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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 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	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	27 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
Nílgiris	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	13 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	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	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	20 0	...	...	19 4	19 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	106 0	106 0	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 5	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	80 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	11 0	15 1	17 15	8 1	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	10 8	10 8	11 0	20 0	21 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	132 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	16 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 Máhals (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	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 0	14 0	...	14 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	8 8	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	23 0	22 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 0	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 8*a*	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 0*b*	10 0
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 8*c*	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 0*d*	9 0
Howrah	‡	‡	...	...	13 12	14 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
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 8*d*1	10 8
Nuddea	16 6	16 6	26 10½	26 10½	14 8	14 8	17 12	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9	26 10½	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 13*e*	9 2
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	8 0*f*	8 0
Jessore	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 8	...	...	22 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	10 10*g*	9 0
Moorshedabad	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 12	...	...	20 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8*h*	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 0*i*	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 0*j*	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 0*k*	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 0*l*	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 0	8 0
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 0*m*	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 8*n*	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 0	9 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	10 0*o*	10 0
Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	8 8*p*	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 0*q*	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0*r*	8 0

* 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.
*d*1 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 Naraingunge 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.*

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	25 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	31 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	25 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
Monghyr	17 12	18 9	33 9	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
Bhágalpur	18 4	18 4	26 8	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	...	...	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 0	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	19 0	19 0	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 0s	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	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 c2	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 9	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	156 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 Jaintia 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
Nága 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	16 8	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	6 0	13 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.																21 6	20 13	...	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	10 6	9 14
Bijnor	16 14	16 14	25 0	25 14	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 8	25 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	165 0	165 0	11 12	11 12
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	...	...	18 0	19 0	22 8	22 12	...	...	26 0	26 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Budaun	17 2	17 12	22 8	23 12	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 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
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	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 8	...	...	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sháhjahánpur	18 12	19 0	26 8	27 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	19 6	20 0	20 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 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	...	...	10 0	12 0	26 0	26 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	16 0	16 8	24 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 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	25 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Farukhabad	16 0	16 8	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
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	18 4	17 4	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
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	...	...	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	18 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Jhánsi	16 6½	17 0	25 0	25 0	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 12	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	19 0	20 6	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 0
Lalitpur	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	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	12 8	12 8
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	10 0	10 0
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	9 8	9 8
Bánda	19 0	19 12	22 12	23 8	8 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	...	19 0	...	17 8	...	...	...	19 0	24 8	24 0	...	...	14 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
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	26 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	140 0	9 9	10 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	160 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 11⅓	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	25 12	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
Pilibhít	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 8	9 5
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	10 8	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 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	28 8	28 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	18 12	19 12	27 8	27 0	13 12	13 4	14 8	15 12	16 8	18 8	16 8	16 8	28 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	26 4	26 12	23 8	23 8	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	18 9	17 0	23 0	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 prices 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:—Beguserai 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.

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 coro-cana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	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	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	[illegible]	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	20 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	16 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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	12 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	[illegible]	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	25 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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	25 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshâwar	15 0	15 0	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	160 0	120 0	55 0	55 0
Bannu	16 0	16 0	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	23 12	23 12
Muzaffargarh	17 0	16 0	[illegible]	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
Ásírgarh 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 [illegible]	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
Biláspur	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	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	22 0	25 0
Kyoukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	*	*	...	...	225 0	225 0	60 0	42 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	23[illegible] 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
Bolárum	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	No return received.																									
Akola																										
Ellichpur																										
Buldána																										
Wún																										
Básim																										
MYSORE.																										
Bangalore	No return received.																									
Kolar																										
Túmkúr																										
Mysore																										
Hassan																										
Shimoga																										
Kadur																										
Chitaldroog																										
COORG.																										
Coorg	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	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.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 7, 1888.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 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 (*Penisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni, or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Cholá, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar or Thor Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Present 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.
RAJPUTANA.																										
Jeypore	15	8	22	8	5	0	9	0	19	0	14	0	...		13	8	18-0 to 22	0	21	0	23	8	125	0	12	0
Kishengurh	14	0	18	12	9	4	10	0	15	4	17	0	14	0	...		20	8	23	12	14	8	...		13	0
Kerowlee	17	8	23	2	11	4	11	14	20	0	15	0	15	0	...		20	8	23	12	17	0	200	0	10	10
Ulwur	18	10	24	10	8	0	11	0	21	8	18	0	17	13	...		25	1	26	3	17	8	200	0	12	4
Bhurtpore (City)	16	9	17	9	7	8	8	14	19	8	17	10	17	13	25	0	25	11	26	0	18	0	200	0	11	8
Aimere	12	8	13	0	3	8	4	8	16	0	14	0	15	0	14	11	19	8	20	0	14	0	260	0	12	0
Deoli Cantonment	16	5	18	0	8	0	9	0	17	8	14	0	15	12	11	0	22	0	22	4	...		...		11	0
Erinpura	13	2	20	2	6	8	8	0	20	0	18	0	17	0	...		17	10	17	10	...		...		12	0
Sirohee	12	8	21	0	6	8	8	0	18	0	...		16	0	25	0	16	0	16	0	15	8	240	0	11	0
Abu	11	8	16	0	6	8	8	0	...		...		15	0	...		15	4	15	8	12	0	160	0	12	0
Anadra	12	8	18	0	6	12	8	12	...		...		16	0	...		15	12	16	0	10	4	...		11	0
Balmere	10	8	...		5	0	7	2	...		...		17	0	...		12	4	17	14	11	0	260	0	12	0
Jeysulmere	11	4	...		5	6	10	10	13	0	...		...		...		10	2	14	0	...		...		11	0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15	0	22	0	...		12	8	...		...		...		...		20	6	20	0	...		...		11	0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13	4	17	9	9	6	9	12	12	8	11	11	*Nil*		*Nil*		14	1	15	0	20	0	200	0	9	15
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18	12	25	0	8	12	7	8	13	2	12	8	...		...		...		22	8	23	12	...		10	5
Partábgarh (	14	6	20	0	7	8	8	2	11	4	13	12	...		...		...		19	6	17	3	...		17	2
Marwar (Jodhpore)"	12	3	17	3	6	4	7	8	15	0	...		...		...		...		16	14	17	3	...		12	8
Bickaneer	10	8	...		2	14	6	12	...		...		...		...		...		11	10	9	8	110	0	13	4
Boondee	17	0	24	8	10	8	11	0	19	0	15	0	...		...		...		13	0	21	8	160	0	11	4
Kotah	14	8	16	0	7	8	10	0	17	0	10	0	...		...		...		18	0	21	12	240	0	10	0
Tonk	16	4	23	1	9	8	10	0	20	12	15	0	...		...		...		25	12	19	4	160	0	11	10
Thallawar	13	6	17	4	7	8	9	6	15	4	11	0	...		...		...		15	11½	20	0	175	0	10	4½
Shahpoora	16	0	19	12	9	0	12	0	18	4	14	8	...		...		...		20	0	20	0	160	0	11	4
Dholpur	17	7	20	7	11	4	12	6	17	14	14	8	...		...		...		24	12	18	0	90	0	11	8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14	4	18	12	7	0	8	0	17	0	14	0	...		...		...		19	14	18	0	90	0	12	4
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	15	0	16	0	...		...		...		17	13	11	0	12	0	9	4
Gwalior	12	11	17	14	7	4	9	1	14	6	14	6	...		...		...		17	3	13	14	12	0	9	4
Goona	16	0	20	0	9	0	9	8	20	0	15	0	...		...		...		20	0	16	0	12	0	9	4
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21	4	27	14	8	0	10	0	15	8	16	0	...		...		...		26	8	17	0	12	0	9	4
Neemuch Cantonment	12	8	18	8	8	0	10	0	15	4	16	0	...		...		...		18	12	15	0	12	0	9	4
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10	6	13	8	5	0	7	8	10	0	10	0	...		...		...		12	0	12	0	...		9	0
ADEN	8	0	8	0	5	0	7	8	11	0	12	0	...		...		...		9	4	9	4	65	5	32	0
	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	15	0	16	0	...		...		...		11	0	12	0	65	5	32	0
	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	14	8	15	0	...		...		...		11	0	12	0	65	5	32	0
	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	14	8	15	0	...		...		...		11	0	12	0	65	5	32	0
	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	14	8	15	0	...		...		...		11	0	12	0	65	5	32	0
	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	14	8	15	0	...		...		...		11	0	12	0	65	5	32	0

