOLE YEAR, 1887-88. Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1886-87.	RAINFALL. Months.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1887-88.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.			Inches.	Inches.	
1,304	...	26,210	...	8,701	− 24·92	.....	...	...	...
112	...	1,362	...	295	− 17·80	.....	...	...	...
25	...	817	...	578	− 41·43	.....	...	...	...
1,441	...	28,389	...	9,574	− 25·22		...	...	...
33,635	...	263,146	28,130	...	+ 11·97	.....	...	...	...
2,831	...	21,350	2,425	...	+ 12·81	.....	...	...	...
...	3,998	20,928	1,977	...	+ 10·43	.....	...	...	...
32,468	...	305,424	32,532	...	+ 11·92		...	...	...
34,939	...	289,356	19,429	...	+ 7·20	.....	...	...	...
2,943	...	22,712	2,130	...	+ 10·35	S.-W. monsoon.	8·13	6·86	− 15·62
...	3,973	21,745	1,399	...	+ 6·88	N.-E. do.	12·89	27·09	+ 110·16
33,909	...	333,813	22958	...	+ 7·38		21·02	33·95	+ 61·51
3,168	...	106,067	2,763	...	+ 2·67	.....	...	...	...
1,435	...	11,330	1,028	...	+ 9·98	S.-W. monsoon.	18·86	11·39	− 39·61
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do.	6·85	14·75	+ 115·33
4,603	...	117,397	3,791	...	+ 3·34		25·71	26·14	+ 1·67
168	...	859	...	11	− 1·26	.....	...	...	...
12	...	104	2	...	+ 1·96	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
180	...	963	...	9	− 0·92		...	...	...
4,244	...	119,567	...	8,381	− 6·55	.....	...	...	...
1,403	...	10,188	...	658	− 6·07	.....	...	...	...
...	3	280	...	227	− 44·77	.....	...	...	...
5,644	...	130,035	...	9,266	− 6·65		...	...	...
4,412	...	120,426	...	8,392	− 6·51	.....	...	...	...
1,415	...	10,292	...	656	− 6·00	S.-W. monsoon.	31·07	18·65	− 39·98
...	3	280	...	227	− 44·77	N.-E. do.	7·23	17·18	+ 137·62
5,824	...	130,998	...	9,275	− 6·61		38·30	35·83	− 6·45
39,411	...	1,503,714	25,515	...	+ 1·73	.....	...	...	...
9,841	...	386,304	6,121	...	+ 1·61	.....	...	...	...
...	6,983	207,243	4,181	...	+ 2·06	.....	...	...	...
42,769	...	2,097,261	35,817	...	+ 1·74		...	...	...
151,999	...	2,648,407	9,809	...	+ 0·37	.....	...	...	...
47,994	...	519,651	39,011	...	+ 8·12	.....	...	...	...
...	2,407	50,705	8,555	...	+ 20·30	.....	...	...	...
197,586	...	3,218,763	57,375	...	+ 1·81		...	...	...
191,410	...	4,152,121	35,324	...	+ 0·85	.....	...	...	...
57,835	...	905,955	45,132	...	+ 5·24	S.-W. monsoon.	24·62	19·33	− 21·49
...	9,390	257,948	12,736	...	+ 5·19	N.-E. do.	14·27	20·43	+ 43·17
239,855	...	5,316,024	93,192	...	+ 1·78		38·89	39·76	+ 2·24

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Despatched 10th November 1888.

CIVIL ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

The Four Months ending July 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
15 NOV 88
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

(Final Issue.)

(Thousands of Rupees.)

	Pages.	Civil.	Forest.	Post Office, Telegraph, Marine.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military.	Public Works.	TOTAL.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
Revenue.									
A. Principal Heads of Revenue—									
Land (*a*)	2	7,21,38	...	...	...	...	...	7,21,38	23,68,08
Opium	2	2,76,20	...	...	...	...	...	2,76,20	8,45,39
Salt	2	2,71,44	...	...	...	...	...	2,71,44	8,12,25
Stamps	2	1,39,86	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,86	3,85,44
Excise	2	1,55,98	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,98	4,60,95
Other Heads	2, 9, 13, 21 & 25	2,35,25	19,41	50	...	1,75	1,71	2,58,62	8,08,16
B. Interest	2 & 17	23,52	...	...	...	...	...	23,52	64,21
C. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2 & 13	6,10	...	63,98	...	...	...	70,08	2,12,19
D. Receipts by Civil Departments	2 & 13	40,82	...	1,39	...	...	...	42,21	1,41,90
E. Miscellaneous	2 & 13	16,25	...	4	...	...	...	16,29	1,02,34
H. Railways	2, 17 & 25	...	...	...	1,95,33	...	3,78,70	5,74,03	15,18,44
J. Irrigation	2 & 25	2,50	...	...	...	...	38,73	41,23	1,16,84
K. Buildings and Roads	2 & 25	9,52	...	...	...	...	5,32	14,84	51,63
L. Receipts by Military Departments	21	...	...	...	...	30,66	...	30,66	87,50
Total Revenue		18,98,82	19,41	65,91	1,95,33	32,41	4,24,46	26,36,34	79,75,32
Expenditure.									
A. Direct Demands on Revenues	3, 9 & 21	3,70,79	11,58	...	...	...	...	3,82,37	9,76,61
B. Interest (*a*)	3 & 17	1,26,21	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,21	4,57,75
C. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3 & 13	6,87	...	52,99	...	...	...	59,86	1,85,42
D. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments	3 & 13	3,88,57	...	8,91	...	...	...	3,97,48	12,53,03
E. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3 & 13	66,19	...	31	...	...	...	66,50	2,03,25
F. Famine Relief and Insurance	3 & 25	1	...	...	...	...	2,85	2,86	7,32
G. Construction of Railways	25	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	4,38
H. Railway Revenue Account	3, 17 & 25	...	...	...	54	...	2,13,29	2,13,83	6,61,91
J. Irrigation	3 & 25	9	...	...	...	...	44,81	44,90	1,52,10
K. Buildings and Roads	3 & 25	27,06	...	...	...	...	95,12	1,22,18	5,44,63
L. Army Services	3 & 21	...	...	...	...	4,85,29	...	4,85,29	14,63,00
Le. Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,02	11,02	50,00
M. Provincial & Local Adjustment	4 & 5	—2,02	...	...	...	...	...	—2,02	—48,86
Total Expenditure		9,83,77	11,58	62,21	54	4,85,29	3,67,66	19,11,05	59,11,04
N. Expenditure not charged to Revenue	25	...	...	...	...	...	—61,30	—61,30	—3,07,15
O. Permanent Debt	4	+2,87,54	...	...	...	...	...	+2,87,54	+2,99,85
P. Unfunded Debt	4, 13, 21 & 25	+1,69	...	+39,25	...	+3,08	+1,84	+45,86	+84,53
Q. Deposits and Advances :—									
Exchange on Remittance Accts.	4	—2,19,17	...	...	...	...	...	—2,19,17	—5,74,75
Other Heads	4, 13, 17, 21 & 25	+30,16	...	+3,86	+34	—3,86	+16,31	+46,81	—61,27
R. Loans to Municipalities, &c.	4	—10,56	...	...	...	...	...	—10,56	—48,66
S. Capital Guaranteed Companies	17 & 25	...	...	...	—13,91	...	—39,16	—53,07	—2,89,59
T. Remittances	4, 13, 21 & 25	—5,60	...	—9,78	—21	+9,12	—34,79	—41,26	+1,02,19
Transfers between P. W. D. and Guaranteed Railways	13,17&25	...	...	—67	+3,41	...	—8,13	—5,39	...
U. Secretary of State's Bills	4	—5,07,13	...	...	...	...	...	—5,07,13	—14,84,55
Total Debt Heads		—4,23,07	...	+32,66	—10,37	+8,34	—63,93	—4,56,37	—19,73,30
Accounts between Civil and other Departments—									
Forest	6 & 9	+9,01	—7,83	...	...	...	...	+1,18	...
Post Office	6 & 13	+45,60	...	—46,01	...	...	...	—41	...
Telegraph	6 & 13	—2,21	...	+1,62	...	...	...	—59	...
Marine	6 & 13	—8,66	...	+8,03	...	...	...	—63	...
Guaranteed Railways	6 & 17	+1,84,42	...	...	—1,84,42	...	...	...	...
Military	6 & 21	—4,42,34	...	...	...	+4,44,54	...	+2,20	...
Public Works	6 & 25	—1,24,92	...	...	...	...	+68,43	—56,49	...
Total Accounts bet. Depts.		—3,39,10	—7,83	—36,36	—1,84,42	+4,44,54	+68,43	—54,74	...
Total Transactions	...	+1,52,88	...	...	...	...	...	+1,52,88	—2,15,17
Cash Balance, April 1st, 1888	6	13,88,37	...	...	...	...	...	13,88,37	13,73,31
Cash Balance, July 31st, 1888	7	15,41,25	...	...	...	...	...	15,41,25	11,58,14

(*a*) Neglecting the transfer of part to the Account of Public Works.