Districts.	Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Past 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.
RAJPUTANA.																										
Jeypore	14	0	18	12	9	0	10	0	15	4	17	0	14	0	...		13	0	19-0 to 22	0	21	0	23	8	120	0	12	0
Kishengurh	17	8	23	2	11	4	11	14	20	0	15	0	15	0	...		20	8	23	12	17	0	31	4	135	15	13	0
Kerowlee	18	10	24	10	8	0	11	0	21	8	18	0	17	13	...		25	1	26	3	17	8	31	0	200	0	10	10
Ulwur	16	9	17	9	7	8	8	14	19	8	17	8	17	10	25	12	25	11	26	0	18	0	18	0	260	0	12	4
Bhurtpore (City)	12	8	13	0	3	8	4	8	16	0	14	0	15	0	14	11	19	8	20	0	14	0	12	0	260	0	11	8
Aimere	16	5	18	0	8	0	9	0	17	8	14	0	15	12	11	0	22	0	22	4	...		...		90	0	12	0
Deoli Cantonment	13	2	20	2	6	8	8	0	20	0	18	0	17	0	...		17	10	17	10	...		...		220	0	11	0
Erinpura	12	8	21	0	6	8	8	0	18	0	...		16	0	25	0	16	0	16	0	15	8	12	0	240	0	12	0
Sirohee	11	6	16	0	6	8	8	0	...		...		15	0	...		15	4	15	8	12	0	10	4	160	0	11	0
Abu	12	6	18	0	6	12	8	12	...		...		16	0	...		15	12	16	0	10	4	11	0	160	0	12	0
Anadra	10	8	...		5	0	7	2	...		...		17	0	...		12	4	17	14	11	0	...		260	0	11	0
Balmere	11	4	...		5	6	10	10	13	0	...		...		...		10	2	14	0	...		...		...		11	0
Jeysulmere	15	0	22	0	...		12	8	...		...		...		...		20	6	20	0	...		...		220	0	11	0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13	4½	17	9½	9	6	9	12½	12	8	11	11½	*Nil*		*Nil*		14	1	15	0	20	0	200	0	9	15½
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18	12	25	0	8	12	7	8	13	2	12	8	...		...		...		22	8	23	12	...		10	5
Partábgarh (	14	6	20	0	7	8	8	2	11	4	13	12	...		...		...		19	6	17	3	...		17	2
Marwar (Jodhpore)"	12	3	17	3	6	4	7	8	15	0	...		...		...		...		16	14	17	3	...		12	8
Bickaneer	10	8	...		2	14	6	12	...		...		...		...		...		11	10	9	8	110	0	13	4
Boondee	17	0	24	8	10	8	11	0	19	0	15	0	...		...		...		13	0	21	8	160	0	11	4
Kotah	14	8	16	0	7	8	10	0	17	0	10	0	...		...		...		18	0	21	12	240	0	10	0
Tonk	16	4	23	1	9	8	10	0	20	12	15	0	...		...		...		25	12	19	4	160	0	11	10
Thallawar	13	6	17	4	7	8	9	6	15	4	11	0	...		...		...		15	11½	20	0	175	0	10	4½
Shahpoora	16	0	19	12	9	0	12	0	18	4	14	8	...		...		...		20	0	20	0	160	0	11	4
Dholpur	17	7	20	7	11	4	12	6	17	14	14	8	...		...		...		24	12	18	0	90	0	11	8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14	4	18	12	7	0	8	0	17	0	14	0	...		...		...		19	14	18	0	90	0	12	4
CENTRAL INDIA.																										
Indore	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	15	0	16	0	...		...		...		17	13	11	0	12	0	9	4
Gwalior	12	11	17	14	7	4	9	1	14	6	14	6	...		...		...		17	3	13	14	12	0	9	4
Goona	16	0	20	0	9	0	9	8	20	0	15	0	...		...		...		20	0	16	0	12	0	9	4
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21	4	27	14	8	0	10	0	15	8	16	0	...		...		...		26	8	17	0	12	0	9	4
Neemuch Cantonment	12	8	18	8	8	0	10	0	15	4	16	0	...		...		...		18	12	15	0	12	0	9	4
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	10	6	13	8	5	0	7	8	10	0	10	0	...		...		...		12	0	12	0	...		9	0
ADEN	8	0	8	0	5	0	7	8	11	0	12	0	...		...		...		9	4	9	4	65	5	32	0
	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	15	0	16	0	...		...		...		11	0	12	0	65	5	32	0
	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	14	8	15	0	...		...		...		11	0	12	0	65	5	32	0
	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	14	8	15	0	...		...		...		11	0	12	0	65	5	32	0
	13	8	17	0	8	8	10	0	14	8	15	0	...		...		...		11	0	12	0	65	5	32	0