The 9th November 1888.

E. GAY,
Comptroller General.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 481 C. G.—10-11-88.—80.

Despatched 10th November 1888.

CIVIL ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

The Four Months ending July 1888.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

(Final Issue.)

(Thousands of Rupees.)

	Pages.	Civil.	Forest.	Post Office, Telegraph, Marine.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military.	Public Works.	Total.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
Revenue.									
A. Principal Heads of Revenue—									
Land (*a*)	2	7,21,38	...	...	...	...	...	7,21,38	23,68,08
Opium	2	2,76,20	...	...	...	...	...	2,76,20	8,45,39
Salt	2	2,71,44	...	...	...	...	...	2,71,44	8,12,25
Stamps	2	1,39,86	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,86	3,85,44
Excise	2	1,55,98	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,98	4,60,95
Other Heads	2, 9, 13, 21 & 25	2,35,25	19,41	50	...	1,75	1,71	2,58,62	8,08,16
B. Interest	2 & 17	23,52	...	...	...	...	...	23,52	64,21
C. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2 & 13	6,10	...	63,98	...	...	...	70,08	2,12,19
D. Receipts by Civil Departments	2 & 13	40,82	...	1,39	...	...	...	42,21	1,41,90
E. Miscellaneous	2 & 13	16,25	...	4	...	...	...	16,29	1,02,34
H. Railways	2, 17 & 25	...	...	...	1,95,33	...	3,78,70	5,74,03	15,18,44
J. Irrigation	2 & 25	2,50	...	...	...	...	38,73	41,23	1,16,84
K. Buildings and Roads	2 & 25	9,52	...	...	...	...	5,32	14,84	51,63
L. Receipts by Military Departments	21	...	...	...	...	30,66	...	30,66	87,50
Total Revenue		18,98,82	19,41	65,91	1,95,33	32,41	4,24,46	26,36,34	79,75,32
Expenditure.									
A. Direct Demands on Revenues	3, 9 & 21	3,70,79	11,58	...	...	...	...	3,82,37	9,76,61
B. Interest (*a*)	3 & 17	1,26,21	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,21	4,57,75
C. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3 & 13	6,87	...	52,99	...	...	...	59,86	1,85,42
D. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments	3 & 13	3,88,57	...	8,91	...	...	...	3,97,48	12,53,03
E. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3 & 13	66,19	...	31	...	...	...	66,50	2,03,25
F. Famine Relief and Insurance	3 & 25	1	...	...	...	...	2,85	2,86	7.32
G. Construction of Railways	25	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	4,38
H. Railway Revenue Account	3, 17 & 25	...	...	...	54	...	2,13,29	2,13,83	6,61,91
J. Irrigation	3 & 25	9	...	...	...	...	44,81	44,90	1,52,10
K. Buildings and Roads	3 & 25	27,06	...	...	...	...	95,12	1,22,18	5,44,63
L. Army Services	3 & 21	...	...	...	...	4,85,29	...	4,85,29	14,63,00
Le. Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,02	11,02	50,00
M. Provincial & Local Adjustment	4 & 5	—2,02	...	...	...	...	...	—2,02	—48,36
Total Expenditure		9,83,77	11,58	62,21	54	4,85,29	3,67,66	19,11,05	59,11,04
N. Expenditure not charged to Revenue	25	...	...	...	...	...	—61,30	—61,30	—3,07,15
O. Permanent Debt	4	+2,87,54	...	...	...	...	...	+2,87,54	+2,99,85
P. Unfunded Debt	4, 13, 21 & 25	+1,69	...	+39,25	...	+3,08	+1,84	+45,86	+84,53
Q. Deposits and Advances :—									
Exchange on Remittance Accts.	4	—2,19,17	...	...	...	...	...	—2,19,17	—5,74,75
Other Heads	4, 13, 17, 21 & 25	+30,16	...	+3,86	+34	—3,86	+16,31	+46,81	—61,27
R. Loans to Municipalities, &c.	4	—10,56	...	...	...	...	...	—10,56	—48,68
S. Capital Guaranteed Companies	17 & 25	...	...	...	—13,91	...	—39,16	—53,07	—2,89,59
T. Remittances	4, 13, 21 & 25	—5,60	...	—9,78	—21	+9,12	—34,79	—41,26	+1,02,19
Transfers between P. W. D. and Guaranteed Railways	13,17&25	...	...	—67	+3,41	...	—8,13	—5,39	...
U. Secretary of State's Bills	4	—5,07,13	...	...	...	...	...	—5,07,13	—14,84,58
Total Debt Heads		—4,23,07	...	+32,66	—10,37	+8,34	—63,93	—4,56,37	—19,72,30
Accounts between Civil and other Departments—									
Forest	6 & 9	+9,01	—7,83	...	...	...	...	+1,18	...
Post Office	6 & 13	+45,60	...	—46,01	...	...	...	—41	...
Telegraph	6 & 13	—2,21	...	+1,62	...	...	...	—59	...
Marine	6 & 13	—8,66	...	+8,03	...	...	...	—63	...
Guaranteed Railways	6 & 17	+1,84,42	...	...	—1,84,42	...	...	...	...
Military	6 & 21	—4,42,34	...	...	...	+4,44,54	...	+2,20	...
Public Works	6 & 25	—1,24,92	...	...	...	...	+68,43	—56,49	...
Total Accounts bet. Depts.		—3,39,10	—7,83	—36,36	—1,84,42	+4,44,54	+68,43	—54,74	...
Total Transactions	...	+1,52,88	...	...	...	...	...	+1,52,88	—2,15,17
Cash Balance, April 1st, 1888	6	13,88,37	...	...	...	...	...	13,88,37	13,73,31
Cash Balance, July 31st, 1888	7	15,41,25	...	...	...	...	...	15,41,25	11,58,14

(*a*) Neglecting the transfer of part to the Account of Public Works.

E. GAY,
Comptroller General.

The 9th November 1888.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 491 C. G.—10-11-88.—50.

Despatched 18th December 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
24 DEC 88
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

CIVIL ACCOUNTS
OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FOR
The Seven Months ending October 1888.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

(First Issue.) **(Thousands of Rupees.)**

	Pages.	Civil.	Forest.	Post Office, Telegraph, Marine.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military.	Public Works.	Total.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
Revenue.									
A. Principal Heads of Revenue—									
Land (*a*)	2	8,86,33							23,68,08
Opium	2	4,96,27							8,45,39
Salt	2	4,35,96							8,12,25
Stamps	2	2,26,12							3,85,44
Excise	2	2,70,17							4,60,95
Other Heads	2, 9, 13, 21 & 25	3,54 09							8,08,16
B. Interest	2 & 17	37,72							64,21
C. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2 & 13	9,73							2,12,19
D. Receipts by Civil Departments	2 & 13	76,29							1,41,90
E. Miscellaneous	2 & 13	28,75							1,02,34
H. Railways	2,17,& 25	...							15,18,44
J. Irrigation	2 & 25	3.19							1,16,84
K. Buildings and Roads	2 & 25	18,22							51,63
L. Receipts by Military Departments	21	...							87,50
Total Revenue		28,42,84							79,75,32
Expenditure.									
A. Direct Demands on Revenues	3, 9 & 21	5,73,79							9,76,61
B. Interest (*a*)	3 & 17	2,55.33							4,57.75
C. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3 & 13	11,81							1,85,42
D. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments	3 & 13	6,81,71							12,53,03
E. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3 & 13	1,17,30							2,03,25
F. Famine Relief and Insurance	3 & 25	18							7,32
G. Construction of Railways	25	...							4,38
H. Railway Revenue Account	3, 17 & 25	...							6,61,91
J. Irrigation	3 & 25	17							1,52,10
K. Buildings and Roads	3 & 25	44,10							5,44,63
L. Army Services	3 & 21	...							14,63,00
Ll. Special Defence Works	...	...							50,00
M. Provincial & Local Adjustment	4 & 5	−7,55							−48,36
Total Expenditure		16,76,84							59,11,04
N. Expenditure not charged to Revenue	25	...							−3,07,15
O. Permanent Debt	4	+2,98.68							+2,99,85
P. Unfunded Debt	4, 13, 21 & 25	+2,10							+84,53
Q. Deposits and Advances:—									
Exchange on Remittance Accts.	4	−3,20,33							−5,74,75
Other heads	4,13,17, 21 & 25	+3.96							−61,27
R. Loans to Municipalities, &c.	4	−22,74							−48,68
S. Capital Guaranteed Companies	17 & 25	...							−2,89,59
T. Remittances	4, 13, 21 & 25	+1,91							+1,02,19
Transfers between P. W. D. and Guaranteed Rys.	13,17&25	...							
U. Secretary of State's Bills	4	−7,81,24							−14,84,58
Total Debt Heads		−8,17,66							−19,72,30
Accounts between Civil and other Departments—									
Forest	6 & 9	+20,06							...
Post Office	6 & 13	+77,77							...
Telegraph	6 & 13	−63							...
Marine	6 & 13	−14,91							...
Guaranteed Railways	6 & 17	+2,04,81							...
Military	6 & 21	−7,65,80							...
Public Works	6 & 25	−2,20,04							...
Total Accounts bet. Depts.		−6,98,74							...
Total Transactions	...	−3,50,40							−2,15,17
Cash Balance, April 1st, 1888	6	13,88,37							13,73,31
Cash Balance, Oct. 31st, 1888	7	10,37,97							11,58,14

(*a*) Neglecting the transfer of part to the Account of Public Works.