* Nine pies per bundle. † Not sold. ‡ Seven and a half pies per bundle.

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

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

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.

Personnel.

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.

Number of parties.

2. The various operations were carried on by 25 different parties.

Secondary coast triangulation.

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.

Topographical surveys.

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.

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 Thána 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. Bombay. Bengal. N. W. P. and Oudh. Punjab. Central Provinces. Burma. 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 north-westward 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,
for *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *5th July, 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, 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.	Receipts for week ending 11th June, 1887. Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th June, 1887. Total.	Receipts for week ending 11th June, 1887. Per mile open.	Receipts for week ending 9th June, 1888. Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th June, 1888. Total.	Receipts for week ending 9th June, 1888. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th June, 1887. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th June, 1887. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th June, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th June, 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.*
23rd 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
16th 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	...
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	8,011	107	75	8,757	117	94,891	127	79,113	106	...	15,778
23rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,753	153	57	7,382	129	96,597	169	92,005	161	...	4,592
16th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (*b*)	186	33,683	181	186	29,477	158	4,65,212	243	4,22,433	227	...	42,779
23rd ditto	Dildárnagar-Ghazipur	12	952	79	12	950	79	12,694	106	11,715	98	...	979
16th ditto	Mysore	140	10,297	74	140	10,154	73	98,575	69	1,07,218	77	8,693	...
16th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	672	71,279	106	850	98,373	116	6,44,200	101	8,11,950	96	1,67,750	...
23rd ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	(*e*) 39,105	100	(*f*) 1,46,663	120	1,07,558	...
16th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,071	49	...	...	40,979	49	40,979	...
16th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,910	53	36	1,467	41	21,628	60	18,059	50	...	3,569
16th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sibrámau	85	4,895	58	105	5,867	56	45,315	57	58,098	55	12,783	...
	TOTAL	4446	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.												
16th June, 1888	North-Western (*g*)	1,204	4,01,455	239	1,241	4,22,014	166	44,84,881	248	45,56,631	210	5,77,549	...
16th ditto	Sirhind Canal	21	2,238	8	21	1,300	5	2,238	8	1,300	5	...	11,225
16th ditto	Punjab Central	1,225	2,33,335	146	1,225	2,21,966	139	2,33,335	146	2,21,966	139	...	10,369
16th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*h*)	645	1,33,966	208	672	1,36,743	206	14,18,667	230	14,41,957	213	23,890	...
16th ditto	Nalhâti	27	1,698	62	27	2,047	75	17,823	65	18,028	66	205	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	249	36,418	146	259	31,948	123	3,42,103	137	3,77,374	146	35,271	...
9th ditto	Burma	333	55,232	166	392	55,510	142	6,68,123	201	6,48,977	176	...	19,146
16th ditto	Jorhât	26	1,019	39	31	1,718	56	9,116	30	10,448	34	1,332	...
9th ditto	Cherra-Companygaut	1	3	...	7	111	15	493	7	725	10	232	...
	TOTAL	3,551	7,47,328	210	3,969	7,21,997	182	78,45,559	198	78,37,598	198	5,91,739	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
16th June, 1888	Madras	831	1,52,257	183	842	1,56,268	186	17,01,495	199	16,11,601	191	...	89,894
16th ditto	South Indian	654	1,07,560	164	654	1,09,842	168	10,39,432	153	10,96,208	168	56,756	...
16th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,70,695	712	1,504	9,85,048	655	1,17,50,919	760	1,16,86,468	777	...	64,451
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,10,932	674	461	2,36,000	512	36,55,268	771	37,15,534	676	...	5,39,734
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,19,841	175	693	1,29,798	187	16,02,237	234	16,18,360	234	16,123	...
	TOTAL	4,136	17,61,285	426	4,154	16,16,956	389	1,97,48,471	464	1,91,28,011	450	...	6,30,460
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,133	39,32,657	324	12,845	37,50,147	292	4,26,35,120	342	4,24,73,856	338	...	1,81,804
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,81,89,580	145	1,81,89,689	144	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,85,540	197	2,39,39,361	185	...	5,46,179
	Assisted Companies.												
23rd June, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	50,553	134	376	57,440	153	5,11,672	132	5,79,295	154	67,623	...
23rd ditto	Tirakeshwar	22	5,230	235	22	5,078	228	63,118	284	65,711	295	2,593	...
16th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,686	85	67	7,151	107	79,129	118	77,020	115	...	2,109
23rd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,490	108	78	9,975	128	88,809	110	83,803	107	...	5,006
	TOTAL	543	69,959	129	543	79,644	147	7,42,728	137	7,05,829	130	70,216	7,115
	Native States.												
16th June, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	31,438	151	277	26,363	95	3,43,838	161	3,03,135	109	...	40,703
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,798	47	59	3,070	52	44,543	73	35,557	60	...	8,986
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mohsana Vadnagar	21	866	41	21	900	43	8,484	39	11,833	54	3,449	...
16th ditto	Dhrangadra-Gundal	193	18,903	98	193	19,573	101	3,91,182	169	2,61,663	136	...	29,519
16th ditto	Morvi	68	3,176	47	68	3,371	57	48,033	66	50,042	75	1,809	...
16th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,174	58	124	7,500	60	77,397	61	70,835	64	1,386	...
	TOTAL	673	64,035	95	742	59,917	81	8,20,149	121	7,21,635	100	...	98,514