E. GAY,
Comptroller General.

The 17th December 1888.

Credit Heads of Account.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Budget Estimate. 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.												
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—												
I. Land Revenue	5,92	31,68	15,55	41,29	7,10	1,35,38	3,65,28	1,09,32	1,35,99	98,82	8,86,33	23,68,08
II. Opium	1	1,20	...	2,13	2,45	3,59,03	2,36	28	..	1,28,81	4,96,27	8,45,39
III. Salt	1,02,84	...	...	78	...	1,35,95	...	...	91,98	1,04,41	4,35,96	8,12,25
IV. Stamps	2,59	9,51	78	5,18	3,87	78,34	38,74	23,10	35,11	28,90	2,26,12	3,85,44
V. Excise	3,67	13,69	2,00	15,76	12,61	66,28	30,99	8,92	58,75	57,50	2,70,17	4,60,95
VI. Provincial Rates	39	4,65	...	92	1,79	44,06	36,07	19,46	18,10	3,86	1,29,30	3,01,33
VII. Customs	...	...	...	19,97	...	22,15	...	...	9,83	15,96	67,91	1,36,91
VIII. Assessed Taxes	5,73	3,47	33	1,97	1,10	24,68	14,71	8,61	8,39	23,68	92,67	1,34,60
IX. Forest (Madras, Bombay, Local)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,55	10,59	18,16	45,68
X. Registration	10	61	3	20	18	6,31	2,34	1,45	5,94	3,02	20,18	30,79
XI. Tributes from Native States	11,46	1,12	8	...	...	...	...	1,44	5,41	6,36	25,87	76,79
Total	1,32,73	65,93	18,77	88,20	29,10	8,72,18	4,30,49	1,72,58	3,77,05	4,81,91	26,68,94	55,98,21
B.—Interest—												
XII. Interest	12,86	11	...	11	1	5,03	63	32	2,11	16,54	37,72	63,71
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—												
XIII. Post Office (Local)	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	22	...	1	37	43
XIV. Mint	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,74	9,36	18,99
Total	62	5	..	...	...	9	...	22	...	8,75	9,73	19,41
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—												
XVI. Law and Justice—												
A.—Courts of Law	21	83	1,31	1,84	40	4,53	3,14	2,58	2,78	1,92	19,54	30.46
B.—Jails	1,52	1,43	4	93	30	3,60	1,47	1,20	74	1,10	12,33	25,81
XVII. Police	45	96	1,22	1,09	63	3,17	2,38	3,97	2,21	3,09	19,17	28,18
XVIII. Marine (Non-Departmental)	...	...	...	1,15	...	4,63	...	...	15	28	6,21	11,89
XIX. Education	10	56	...	21	23	3,53	96	33	1,68	3,56	11,16	20.14
XX. Medical	3	6	2	10	...	51	64	15	66	40	2,56	5,84
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Depts.	1,40	9	...	1	33	90	40	74	1,07	38	5,32	8,64
Total	3,71	3,93	2,59	5,33	1,89	20,87	8,99	8,97	9,28	10,73	76,29	1,34.96
E.—Miscellaneous—												
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	3,77	32	4	11	10	1,44	89	60	1,49	2,45	11,21	24,18
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	62	6	2	16	2	1,21	21	39	50	25	3,44	6,01
XXIV. Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,50
XXV. Miscellaneous	1,03	36	50	97	16	3,30	1,67	73	3,03	2,35	14,10	30,55
Total	5,42	74	56	1,24	28	5,95	2,77	1,72	5,02	5,05	28,75	1,02,24
H.—Railways—												
XXVI. State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.—Irrigation—												
XXX. Major Works: Direct Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,01	41	...	...	2,42	6,18
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	51	5	21	...	...	77	1,59
Total	...	...	...	...	...	51	2,06	62	...	...	3,19	7,77
K.—Buildings and Roads (In charge Civil Officers)—												
XXXII. Civil Works	14	48	23	27	52	2,46	4,09	3,16	4,57	3,30	18,29	54,12
Total Revenue Directly accounted for	1,55,48	71,24	22,15	95,15	31,80	9,07,09	4,49,68	1,87,59	3,96,03	5,26,83	28,19,24	60,49
			1,17,30									

(a) Rs. 59,03 on this account is posted against head A. 1.

Debit Heads of Account.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Budget Estimate. 1888-89.
Civil Expenditure.												
A.—Direct Demands on Revenues—												
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	87	12	7	89	8	4,59	91	69	1,75	3,89	13,86	19,51
2. Assignments & Compensations	28,46	27	...	...	10	1,12	1,46	85	8,10	16,14	56,50	1,49,40
Charges in respect of collection, *viz.*—												
3. Land Revenue	3,01	7,83	5 22	8,95	3,86	18.92	42,02	21,99	45,02	34,05	1,90,87	3,68,28
4. Opium	8	...	...	...	...	2,37.02	...	...	...	16	2,37.26	2,55,38
5. Salt	7,31	...	...	2	...	14	...	...	10,05	8,68	26.20	45,08
6. Stamps	9	11	2	12	8	1,52	43	66	95	90	4,88	8,35
7. Excise	8	46	...	12	2	2,50	63	33	...	1,98	6,12	12.76
8. Provincial Rates	...	...	...	9	...	1.89	4	85	..	35	3.22	5,76
9. Customs	...	...	...	94	...	3,06	...	...	92	2,83	7,75	13.85
10. Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	4	1	83	10	13	8	30	1,49	2,73
11. Forest (Madras, Bombay, Local)	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,12	7,66	14,08	32,10
12. Registration	4	26	1	9	14	3,59	1,14	69	3.87	4,73	11,56	18,75
Total	40,24	9,05	5,32	11,26	4,29	2,75,18	46.73	26,19	76,86	78,67	7,73,79	9.31,95
B.—Interest—												
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,49,44	2	...	...	...	3	11	7	5	11	2,49.83	4,14,52
14. Interest on other obligations	5,05	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	31	5,50	42,48
Total	2 54.49	2	...	...	...	3	16	7	14	42	2,55,33	4,57,00
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—												
15. Post Office (Local)	19	35	...	70	20	2,10	1,04	79	62	58	6,57	11,51
17. Mint	2,58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,66	5,24	8,12
Total	2,77	35	...	70	20	2,10	1,04	79	62	3,24	11,81	19,63
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—												
18. General Administration	22,75	2,51	1,42	4,19	1,31	11,46	9,04	6,56	8,33	9,93	77,50	1,38,72
19. Law and Justice—												
A.—Courts of Law	1,28	4,22	3,37	6,88	3,05	47,03	24.26	16.45	23.48	25,22	1,55,24	2,71,14
B.—Jails	6,69	3.07	1,40	4 56	54	10.86	6,82	5,31	4.57	3,43	47.25	80,02
20. Police	3,15	7,70	42,47	18,78	5.24	27.61	36,07	19,57	21,67	28,51	2,10,77	3,77,62
21. Marine (Non-Departmental)	...	...	...	1.55	49	4,42	..	...	14	15	6,75	16.26
22. Education	1,04	3,53	...	2,78	1,74	15.48	9,81	7,31	9,91	15,96	67,56	1,32,94
23. Ecclesiastical	68	28	10	28	9	1,03	1,36	1.41	1,84	1,84	8,94	16,66
24. Medical	1,12	1,75	86	1,31	1,10	8,49	5,87	4,75	9,18	8,47	42,90	78.02
25. Political	26,03	6	70	12	23	31	71	4,31	48	4,54	37,49	67,58
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	19,32	27	...	21	17	1,91	1,05	1,17	2,13	1,08	27,31	41,77
Total	82,06	23.39	50,32	40,66	13,96	1,28,60	94,99	66,87	81,73	99,13	6,81,71	12,20,73
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—												
27. Territorial & Political Pensions	4.69	1,54	68	14	11	5,27	4,81	2,22	5,46	4,76	29,68	55,26
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	6	31
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, &c.	3 09	1,16	4	1,17	38	8,05	8.57	4,15	7,20	8,67	42.48	71,97
30. Stationery and Printing	5,62	50	4	1,13	20	8.56	1,80	1,65	2.72	2,74	24,96	44,89
31. Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Miscellaneous	87	34	6,68	61	31	2,90	1,38	78	4,21	2,04	20.12	29,62
Total	14,30	3,54	7,44	3,05	1,00	24,80	16,56	8.80	19,59	18,22	1,17,30	2,02,05
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—												
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	18	5
36. Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	18	5
H.—Railway Revenue Accounts—												
38. State Railways— Interest on Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.—Irrigation—												
42. Major Works— Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	9	13
Interest on Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)
43. Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	8	35
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	12	...	...	17	48
K.—Buildings and Roads—												
45. Civil Works	15	95	9	39	15	21,32	1,47	23	15,73	3,62	44,10	1,01,19
Total Expenditure directly brought to account	3,94,01	37,30	63,17	56,06	19,60	4,52,21	1,60,99	1,03,07	1,94,68	2,03,30	16,84,09	29,33,08
			1,19,23									

(b) Rs. 3,75,31 on these accounts are posted against head B. 12.