(*a*) Includes Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Includes Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(*c*) Includes Miraj-Kolhapur State Railway.
(*d*) 1st April to 4th June, 1887.
(*e*) 1st April to 4th June, 1887.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June, 1888.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Dalhousie and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*h*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kausia-Dharla and Assam-Bengal State Railways.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 28.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 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.

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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.																										
Dehra Dún	15 0	14 8	25 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 0	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	26 0	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	26 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	26 7	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	27 8	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 12	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	23 2	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 8	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	33 12	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	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	10 0	26 0	26 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Agra	16 8	15 0	23 0	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	24 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	23 4	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	13 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 0	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
Bánda	20 0	20 8	23 0	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
Hamírpur	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
Ganákhpur	18 0	18 0	27 13½	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	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	10 6½
Ballia	17 4	17 0	26 4	26 4	10 6	10 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	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 4	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	14 0	15 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	140 0	10 0	10 0
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	...	...	40 0	40 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 0	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	28 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.																										
Amráoti	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	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
Bássim	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 0	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
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	9 8	9 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	12 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 0
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	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 head-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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 114,303 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 17·3, 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 1886-87 316,408 were in the secondary stage, while 9,684 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	3·79	5·09	— 26
	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	1,04,970	167	98,876	157	...	6,094
30th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	19,754	106	186	23,788	128	4,84,966	231	4,45,780	218	...	39,186
23rd ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	688	57	12	922	77	13,382	101	12,637	96	...	745
30th ditto	Mysore	140	10,324	74	140	10,560	76	1,09,127	69	1,17,778	77	8,651	...
23rd ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	675	70,934	105	850	70,060	82	7,11,639	101	8,82,010	94	1,70,371	...
30th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,326	55	136	20,107	148	44,880	95	1,88,589	126	1,43,709	...
16th 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	11,905	265	45	12,780	284	1,87,266	369	1,77,912	359	...	9,354
23rd ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,467	92	125	10,803	87	1,46,538	107	1,27,237	93	...	19,301
23rd ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	625	1,42,289	220	672	1,39,269	207	15,60,136	220	15,77,613	212	17,477	...
23rd ditto	Naihátí	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	7,19,398	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	169	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	1,33,916	188	842	1,64,368	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	732	...	1,60,593
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,48,471	539	461	2,33,000	505	39,03,730	750	33,51,788	661	...	5,51,981
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	...
16th 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	...
9th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	...	(*g*) 88,809	110	(*h*) 83,803	107	...	5,006
	TOTAL	465	60,344	130	465	68,781	148	8,03,072	131	8,75,466	146	77,394	...
	Native States.												
23rd June, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	298	23,691	114	277	30,139	109	3,67,529	157	3,33,274	109	...	34,255
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,520	43	59	2,720	46	47,005	71	38,778	60	...	8,227
16th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mahsána-Vadnagar	21	732	35	21	900	43	9,216	39	12,474	54	3,258	...
16th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	15,247	79	193	16,953	88	3,36,429	154	2,79,409	132	...	57,020
16th ditto	Morvi	88	1,942	29	68	2,285	48	40,998	68	54,517	73	7,522	...
16th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,214	58	124	8,200	66	64,561	60	67,837	64	3,076	...
	TOTAL	673	51,346	76	742	62,199	84	8,91,738	118	8,86,089	99	...	99,502

(*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-Pakpattan and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Including the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kissnie-Dhurla 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.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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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.										
Kurnool canal	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	4·51	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	5·06	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	0·95	9·68	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals — Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cereals — Rice	*89,088	*9,618	64,885	547	*26,052	*23,635	*171,241	5,050	390,116
Cereals — Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	189	190	1,712	...	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	...	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. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from 14th May to 16th July. 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	15·26	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	— 28
	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	1·60	—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 ...	6·76	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	56·28	— 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	2·94	+3·66	15·42	40·36	+ 7
	Do. (Central)...	4·03	3·82	+0·21	13·39	19·46	— 31
	Do. (East) ...	2·20	2·78	—0·58	10·21	15·78	— 35
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	1·69	3·90	—2·21	8·11	14·09	— 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	?	3·30	?
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	5·63	— 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	2·00	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 Hassân 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	45,60,300	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	180	26,000	140	4,99,397	218	4,72,022	211	...	27,375
7th July, 1888	Dildárnagar-Ghâzipur	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	14,760	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	1,63,074	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	Nalháti	27	2,165	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	1,34,034	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-Dharila and Assam-Behar State Railways.