Credit Heads of Account.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Net Receipts, 7 months.
Civil Revenue from page 2.	1,55,48	71.24	1,17,30	31,80	9,07,09	4,49,03	1,87,59	3,98,03	5,25,28	28,42,84	+11,58,45
M.—Adjustments—											
Contributions, Provincial to Local	...	55	8	3,46	2,03	5	1	1,07	5.44	12,69	...
„ Local to Provincial	...	...	23	1	...	...	1,25	61	7	2,17	...
Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,12	1,13	...
Provincial Deficits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Deficits	11	...	87	...	...	...	2,35	74	3,48	7,55	+7,55
Total	11	55	1,18	3,47	2,03	5	3,61	2,43	10,11	23,54	+7,55
O.—Permanent Debt—											
Imperial Loans	5,35.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,35.27	+3,05,06
Provincial Debentures	4,07	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4,07	—9
Stock Notes	2	...	...	...	2	3	2	12	3	24	—6.29
Total	5,39,36	...	...	...	2	3	2	12	3	5,39,58	+2,98,68
P.—Unfunded Debt—											
Temporary Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury Notes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2
Deposits of Service Funds	2,86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	+2
Savings Bank Deposits	95	...	...	...	8,79	...	...	19	18	3,23	—2,06
Interest Suspense Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,90	17,50	29,14	+4,21
Total	3,84	...	...	...	8,79	...	...	2,09	17,68	32,40	+2,10
Q.—Deposits and Advances											
Unspent balances of Provincial Allotments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds	3,30	84	4,62	12	2,15	5,14	2,70	3.96	13,82	...	—7,55
Political Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,65	+3,32
Deposits	39,79	27,15	17.24	6,09	1,18,91	1,48,46	85,14	1,01 63	76.88	..	—1,15
Advances	29,10	2,47	3,07	58	3.40	4,40	3,55	6.41	11,55	6,21.29	—13,70
Permanent Advances	4	...	8	...	2	1	...	22	. 6	74,53	—2,33
Accounts with Foreign States	13,64	...	...	..	1,11	...	85	83	5,71	43	—3
Coinage Accounts	40,33	...	...	2,01	71	90	96	4,87	4,14.92	22,14	+68
Suspense Accounts	1,21,42	1.95	5,52	5	1.16	71	99	11	3,06	4 64.70	+11,10
Cheques and Bills	8	14,14	41,04	...	77.42	13,04	17,90	31,24	1,30,11	1,34,97	+12
Departmental Balances	4,49	1	1,35	10	38,85	22	35	2,61	1,85	3.21,97	—61
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	45,44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,83	+13,96
Miscellaneous	16,59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27	45,44	—3,20,33
Total	3,24,22	46,56	72,92	8,95	2,43,73	1,72,88	1,12,44	1,51,88	6,59,23	17,86 / 17,92.81	+15 / —3,16,37
R.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	93	41	35	...	1,58	1,35	40	3,07	3,35	11,44	—22,74
T.—Remittances—											
Local Remittances and Adjustments	5,36,12	31,49	1,66,73	23,71	5,87,44	2,27,18	2,46.23	6,29.66	8,79,82	33.28,38	—47
Local Bills	5,72	6.75	1,08.33	3,41	57,17	27.44	45,94	20,78	38,42	3,13,96	—5,41
Foreign Bills	38,75	2.83	1.35	24 22	1,04	15.01	10,05	9,46	44.44	1,47.15	—23,39
Foreign Remittances	9,36,87	7,44	32,65	8,50	33,03	45,67	1,03,24	1,49,73	3,76.71	16,93,84	...
Stock Note Transfers	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	—3
Accounts between Civil and Civil—											
a. India and other Governments	4,35,17	2.35	13,78	6,83	20,83	30.58	54.85	14,91	1,86.31	7.65.61	+10,41
b. Other Governments	...	3,82	8.59	87	1,63,31	14,34	28,01	4.06	6,06	2,29.06	+10,48
Remittance Account between England and India	3,25	...	59	2	73	2	15	1,65	7,13	13.54	+10,32
Total	19,55.88	54,68	3,32,02	67,56	8,63,58	3,60,24	4,88,47	8,30,25	15.38,89	64.91.57	+1.91
U.—Secretary of State's Bills—											
London Bills Payable, (*i. e.*, rupees drawn for)	4,95,94	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,97	4,90,63	10,71,54	—7,81,24
Total	4.95,94	...	..	...	...	...	...	84,97	4,90,63	10,71.54	—7,81,24
Carried forward	34,75,76	1,73,41	5,23,77	1,11,78	20,26,82	9,83,58	7,92,53	14,72,84	32,45,20	1,28,05,72	+3,48,34

Debit Heads of Account.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Budget Estimate, Net.
Civil Expenditure from page 3	3,94,01	37,20	1,19,23	19,60	4,52,21	1,60,99	1,03,07	1,94,68	2,03,30	16,84,39	+30,27,34
M.—Adjustments—											
Contributions, Provincial to Local	...	55	8	3,46	2,03	5	1	1,07	5,44	12,69	...
„ Local to Provincial	...	...	23	1	...	...	1,25	61	7	2,17	...
Transfers bet. Local & Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,12	1,13	...
Provincial Surpluses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} +48,36
Local Surpluses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	55	31	3,47	2,03	5	1,26	1,69	6.63	15,99	+48,36
O.—Permanent Debt—											
Imperial Loans	2,30,21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,21	+2,99,70
Provincial Debentures	4,16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,16	...
Stock Notes	12	30	...	8	87	2,55	58	32	1,71	6,53	+15
Total	2,34,49	30	...	8	87	2,55	58	32	1,71	2,40,90	+2,99,85
P.—Unfunded Debt—											
Temporary Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Loans	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—2
Treasury Notes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Deposits of Service Funds	4,98	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	5,29	+5,25
Savings Bank Deposits	75	...	...	...	7,75	...	...	2,31	14,12	24,93	+1,16
Interest Suspense Account	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	5	...
Total	5,76	...	...	...	7,76	...	...	2,52	14,26	30,30	+6,39
Q.—Deposits and Advances—											
Unspent balances of Provincial Allotments	11	...	87	...	...	...	2,35	74	3,48	7,55	—48,36
Excluded Local Funds	4,30	77	3,78	11	2,05	4,80	2,60	2,52	12,40	33,33	—16
Political Funds	1,15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15	—1,64
Deposits	41,19	29.15	15.17	6,19	1,22.50	1,47.64	77.91	1,12,23	83,01	6,31,99	+1,00
Advances	40,04	2,76	4,56	48	3.57	5,14	3,26	6,19	10,86	76,86	—9,25
Permanent Advances	3	...	7	4	2	..	...	22	8	46	—10
Accounts with Foreign States	16,08	...	...	...	99	...	1,16	1,43	1,80	21,46	—5
Coinage Accounts	41,98	...	...	98	54	56	55	1	4,08,98	4,53,60	—1,35
Suspense Accounts	1,21,09	1,91	5,37	4	98	72	87	91	2,96	1,34.85	—8
Cheques and Bills	7	14,21	41.17	...	77.60	12,99	17,91	31,24	1,30,39	3,25,58	—96
Departmental Balances	3,53	1	1,10	9	28,03	14	23	1,42	1,32	35,87	—94
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	3,65,77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,65,77	—5,74,75
Miscellaneous	16,43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28	17,71	—34
Total	6,51,77	48,81	72,09	7,93	2,36,28	1,71,99	1,06,84	1,56,91	6,56,56	21,09,18	—6,36,98
R.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	2	...	...	29,72	3	9	2,95	1.37	34,18	—48,68
T.—Remittances—											
Local Remittances and Adjustments	5,36,49	31,49	1,66,73	23,71	5.87,53	2,27 18	2,46,23	6,29.72	8,79.77	33,28,85	...
Local Bills	5,76	4,98	1,09.53	3,40	61,13	28,23	45,79	21.04	39,51	3.19,37	...
Foreign Bills	38,99	3,01	1,71	26,18	1,52	18,38	12.44	12.16	56,15	1,70,54	...
Foreign Remittances	5,02,62	4,23	6,26	16,67	6,46,76	65,40	5,00	2,06,26	2,40,64	16,93,84	...
Stock Note Transfers	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	6	...
Accounts between Civil and Civil—											
a. India and other Governments	3,31,02	6.99	4.35	76	31.51	59,94	38,05	55,29	2,27,29	7,55,20	...
b. Other Governments	...	2,78	1,31	24,70	5,44	1,38,59	6,92	7,80	31,04	2,18,58	...
Remittance Account between England and India	2,81	...	...	...	1	1	3	32	4	3,22	+26,23
Total	14.17,71	53,48	2,89 89	95,42	13,33,90	5,37,76	3,54.47	9,32,59	14,74,44	64,89.66	+26,23
U.—Secretary of State's Bills—											
Council Bills (*i.e.*, Sterling drawn for)	3,35,82	...	...	...	...	..	...	57,47	3,32,26	7,25,55	} -14,84,58
London Bills payable (*i.e.*, rupees paid)	4,83,79	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,82	5,46,62	11,27,23	
Total	8,19,61	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,29	8,78,88	18,52,78	—14,84,58
Carried forward	35,23,35	1,40,46	4,81,52	1,26,50	20,62,77	8,73,37	5,66,31	14,45,95	32,37,15	1,24,57,38	+12,37,93