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

SIMLA, *19th July, 1888.*

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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 JUNE 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.		Average wages per month. 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.	℞ a. p.	℞ a. p.	℞ 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	11 8	11 8	...	...	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	13 6	13 6	...	...	12 13	13 6	14 0	14 0	36 2	36 2	23 8	24 6	38 13	36 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14			
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 10	13 10	28 2	28 13	20 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	15 0	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 6	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	14 6	14 14	14 14	...	...	24 10	24 5	23 14	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	201 11	10 13	11 11			
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	15 14	16 10	...	...	...	...	24 11	24 11	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	12 6			
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 5	...	...	13 2	13 5	13 6	13 13	...	22 6	21 10	21 10	24 ;	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	13 0			
Madura	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 6	14 6	25 14	25 14	23 8	23 8	27 8	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	128 13	12 14	12 6			
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 5	11 14	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	14 13	13 2			
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	20 14	21 11	22 5	23 14	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11			
Nilgiris	8 8	7 13	...	...	10 6	8 13	11 10	10 6	20 0	20 0	15 6	16 13	19 6	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	9 3	8 5			
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 11	14 11	28 3	27 5	23 0	24 10	30 13	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	128 13	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 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 8	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 0	...	...	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	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	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
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	7 8 0	9 0 0	18-12 to 22-8
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...	5 10 0	10 0 0	15 0 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	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 0	8 2	8 4	9 3	21 5	21 4	15 15	16 3	19 9	20 0	...	...	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
Ahmednagar	11 8	11 8	17 4	17 4	8 9	8 9	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
Poona (City)	14 8	14 8	18 2	18 2	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 5	20 15	20 11	21 12	21 2	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 6	12 6	60 13	60 13	11 2	11 2	8 0 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-0
Sholápur	16 2	16 2	13 2	13 2	7 15	7 15	11 7	11 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
Bijápur	11 3	11 3	15 1	15 1	8 14	8 14	10 0	10 0	15 10	15 10	12 15	12 15	18 11	18 11	19 6	19 6	18 3	18 3	19 2	19 2	11 5	11 5	116 8	116 8	12 6	12 6	5 10 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 22-8
Satara	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	...	...	13 0	13 0	58 0	58 0	10 8	10 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 to 15-0
Belgaum	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	8 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Dharwar (Hubli)																													
Ratnágiri	9 14	9 4	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 11	12 11	15 2	15 10	12 14	12 4	15 7	16 7	...	...	14 11	14 11	...	...	10 3	10 14	120 0	135 0	10 6	11 10	7 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0
Karwar	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	213 5	213 5	10 10	10 0	6 9 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Panch Máhals (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	5 10 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 18-12
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 2½	13 11	...	...	13 2½	13 2½	...	...	11 3½	11 3½	80 0	80 0	11 3½	11 3½	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	8 15	7½ 16 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4	5 10 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Rájkot Station	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	40 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
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	8 0	8 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	160 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 c	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 8d1	10 8	10 0 0	8-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 25-0
Nuddea	15 14	16 6	26 10½	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 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.
*d*1 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
DISTRICTS.	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 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.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.	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.*
	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	S. Ch. / S. Ch.	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	7-0 to 10-0
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
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	23 8 / 25 4	... / ...	20 0 / 15 0	180 0 / 180 0	9 8*s* / 9 8	2-8 to 3-0
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 0*t* / 10 0	...
Durbhunga	17 0 / 16 8	28 10 / 30 0	13 0 / 13 0	18 10 / 19 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	25 0 / 23 0	26 6 / 30 0	26 6 / 24 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0*u* / 10 0	2-12 to 5-0
Mozufferpore	16 0 / 16 0	25 0 / 25 0	12 0 / 12 0	17 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	30 12 / 30 0	... / ...	25 0 / 23 0	24 0 / 23 0	27 0 / 27 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0*v* / 10 0	3-0 to 5-0
Sarun	17 0 / 17 2	22 4 / 24 8	9 8 / 9 8	18 4 / 19 4	... / ...	... / ...	30 0 / 30 0	... / 16 0	23 0 / 24 0	24 0 / 23 0	27 0 / 27 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 0 / 10 0	3-12 to 7-8
Chumparun	17 0 / 17 0	28 0 / 30 0	7 8 / 8 0	17 0 / 17 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 8	22 12 / 24 8	21 8 / 23 8	24 8 / 27 0	160 0 / 160 0	10 4 / 10 0	3-12 to 7-8
Monghyr	17 13 / 17 12	24 2 / 27 15	12 1 / 13 10	13 9 / 15 12	14 2 / 15 12	16 12 / ...	30 0 / 30 0	... / ...	21 0 / 21 0	25 0 / 24 0	28 0 / 28 0	160 0 / 160 0	8 0*w* / 9 8	2-13 to 3-12
Bhágalpur	17 10 / 18 4	25 4 / 25 4	13 14 / 15 2	17 0 / 17 10	... / ...	... / ...	21 0 / ...	10 8 / 12 9	25 11 / 26 4	12 9 / 21 0	26 4 / 24 0	126 0 / 126 0	10 0*x* / 10 0	4-0 to 5-0
Purneah	20 0 / 20 0	... / 29 0	18 0 / 19 0	21 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	22 11 / 25 4	25 4 / 25 4	24 0 / 24 0	151 8 / 151 8	10 1 / 10 1	3-12 to 5-10
Maldah	17 8 / 18 0	... / ...	13 0 / 14 0	19 8 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	35 0 / 35 0	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 26 0	... / ...	18 0 / 21 0	120 0 / 120 0	8 8*y* / 8 8	4-11 to 5-10
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0 / 13 8	... / ...	16 0 / 16 8	18 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	26 0 / 27 0	... / ...	... / ...	120 0 / 120 0	9 8 / 9 8	7 0 0
Orissa.									20 0 / 21 0	22 0 / 24 0	23 0 / 24 0	200 0 / 200 0	10 0 / 10 0	3 12 0
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
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 8*z* / 10 8	6 0 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 8*z1* / 9 8	5-10 to 7-8
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
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 8*z2* / 8 0	3-4-6 to 3-12
Singbhoom	12 0 / 12 0	16 0 / 16 0	12 0 / 12 0	16 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	18 0 / 20 0	240 0 / 240 0	6 8 / 6 8	3 0 0
Manbhoom	13 5 / 13 5	... / ...	13 8 / 14 0	20 0 / 21 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	17 0 / 17 0	... / 28 0	20 0 / 22 0	240 0 / 200 0	9 8*z3* / 8 0	4 3 6
ASSAM.														
Sylhet	15 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	5 0 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	4 0 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
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
Kámrup	20 0 / 20 0	... / ...	8 0 / 8 0	22 0 / 20 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	12 0 / 10 0	160 0 / 160 0	9 0 / 9 0	7-0 to 8-0
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
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
Sibságar	... / ...	... / ...	6 0 / 6 8	16 0 / 18 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 16 0	... / ...	8 0 / 9 8	120 0 / 140 0	8 0 / 8 0	7-0 to 12-0
Lakhimpur	8 0 / 8 0	... / ...	8 0 / 7 6	16 0 / 16 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	8 0 / 8 0	9 0 / 9 0	160 0 / 160 0	7 0 / 8 0	8-0 to 10-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	... / ...	... / ...	8 0 / 7 8	9 0 / 10 0	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	10 4 / 10 0	16 0 / 16 0	8 8 / 8 9	100 0 / 100 0	7 0 / 7 0	7-0 to 15-0
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
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	8 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	17 10 / 17 10	17 10 / 17 10	16 8 / 16 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 / 25 8	7 0 / 7 0	11 0 / 15 0	18 0 / 14 0	15 0 / ...	... / ...	16 0 / 16 0	26 0 / 26 0	24 0 / 23 0	20 0 / 19 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	22 0 / 24 0	13 0 / 13 0	19 0 / 20 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 / 18 0	21 8 / 21 14	25 0 / 25 0	25 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 / 11 4	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 / 8 12	11 14 / 12 0	12 8 / 25 0	15 0 / 17 8	... / ...	... / ...	20 0 / 22 8	18 12 / 19 6	22 8 / 25 0	100 0 / 100 0	10 0 / 10 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	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	160 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	11 0 / 10 12	...