CREDIT HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	NET RECEIPTS, 7 MONTHS.
Brought forward	34,75,76	1,73,44	5,23,77	1,11,78	20,26,82	9,83,58	7,92,53	14,72,84	32,45,20	1,28,05,72	+3,48,34
Receipts from other Departments—											
Assessed Taxes	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	8	+8
Forest Revenue (India)	94	4,61	11,98	72	1,75	3,71	1,55	...	...	25,26	+10,89
Forest Remittances	1,34	8,67	24,18	2,17	4,35	8,11	5,50	...	...	54,32	+9,09
TOTAL FOREST ACCOUNT	2,29	13,30	36,16	2,90	6,11	11,84	7,06	...	...	79,66	+20,06
Post Office Department	50,05	28,70	53,48	17,17	97,35	44,07	31,05	42,00	65,35	4,29,22	+77,77
Telegraph Department	3,85	15	3,68	29	9,08	1,10	1,58	3,65	10,24	33,62	—63
Marine Department	1,89	...	52	6	34	...	...	1	70	3,52	—14,91
TOTAL P. O., TELEGRAPH, AND MARINE	55,79	28,85	57,68	17,52	1,06,77	45,17	32,63	45,66	76,29	4,66,36	+62,23
Guaranteed Railways—											
Account between Civil and Guaranteed Railways	1,24	...	...	...	...	42,77	...	87,56	3,26,02	4,57,59	+2,04,81
Military Department—											
Bengal	7,96	44	58	27	1,66	4,65	4,39	7	14	20,16	—4,39,23
Madras	1 55	8	3,10	...	1	...	...	4,17	10	9,31	—1,89,97
Bombay	2,52	15	4	...	...	2	4	11	6,99	9,87	—1,36,60
TOTAL	12,03	67	4,02	27	1,67	4,67	4,43	4,35	7,23	39,34	—7,65,80
Public Works, Railway	2,93,22	14,03	17,07	43	89,04	8,29	1,09,32	12,94	84,15	6,28,49	+76,16
Public Works, Ordinary	5,04	86	2,93	56	15,83	24,73	29,37	6,08	10,03	96,03	—2,96,20
TOTAL	2,98,26	14,89	20,00	99	1,04,87	33,02	1,38,69	19,02	94,78	7,24,52	—2,20,04
TOTAL RECEIPTS	38,45,37	2,31,15	6,41,63	1,33,46	22,46,24	11,21,05	9,75,34	16,29,43	37,49,52	1,45,73,19	—3,50,40
V.—Balance, April 1st, 1888	1,63,56	61,90	1,08,02	39,52	1,98,14	2,18,66	91,85	2,10,26	2,96,46	13,88,37	+3,50,40
GRAND TOTAL	40,08,93	2,93,05	7,49,65	1,72,98	24,44,38	13,39,71	10,67,19	18,39,69	40,45,98	1,59,61,56	...

DEBIT HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, NET.
Brought forward	35,23,35	1,40,46	4,81,52	1,26,50	10,62,77	8,73,37	5,66,31	14,45,95	32,37,15	1,24,57,38	+12,37,93
Issues to other Departments—											
Forest Expenditure (India)	85	2,35	3,69	79	1,34	3,16	2,19	...	...	14,37	+26,82
Forest Remittances	1,45	7,62	18,10	1,83	3,72	7,65	4,86	...	...	45,23	...
TOTAL FOREST ACCOUNT	2,30	9,97	21,79	2,62	5,06	10,81	7,05	...	...	59,60	+26,82
Post Office Department	15,69	2,08	70	3,20	96,59	88,42	46,78	49,18	48,81	3,51,45	+94,63
Telegraph Department	7,46	64	5,24	80	1,67	1,76	2,35	4,17	10,16	34,25	—3,99
Marine Department	6,46	...	3,45	2	6	...	...	18	7,71	18,43	—28,35
TOTAL P. O., TELEGRAPH, AND MARINE	29,61	2,72	9,39	4,02	98,87	90,18	49,13	53,53	66,68	4,04,13	+61,79
Guaranteed Railways—											
Account between Civil and Guaranteed Railways	15,43	...	...	...	...	15,84	...	47,13	1,74,38	2,52,78	+3,24,74
Military Department—											
Bengal	85,99	7,90	6,66	6,72	17,78	1,36,24	1,97,96	4	10	4,59,39	—7,34,47
Madras	25,76	11,12	56,98	...	76	16	8	97,84	6,58	1,99,28	—3,06,41
Bombay	31,17	1,89	1,22	...	9	61	...	2	1,11,47	1,46,47	—2,36,48
TOTAL	1,42,92	20,91	64,86	6,72	18,63	1,37,01	1,98,04	97,90	1,18,15	8,05,14	—13,37,36
Public Works, Railway	1,14,66	55,10	45,15	65	86,65	45,63	70,90	37,18	96,41	5,52,33	+51,37
Public Works, Ordinary	32,60	9,18	35,17	8,83	51,49	60,43	73,92	53,71	66,90	3,92,23	—5,80,46
TOTAL	1,47,26	64,28	80,32	9,48	1,38,14	1,06,06	1,44,82	90,89	1,63,31	9,44,56	—5,29,09
TOTAL OUTGOINGS	38,60,87	2,38,34	6,57,88	1,49,34	23,23,47	12,33,27	9,65,35	17,35,40	37,59,67	1,49,23,59	—2,15,17
V.—Balance, last day of October 1883	1,48,06	54,71	91,77	23,64	1,20,91	1,06,44	1,01,84	1,04,29	2,86,31	10,37,97	+2,15,17
GRAND TOTAL	40,08,93	2,93,05	7,49,65	1,72,98	24,44,38	13,39,71	10,67,19	18,39,69	40,45,98	1,59,61,56	...

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 475 C. G.—13-12-83.—50.

Despatched 18th December 1888.

CIVIL ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

The Seven Months ending October 1888.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

(First Issue.) (Thousands of Rupees.)