Etáwah	17 0 / 17 12	20 8 / 25 4	6 0 / 6 0	9 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 / 120 0	10 8 / 11 4	...
Etah	16 14 / 18 4	21 2 / 23 12	8 8 / 8 8	18 0 / 18 4	... / ...	13 0 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	32 0 / 30 0	... / ...	17 6 / 18 4	120 0 / 120 0	11 4 / 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 / 18 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	... / ...	19 0 / 19 0	21 4 / 22 0	20 0 / 20 0	17 0 / 19 0	120 0 / 120 0	0 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 0	80 0 / 80 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 / 00 0	10 4 / 0 8	...
Pilibhít	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	13 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	10 0 / 10 0	15 0 / 15 8	... / 16 0	13 8 / 14 0	... / ...	15 0 / 15 0	24 1½ / 24 0	... / 21 8	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 / 14 0	19 0 / 19 0	15 0 / 18 0	36 0 / 36 0	18 0 / 18 0	23 0 / 23 4	24 0 / 24 0	19 0 / 19 0	140 0 / 140 0	10 0 / 10 0	...
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	12 0 / 13 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 / 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 / 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 :—Nowada 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 :—Beguserai 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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
PUNJAB.																													
Hissar	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	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	...	...	...	...	26 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	17 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	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 0
Simla	13 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	9 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	20 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0 0
Hoshiárpur	19 0	19 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	14 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	6 0 0	10 0 0
Jullundur	19 0	19 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 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	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 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	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	5 2 0	5 8 0	13 8 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	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
Jhang	18 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Lahore	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	14 8 0
Gurdáspur	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 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	5 10 0	5 8 0	15 0 0
Siálkot	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	23 0	19 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	15 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Gujránwála	17 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	14 8 0
Shahpur	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Jhelum	17 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	95 0	90 0	13 8	13 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 5 0
Hazára	16 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
Pesháwar	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	112 0	112 0	41 0	41 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	20 8 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	120 0	160 0	55 0	55 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 2 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	19 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 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	13 0	13 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	38 0	37 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 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	16 0	...	10 0	...	...	75 0	75 0	25 0	23 12	5 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 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	8 0 0	7 0 0	16 8 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	256 0	256 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...
Seoni	20 6	20 6	...	...	10 11	10 10	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	10 15	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15	22 0	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6	...	...	...
Asirgarh Cantonment	14 14	15 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	15 5	16 0	16 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 6	...	...	11 0	11 6	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 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	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 9	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 2	...	...	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 13	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, Boláram, Chadarghát	No return received.																												
BERAR.																													
Amráoti, Akola, Ellichpur, Buldána, Wún, Básim	No return received.																												
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	9 8	...	...	...
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 0	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 THÓR CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		Able-boided 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.			
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.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
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	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 11-4
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	...	...	...	...	19 12	20 4	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	15-0 to 15-12
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	...	...	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
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	...	...	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
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	...	...	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
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	...	...	...	...	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
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	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	230 0	220 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...
Erinpura	13 4	13 2	20 0	20 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 10	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 13	17 10	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 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	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	10 0 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	7 0 0	18 12 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	...	...	12 0	12 0	7 8 0	6 0 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 12½	9 12½	12 8	12 8	11 11½	11 11½	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	14 1	16 6½	16 6½	16 6½	16 15½	10 8½	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 10	...	...	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	10 8	11 0	11 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	16 8	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 0	5 10 0	2-13 to 3-12	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	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 11½	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 12	10 0	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	...	...	...	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	24 12	...	...	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 2⅜	17 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 6¾	19 14	16 10¾	18 0	12 12	12 12	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.																													
Indore	} No return received.																												
Gwalior																													
Goona																													
Baghelkhand (Sutna)																													
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
BALUCHISTÁN.																													
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.	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.	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.				
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.	MADRAS.			BURMA.						
	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.	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	2,46	16,87	5,35	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	83	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42
1872-73	3,19	15,58	5,68	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26
1873-74	2,24	15,12	3,85	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87
1874-75	3,06	16,42	3,38	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79
1875-76	3,08	19,81	4,36	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04
1876-77	3,38	15,70	2,66	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58
1877-78	3,80	19,07	3,06	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92
1878-79	3,39	16,13	3,24	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08
1879-80	2,89	15,23	1,93	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60
1880-81	3,33	12,99	1,85	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45
1881-82	3,59	13,46	3,15	2,85	10,85	58	14,28	1,14	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,72	29,09	39,81	19,80	59,61
1882-83	3,85	1	3,42	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	18	2	1,12	1,11	2,53	2,32	1	21,32	11,53	—64*	10,89	24,20	35,09
1883-84	3,63	2	4,81	2,82	15	34	3,31	97	16	1	1,14	1,27	2,83	2,25	5	15,64	10,94	24	11,18	22,50	33,68
1884-85	3,08	10	2,51	2,75	13	54	3,42	1,17	15	2	1,34	1,22	3,18	2,14	3	10,89	10,36	31	10,67	16,02	26,69
1885-86	3,47	3	3,08	3,00	14	27	3,41	1,08	24	1	1,33	1,24	1,90	1,63	...	14,15	10,42	20	10,62	18,38	29,00
1886-87	3,32	5	2,69	3,08	16	41	3,65	1,16	27	3	1,46	1,49	2,81	2,41	—2*	14,07	11,46	23	11,69	18,75	30,44
1887-88	2,82	10	2,96	3,53	14	52	4,19	1,37	21	3	1,61	2,24	3,49	2,71	1	13,85	12,67	28	12,95	18,79	31,74
1888-89	3,63	1,08	4,66	3,70	1,17	47	5,34	1,19	17	2,40	1,24	1,57	3,92	2,47	30	8,88	13,48	2,95	16,43	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 authoritatlvely 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.