	Pages.	Civil.	Forest.	Post Office, Telegraph, Marine.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military.	Public Works.	Total.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
Revenue.									
A. Principal Heads of Revenue—									
Land (*a*)	2	8,86,33							23,68,08
Opium	2	4,96,27							8,45,39
Salt	2	4,35,96							8,12,25
Stamps	2	2.26.12							3.85.44
Excise	2	2,70,17							4,60,95
Other Heads	2, 9, 13, 21 & 25	3,54 09							8,08,16
B. Interest	2 & 17	37,72							64,21
C. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2 & 13	9,73							2,12,19
D. Receipts by Civil Departments	2 & 13	76.29							1,41,90
E. Miscellaneous	2 & 13	28,75							1,02,34
H. Railways	2,17,& 25	...							15,18,44
J. Irrigation	2 & 25	3.19							1,16,84
K. Buildings and Roads	2 & 25	18,22							51,63
L. Receipts by Military Departments	21	...							87,50
Total Revenue		28,42,84							79,75,32
Expenditure.									
A. Direct Demands on Revenues	3, 9 & 21	5,73.79							9,76,61
B. Interest (*a*)	3 & 17	2,55.33							4,57,75
C. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3 & 13	11,81							1,85,42
D. Salaries, &c., Civil Departments	3 & 13	6,81.71							12,53,08
E. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3 & 13	1,17,30							2,03,25
F. Famine Relief and Insurance	3 & 25	18							7,32
G. Construction of Railways	25	...							4,38
H. Railway Revenue Account	9, 17 & 25	...							6,61,91
J. Irrigation	3 & 25	17							1,52,10
K. Buildings and Roads	3 & 25	44,10							5,44,68
L. Army Services	3 & 21	...							14,63,00
Ll. Special Defence Works	...	...							50,00
M. Provincial & Local Adjustment	4 & 5	−7,55							−43,16
Total Expenditure		16,76,84							59,11,04
N. Expenditure not charged to Revenue	25	...							−3,07,15
O. Permanent Debt	4	+2,98,68							+2,99,85
P. Unfunded Debt	4, 13, 21 & 25	+2,10							+84,53
Q. Deposits and Advances:—									
Exchange on Remittance Accts.	4	−3,20,33							−5,74,75
Other heads	4,13,17, 21 & 25	+3.96							−61,27
R. Loans to Municipalities, &c.	4	−22,74							−48,68
S. Capital Guaranteed Companies	17 & 25	...							−2,89,59
T. Remittances	4, 13, 21 & 25	+1,91							+1,02,19
Transfers between P. W. D. and Guaranteed Rys.	13,17&25	...							...
U. Secretary of State's Bills	4	−7,81,24							−14,84,58
Total Debt Heads		−8,17,66							−19,72,30
Accounts between Civil and other Departments—									
Forest	6 & 9	+20,06							...
Post Office	6 & 13	+77,77							...
Telegraph	6 & 13	−63							...
Marine	6 & 13	−14,91							...
Guaranteed Railways	6 & 17	+2,04,81							...
Military	6 & 21	−7,65,80							...
Public Works	6 & 25	−2,20,04							...
Total Accounts bet. Depts.		−6,98,74							...
Total Transactions	...	−3,50,40							−2,15,17
Cash Balance, April 1st, 1888	6	13,88,37							13,73,31
Cash Balance, Oct. 31st, 1888	7	10,37,97							11,58,14

(*a*) Neglecting the transfer of part to the Account of Public Works.

E. GAY,

The 17th December 1888. *Comptroller General.*

Credit Heads of Account.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.												
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—												
I. Land Revenue	5,92	31,68	15,55	41,29	7,10	1,35,38	3,05,28	1,09,32	1,35,99	98,82	8,86,33	23,68,08
II. Opium	1	1,20	...	2,13	2,45	3,59,03	2,36	28	...	1,28,81	4,96,27	8,45,39
III. Salt	1,02,84	...	...	78	...	1,35,95	...	...	91,98	1,04,41	4,35,96	8,12,25
IV. Stamps	2,59	9,51	78	5,18	3,87	78,34	38,74	23,10	35,11	28,90	2,26,12	3,85,44
V. Excise	3,67	13,69	2,00	15,76	12,61	66,28	30,99	8,92	58,75	57,50	2,70,17	4,60,95
VI. Provincial Rates	39	4,65	...	92	1,79	44,06	36,07	19,46	18,10	3,86	1,29,30	3,01,33
VII. Customs	...	...	...	19,97	...	22,15	...	...	9,83	15,96	67,91	1,36,91
VIII. Assessed Taxes	5,73	3,47	33	1,97	1,10	24,68	14,71	8,61	8,39	23,68	92,67	1,34,60
IX. Forest (Madras, Bombay, Local)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,55	10,59	18,16	45,68
X. Registration	10	61	3	20	18	6,31	2,34	1,45	5,94	3,02	20,18	30,79
XI. Tributes from Native States	11,46	1,12	8	...	...	...	...	1,44	5,41	6,36	25,87	76,79
Total	1,32,73	65,93	18,77	88,20	29,10	8,72,18	4,30,49	1,72,58	3,77,05	4,81,91	26,68,94	55,98,21
B.—Interest—												
XII. Interest	12,86	11	...	11	1	5,03	63	32	2,11	16,54	37,72	63,71
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—												
XIII. Post Office (Local)	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	22	...	1	37	42
XIV. Mint	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,74	9,36	18,99
Total	62	5	..	...	...	9	...	22	...	8,75	9,73	19,41
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—												
XVI. Law and Justice—												
A.—Courts of Law	21	83	1,31	1,84	40	4,53	3,14	2,58	2,78	1,92	19,54	30,46
B.—Jails	1,52	1,43	4	93	30	3,60	1,47	1,20	74	1,10	12,33	25,81
XVII. Police	45	96	1,22	1,09	63	3,17	2,38	3,97	2,21	8,09	19,17	32,18
XVIII. Marine (Non-Departmental)	...	...	...	1,15	...	4,63	...	...	15	28	6,21	11,89
XIX. Education	10	56	...	21	23	3,53	96	33	1,68	3,56	11,16	20,14
XX. Medical	3	6	2	10	...	51	64	15	65	40	2,56	5,84
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Depts.	1,40	9	...	1	33	90	40	74	1,07	38	5,32	9,64
Total	3,71	3,93	2,59	5,33	1,89	20,87	8,99	8,97	9,28	10,73	76,29	1,34,96
E.—Miscellaneous—												
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	3,77	32	4	11	10	1,44	89	60	1,49	2,45	11,21	24,18
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	62	6	2	16	2	1,21	21	39	50	25	3,44	6,01
XXIV. Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,50
XXV. Miscellaneous	1,03	36	50	97	16	3,30	1,67	73	3,03	2,35	14,19	30,55
Total	5,42	74	56	1,24	28	5,95	2,77	1,72	5,02	5,05	28,75	1,02,24
H.—Railways—												
XXVI. State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.—Irrigation—												
XXX. Major Works: Direct Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,01	41	...	...	2,43	6,18
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	51	5	21	...	...	77	1,59
Total	...	...	...	...	...	51	2,06	62	...	...	3,19	7,77
K.—Buildings and Roads (in charge Civil Officers)—												
XXXII. Civil Works	14	48	23	27	52	2,46	4,09	3,16	4,87	2,80	15,99	34,13
Total Revenue Directly accounted for	1,56,68	71,24	22,15 1,17,30	95,15	31,80	9,07,09	4,49,03	1,87,89	3,96,09	5,25,39	30,45,84	59,04,43

(a) Rs. 59,03 on this account is posted against head K. 1.