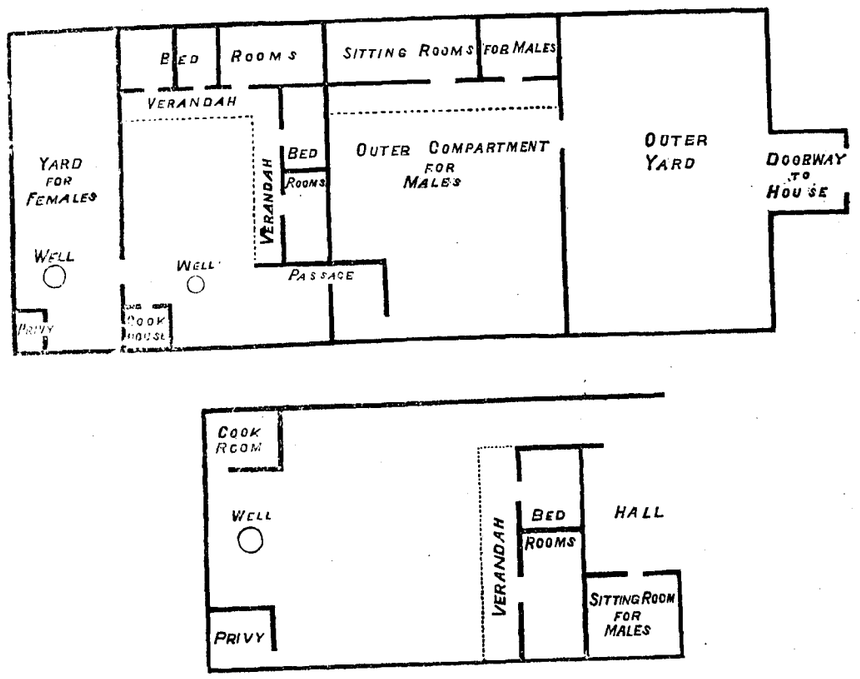
1. In the larger cities and towns in India, employing their own Engineers and Officers of Health, the foundation of sanitary improvement must be laid in works of domestic sewerage and drainage, in water-supply brought from a distance, in surface levelling, paving, and cleansing, and in surface drainage. 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.

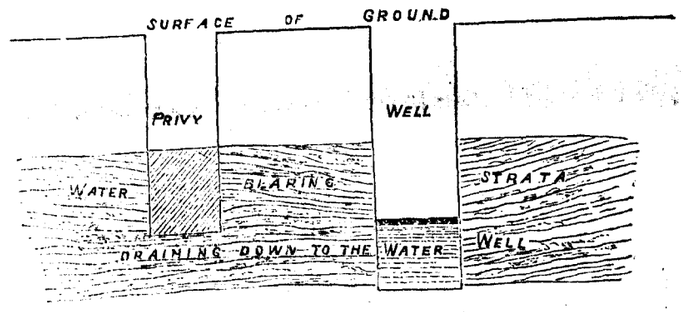


These houses, from being enclosed within walls, have no proper ventilation, and the rooms are so dark as sometimes to require a lamp day and night.

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.

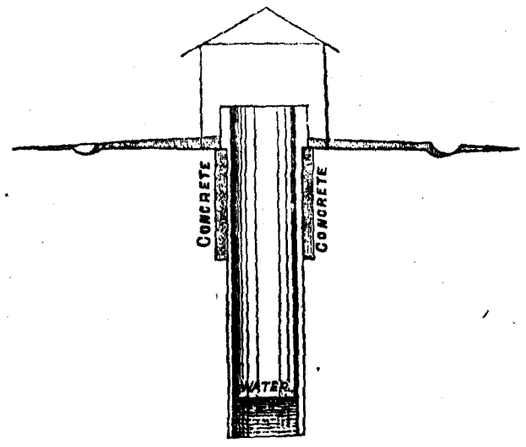
The simplest way of avoiding these dangers would be by rebuilding the houses on new ground, and adopting precautions to prevent the subsoil being polluted with filth. But as this cannot be done, the next best thing is to remedy the present evils as far as it may be practicable to do so.