Debit Heads of Account.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.
Civil Expenditure.												
A.—Direct Demands on Revenues—												
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	87	12	7	89	8	4,59	91	69	1,75	3,89	13,86	19,51
2. Assignments & Compensations	28,46	27	...	...	10	1,12	1,46	85	8,10	16,14	56,50	1,49,40
Charges in respect of collection, *viz.*—												
3. Land Revenue	3,01	7,83	5,22	8,95	3,86	18,92	42,02	21,99	45,02	34,05	1,90,87	3,68,28
4. Opium	8	...	...	...	...	2,37,02	...	...	..	16	2,37,26	2,55,38
5. Salt	7,31	...	...	2	...	14	...	...	10,05	8,68	26,20	45,08
6. Stamps	9	11	2	12	8	1,52	43	66	95	90	4,88	8,35
7. Excise	8	46	...	12	2	2,50	63	33	...	1,98	6,12	12,76
8. Provincial Rates	...	...	...	9	...	1,89	4	85	...	35	3,22	5,76
9. Customs	...	...	...	94	...	3,06	...	...	92	2,83	7,75	13,85
10. Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	4	1	63	10	13	8	30	1,49	2,73
11. Forest (Madras, Bombay, Local)	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,12	7,66	14,08	32,10
12. Registration	4	26	1	9	14	3,59	1,14	69	3,87	1,73	11,56	18,75
Total	40,24	9,05	5,32	11,26	4,29	2,75,18	46,73	26,19	76,86	78,67	5,73,79	9,31,95
B.—Interest—												
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,49,44	2	...	...	...	3	11	7	5	11	2,49,83	4,14,52
14. Interest on other obligations	5,05	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	31	5,50	42,48
Total	2,54,49	2	...	...	...	3	16	7	14	42	2,55,33	4,57,00
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—												
15. Post Office (Local)	19	35	...	70	20	2,10	1,04	79	62	58	6,57	11,51
17. Mint	2,58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,66	5,24	8,12
Total	2,77	35	...	70	20	2,10	1,04	79	62	3,24	11,81	19,63
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—												
18. General Administration	22,75	2,51	1,42	4,19	1,31	11,46	9,04	6,56	8,33	9,93	77,50	1,38,72
19. Law and Justice—												
A.—Courts of Law	1,28	4,22	3,37	6,88	3,05	47,03	24,26	16,45	23,48	25,22	1,55,24	2,71,14
B.—Jails	6,69	3,07	1,40	4,56	54	10,86	6,82	5,31	4,57	3,43	47,25	80,02
20. Police	3,15	7,70	42,47	18,78	5,24	27,61	36,07	19,57	21,67	28,51	2,10,77	3,77,62
21. Marine (Non-Departmental)	...	...	...	1,55	49	4,42	..	...	14	15	6,75	16,26
22. Education	1,04	3,53	...	2,78	1,74	15,48	9,81	7,31	9,91	15,96	67,56	1,32,94
23. Ecclesiastical	68	28	10	28	9	1,03	1,36	1,44	1,84	1,84	8,94	16,66
24. Medical	1,12	1,75	86	1,31	1,10	8,49	5,87	4,75	9,18	8,47	42,90	78,02
25. Political	26,03	6	70	12	23	31	71	4,31	48	4,54	37,49	67,58
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	19,32	27	...	21	17	1,91	1,05	1,17	2,13	1,08	27,31	41,77
Total	82,06	23,39	50,32	40,66	13,96	1,28,60	94,99	66,87	81,73	99,13	6,81,71	12,20,73
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—												
27. Territorial & Political Pensions	4,69	1,54	68	14	11	5,27	4,81	2,22	5,46	4,76	29,68	55,26
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	6	31
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, &c.	3 09	1,16	4	1,17	38	8,05	8,57	4,15	7,20	8,67	42,48	71,97
30. Stationery and Printing	5,62	50	4	1,13	20	8,56	1,80	1,65	2,72	2,74	24,96	44,89
31. Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Miscellaneous	87	34	6,68	61	31	2,90	1,38	78	4,21	2,04	20.12	29,62
Total	14,30	3,54	7,44	3,05	1,90	24,80	16,56	8,80	19,59	18,22	1,17,30	2,02,05
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—												
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	18	5
36. Reduction of Debt	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	18	5
H.—Railway Revenue Accounts—												
38. State Railways—												
Interest on Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.—Irrigation—												
42. Major Works—												
Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	9	13
Interest on Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)
43. Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	8	35
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	12	...	...	17	48
K.—Buildings and Roads—												
45. Civil Works	15	95	9	39	15	21,32	1,47	23	15,73	3,62	44,10	1,01,19
Total Expenditure directly brought to account	3,94,01	37,30	63,17 1,19,23	56,06	19,60	4,52,21	1,60,99	1,03,07	1,94,68	2,03,30	16,84,39	29,33,08

(b) Rs. 3,75,31 on these accounts are posted against head B. 13.

Credit Heads of Account.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Net Receipts, 7 months.
Civil Revenue from page 2.	1,55,48	71,24	1,17,30	31,80	9,07,09	4,49,03	1,87,59	3,98,03	5,25,28	28,42,84	+11,58,45
M.—Adjustments—											
Contributions, Provincial to Local	...	55	8	3,46	2,03	5	1	1,07	5,44	12,69	...
„ Local to Provincial	...	...	23	1	...	...	1,25	61	7	2,17	...
Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,12	1,13	...
Provincial Deficits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Deficits	11	...	87	...	...	...	2,35	74	3,48	7,55	+7,55
Total	11	55	1,18	3,47	2,03	5	3,61	2,43	10,11	23,54	+7,55
O.—Permanent Debt—											
Imperial Loans	5,35,27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,35,27	+3,05,06
Provincial Debentures	4,07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,07	—9
Stock Notes	2	...	...	...	2	3	2	12	3	24	—6,29
Total	5,39,36	...	...	...	2	3	2	12	3	5,39,58	+2,98,68
P.—Unfunded Debt—											
Temporary Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2
Treasury Notes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	+2
Deposits of Service Funds	2,86	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	3,23	—2,06
Savings Bank Deposits	95	...	...	...	8,79	...	...	1,90	17,50	29,14	+4,21
Interest Suspense Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—5
Total	3,84	...	...	...	8,79	...	...	2,09	17,68	32,40	+2,10
Q.—Deposits and Advances											
Unspent balances of Provincial Allotments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—7,55
Excluded Local Funds	3,30	84	4,62	12	2,15	5,14	2,70	3,96	13,82	36,65	+3,32
Political Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1,15
Deposits	39,79	27,15	17,24	6,09	1,18,91	1,48,46	85,14	1,01 63	76,88	6,21,29	—13,70
Advances	29,10	2,47	3,07	58	3,40	4,40	3,55	6,41	11,55	74,53	—2,33
Permanent Advances	4	...	8	...	2	1	...	22	6	43	—3
Accounts with Foreign States	13,64	...	...	...	1,11	...	85	83	5,71	22,14	+68
Coinage Accounts	40,33	...	...	2,01	71	90	96	4,87	4,14,92	4,64,70	+11,10
Suspense Accounts	1,21,42	1,95	5,52	5	1,16	71	99	11	3,06	1,34,97	+12
Cheques and Bills	8	14,14	41,04	...	77,42	13,04	17,90	31,24	1,30,11	3,21,97	—61
Departmental Balances	4,49	1	1,35	10	38,85	22	35	2,61	1,85	49,83	+13,96
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	45,44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,44	—3,20,33
Miscellaneous	16,59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27	17,86	+15
Total	3,24,22	46,56	72,92	8,95	2,43,73	1,72,88	1,12,44	1,51,88	6,59,23	17,92,81	—3,16,37
R.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	93	41	35	...	1,58	1,35	40	3,07	3,35	11,44	—22,74
T.—Remittances—											
Local Remittances and Adjustments	5,36,12	31,49	1,66,73	23,71	5,87,44	2,27,18	2,46,23	6,29,66	8,79,82	33,28,38	—47
Local Bills	5,72	6,75	1,08,33	3,41	57,17	27,44	45,94	20,78	38,42	3,13,96	—5,41
Foreign Bills	38,75	2,83	1,35	24 22	1,04	15,01	10,05	9,46	44,44	1,47,15	—23,39
Foreign Remittances	9,36,87	7,44	32,65	8,50	33,03	45,67	1,03,24	1,49,73	3,76,71	16,93,84	...
Stock Note Transfers	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	—3
Accounts between Civil and Civil—											
a. India and other Governments	4,35,17	2,35	13,78	6,83	20,83	30,58	54,85	14,91	1,86,31	7,65,61	+10,41
b. Other Governments	...	3,82	8,59	87	1,63,31	14,34	28,01	4,06	6,06	2,29,06	+10,48
Remittance Account between England and India	3,25	...	59	2	73	2	15	1,65	7,13	13,54	+10,32
Total	19,55,88	54,68	3,32,02	67,56	8,63,58	3,60,24	4,88,47	8,30,25	15,38,89	64,91,57	+1,91
U.—Secretary of State's Bills—											
London Bills Payable, (*i. e.*, rupees drawn for)	4,95,94	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,97	4,90,63	10,71,54	—7,81,24
Total	4,95,94	...	..	...	...	...	...	84,97	4,90,63	10,71,54	—7,81,24
Carried forward	34,75,76	1,73,44	5,23,77	1,11,78	20,26,82	9,83,58	7,92,53	14,72,84	32,45,20	1,28,05,72	+3,48,34

Debit Heads of Account.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Budget Estimate, Net.
Civil Expenditure from page 3	3,94,01	37,30	1,19,23	19,60	4,52,21	1,60,99	1,03,07	1,94,68	2,03,30	16,84,39	+30,27,94
M.—Adjustments—											
Contributions, Provincial to Local	...	55	8	3,46	2,03	5	1	1,07	5,44	12,69	...
„ Local to Provincial	...	...	23	1	...	...	1,25	61	7	2,17	...
Transfers bet. Local & Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,12	1,13	...
Provincial Surpluses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+48,36
Local Surpluses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	55	31	3,47	2,03	5	1,26	1,69	6,63	15,99	+48,36
O.—Permanent Debt—											
Imperial Loans	2,30,21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,21	+2,99,70
Provincial Debentures	4,16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,16	...
Stock Notes	12	30	...	8	87	2,55	58	32	1,71	6,53	+15
Total	2,34,49	30	...	8	87	2,55	58	32	1,71	2,40,90	+2,99,85
P.—Unfunded Debt—											
Temporary Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Loans	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—2
Treasury Notes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Deposits of Service Funds	4,98	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	5,29	+5,25
Savings Bank Deposits	75	...	...	...	7,75	...	...	2,31	14,12	24,93	+1,16
Interest Suspense Account	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	5	...
Total	5,76	...	...	...	7,76	...	...	2,52	14,26	30,30	+6,39
Q.—Deposits and Advances—											
Unspent balances of Provincial Allotments	11	...	37	...	...	...	2,35	74	3,48	7,55	—48,36
Excluded Local Funds	4,30	77	3,78	11	2,05	4,80	2,60	2,52	12,40	33,33	—16
Political Funds	1,15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15	—1,64
Deposits	41,19	29,15	15,17	6,19	1,22,50	1,47,64	77,91	1,12,23	83,01	6,34,99	+1,00
Advances	40,04	2,76	4,56	48	3,57	5,14	3,26	6,19	10,86	76,86	—9,25
Permanent Advances	3	...	7	4	2	...	...	22	8	46	—10
Accounts with Foreign States	16,08	...	...	...	99	...	1,16	1,43	1,80	21,46	—5
Coinage Accounts	41,98	...	...	98	54	56	55	1	4,08,98	4,53,60	—1,35
Suspense Accounts	1,21,09	1,91	5,37	4	98	72	87	91	2,96	1,34,85	—8
Cheques and Bills	7	14,21	41,17	...	77,60	12,99	17,91	31,24	1,30,39	3,25,58	—96
Departmental Balances	3,53	1	1,10	9	28,03	14	23	1,42	1,32	35,87	—94
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	3,65,77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,65,77	—5,74,75
Miscellaneous	16,43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28	17,71	—34
Total	6,51,77	48,81	72,09	7,93	2,36,28	1,71,99	1,06,84	1,56,91	6,56,56	21,09,18	—6,36,98
R.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	2	...	...	29,72	3	9	2,95	1,37	34,18	—48,68
T.—Remittances—											
Local Remittances and Adjustments	5,36,49	31,49	1,66,73	23,71	5,87,53	2,27,18	2,46,23	6,29,72	8,79,77	33,28,85	...
Local Bills	5,76	4,98	1,09,53	3,40	61,13	28,23	45,79	21,04	39,51	3,19,37	...
Foreign Bills	38,99	3,01	1,71	26,18	1,52	18,38	12,44	12,16	56,15	1,70,54	...
Foreign Remittances	5,02,62	4,23	6,26	16,67	6,46,76	65,40	5,00	2,06,26	2,40,64	16,93,84	...
Stock Note Transfers	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	6	...
Accounts between Civil and Civil—											
a. India and other Governments	3,31,02	6,99	4,35	76	31,51	59,94	38,05	55,29	2,27,29	7,55,20	...
b. Other Governments	...	2,78	1,31	24,70	5,44	1,38,59	6,92	7,80	31,04	2,18,58	...
Remittance Account between England and India	2,81	...	...	...	1	1	3	32	4	3,22	+26,23
Total	14,17,71	53,48	2,89,89	95,42	13,33,90	5,37,76	3,54,47	9,32,59	14,74,44	64,89,66	+26,23
U.—Secretary of State's Bills—											
Council Bills (*i.e.*, Sterling drawn for)	3,35,82	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,47	3,32,26	7,25,55	-14,84,58
London Bills payable (*i.e.*, rupees paid)	4,83,79	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,82	5,46,62	11,27,23	
Total	8,19,61	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,29	8,78,88	18,52,78	—14,84,58
Carried forward	35,23,35	1,40,46	4,81,52	1,26,50	20,62,77	8,73,37	5,66,31	14,45,95	32,37,15	1,24,57,38	+12,37,93

CREDIT HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	NET RECEIPTS, 7 MONTHS.
Brought forward	34,75,76	1,73,44	5,23,77	1,11,78	20,26,82	9,83,58	7,92,53	14,72,84	32,45,20	1,28,05,72	+3,48,34
Receipts from other Departments—											
Assessed Taxes	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	8	+8
Forest Revenue (India)	94	4,61	11,98	72	1,75	3,71	1,55	...	...	25,26	+10,89
Forest Remittances	1,34	8,67	24,18	2,17	4,35	8,11	5,50	...	...	54,32	+9,09
TOTAL FOREST ACCOUNT	2,29	13,30	36,16	2,90	6,11	11,84	7,06	...	...	79,66	+20,08
Post Office Department	50,05	28,70	53,48	17,17	97,35	44,07	31,05	42,00	65,35	4,29,22	+77,77
Telegraph Department	3,85	15	3,68	29	9,08	1,10	1,58	3,65	10,24	33,62	—63
Marine Department	1,89	...	52	6	34	...	...	1	70	3,52	—14,91
TOTAL P. O., TELEGRAPH, AND MARINE	55,79	28,85	57,68	17,52	1,06,77	45,17	32,63	45,66	76,29	4,66,36	+62,23
Guaranteed Railways—											
Account between Civil and Guaranteed Railways	1,24	...	...	...	...	42,77	...	87,56	3,26,02	4,57,59	+2,04,81
Military Department—											
Bengal	7,96	44	58	27	1,66	4,65	4,39	7	14	20,16	—4,39,23
Madras	1,55	8	3,40	...	1	...	...	4,17	10	9,31	—1,89,97
Bombay	2,52	15	4	...	...	2	4	11	6,99	9,87	—1,36,60
TOTAL	12,03	67	4,02	27	1,67	4,67	4,43	4,35	7,23	39,34	—7,65,80
Public Works, Railway	2,93,22	14,03	17,07	43	89,04	8,29	1,09,32	12,94	84,15	6,28,49	+76,16
Public Works, Ordinary	5,04	86	2,93	56	15,83	24,73	29,37	6,08	10,63	96,03	—2,96,20
TOTAL	2,98,26	14,89	20,00	99	1,04,87	33,02	1,38,69	19,02	94,78	7,24,52	—2,20,04
TOTAL RECEIPTS	38,45,37	2,31,15	6,41,63	1,33,46	22,46,24	11,21,05	9,75,34	16,29,43	37,49,52	1,45,73,19	—3,50,40
V.—Balance, April 1st, 1888	1,63,56	61,90	1,08,02	39,52	1,98,14	2,18,66	91,85	2,10,26	2,96,46	13,88,37	+3,50,40
GRAND TOTAL	40,08,93	2,93,05	7,49,65	1,72,98	24,44,38	13,39,71	10,67,19	18,39,69	40,45,98	1,59,61,56	...

DEBIT HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	India.	Central Provs.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, NET.
Brought forward	35,23,35	1,40,46	4,81,52	1,26,50	20,62,77	8,73,37	5,66,31	14,45,95	32,37,15	1,24,57,38	+12,37,93
Issues to other Departments—											
Forest Expenditure (India)	85	2,35	3,69	79	1,34	3,16	2,19	...	...	14,37	+26,82
Forest Remittances	1,45	7,62	18,10	1,83	3,72	7,65	4,86	...	...	45,23	...
TOTAL FOREST ACCOUNT	2,30	9,97	21,79	2,62	5,06	10,81	7,05	...	...	59,60	+26,82
Post Office Department	15,69	2,08	70	3,20	96,59	88,42	46,78	49,18	48,81	3,51,45	+94,63
Telegraph Department	7,46	64	5,24	80	1,67	1,76	2,35	4,17	10,16	34,25	—3,90
Marine Department	6,46	...	3,45	2	61	...	...	18	7,71	18,43	—28,85
TOTAL P. O., TELEGRAPH, AND MARINE	29,61	2,72	9,39	4,02	98,87	90,18	49,13	53,53	66,68	4,04,13	+61,79
Guaranteed Railways—											
Account between Civil and Guaranteed Railways	15,43	...	...	...	...	15,84	...	47,13	1,74,38	2,52,78	+3,24,74
Military Department—											
Bengal	85,99	7,90	6,66	6,72	17,78	1,36,24	1,97,96	4	10	4,59,39	—7,34,47
Madras	25,76	11,12	56,98	...	76	16	8	97,84	6,58	1,99,28	—3,93,41
Bombay	31,17	1,89	1,22	...	9	61	...	2	1,11,47	1,46,47	—2,36,48
TOTAL	1,42,92	20,91	64,86	6,72	18,63	1,37,01	1,98,04	97,90	1,18,15	8,05,14	—13,37,36
Public Works, Railway	1,14,66	55,10	45,75	65	86,65	45,63	70,90	37,18	96,41	6,52,33	+61,37
Public Works, Ordinary	32,60	9,18	35,17	8,83	51,49	60,43	73,92	53,71	66,90	3,92,23	—5,90,46
TOTAL	1,47,26	64,28	80,32	9,48	1,38,14	1,06,06	1,44,82	90,89	1,63,31	9,44,56	—5,29,09
TOTAL OUTGOINGS	38,60,87	2,38,34	6,57,88	1,49,34	23,23,47	12,33,27	9,65,35	17,35,40	37,59,67	1,49,23,59	—2,16,17
V.—Balance, last day of October 1883	1,48,06	54,71	91,77	23,64	1,20,91	1,06,44	1,01,84	1,04,29	2,86,31	10,37,97	+2,16,17
GRAND TOTAL	40,08,93	2,93,05	7,49,65	1,72,98	24,44,38	13,39,71	10,67,19	18,39,69	40,45,98	1,59,61,56	...

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