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.

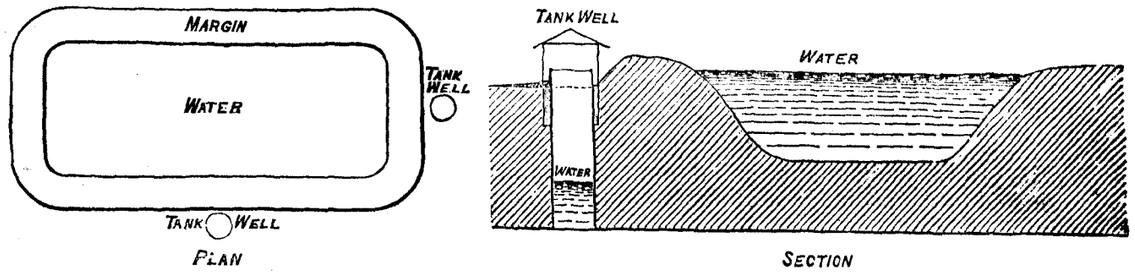
Where such disease causes are present, the following rules should be applied :

(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 2½ 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	16·96	— 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	10·53	— 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.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
14th July, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,57,335	498	1,514	8,22,241	543	1,26,33,194	626	1,19,32,926	606	...	7,00,268
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	3,63,202	218	1,664	3,66,000	220	49,32,502	223	51,97,207	240	2,64,705	...
14th ditto	Sindia	75	6,544	87	75	7,536	101	1,15,996	116	1,05,594	109	...	10,402
14th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,361	147	57	8,951	156	1,21,609	160	1,15,894	156	...	5,715
7th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	13,185	71	186	30,908	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	133	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	58,166	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	13,236	294	45	14,427	321	2,15,271	360	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	30,808	119	4,63,686	140	4,79,199	142	15,513	...
30th June 1888	Burma	333	48,477	145	392	48,332	123	8,13,952	184	8,22,720	169	8,768	...
7th July, 1888	Jorhát	26	1,086	42	25	870	34	12,193	35	13,626	36	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	93,19,891	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	6,09,463	407	1,497	5,82,041	389	1,38,78,896	698	1,36,44,398	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	1,16,726	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	...	1,4 870
	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	251	78,799	269	84,307	291	5,508	...
7th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,209	91	67	6,479	97	96,865	109	96,820	111	...	45
30th June, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,864	114	78	8,322	107	1,13,636	110	1,09,099	108	...	4,537
	TOTAL	543	75,298	139	543	94,445	174	9,73,607	135	10,61,036	130	87,429	...
	Native States.												
7th July, 1888	The Nizam'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	3,63,396	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	...	84,061

(*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.

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

SIMLA, *26th July, 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.

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.													
			Rabi, 1886-87.	Rabi, 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.	
							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
Aligarh	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
Muttra	1,251,392	1,041,512	76,416	76,757	341	...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	1·4	...	0·6	...	...	2·4	2·0
Agra	932,480	862,096	26,735	23,663	...	3,072	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·8	0·5	.	0·7	...	0·1	1·1	1·3
Etah	1,187,844	958,205	17,859	18,310	451	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·1	1·1	...	0·1	...	0·2	0·3	1·4
Mainpuri	1,112,960	894,829	45,227	43,232	...	1,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	1·2	...	...	·1	...	1·8	1·2
Farukhabad	1,086,080	764,575	63,400	70,993	7,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	0·8	...	0·7	...	...	0·4	1·5
Etáwah	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
Cawnpore	1,084,160	795,233	91,824	109,884	18,060	...	·9	...	...	...	...	...	·2	1·4	...	0·5	·1	0·3	1·4	2·2
Delhi	1,514,368	1,103,465	68,585	115,117	46,532	...	4·1	...	...	...	·2	...	·4	1·0	1·6	...	...	0·3	5·5	2·1
Gurgaon	805,120	525,440	186	23	...	163	1·8	...	...	...	·5	0·2	1·8	0·7	...	0·8	...	0·3	4·1	2·5
Dera Dún	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
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	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
Tarái	590,720	560,856	2,155	4,143	1,988	...	·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·4	1·5	...	0·9	...	0·7	2·6	3·3
Pilibhít	878,720	709,334	10,781	11,329	548	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·2	...	0·5	...	0·6	1·9	3·9
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	24,018	36,060	12,042	...	1·5	0·9	...	...	...	...	2·9	2·3	...	0·7	...	0·3	4·4	4·2
Jhánsi	1,002,752	724,553	261	538	277	...	·4	0·2	...	...	...	...	2·3	0·9	...	0·1	·1	0·7	2·8	1·9
Hamírpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	421	1,142	721	...	2·9	...	...	0·3	·5	0·2	...	0·7	...	1·7	·2	...	3·6	2·9
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	5,929	21,721	15,792	...	3·1	2·6	...	...	1·6	...	·9	1·6	...	0·8	...	0·1	5·6	5·1
Kumaun Bhábar	(Not known)	(Not known)	56,608	58,938	2,330	...	3·5	...	...	...	·3	...	1·0	1·2	...	0·1	...	...	4·8	1·3
							...	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.	Saháranpur.	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	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	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.

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

NO. C.22—RABI STATEMENT.

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	808	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	12,416	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.

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

NO. A.22—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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.									RAINFALL.		
			KHARIF, 1887-88.			RABI, 1887-88.			WHOLE YEAR, 1887-88.					
			TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with Kharif, 1886-87.		TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with Rabi, 1886-87.		TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with 1886-87.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	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	1,425,920	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	1,214,080	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.	Sahárapur.	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	4,434	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	1,459	...	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	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	773	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	70	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. Gross Acres.	AREA UNDER COMMAND. Irrigable Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Fasl Kharif, 1887-88. Total Acres.	Kharif, In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Kharif, In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	AREA IRRIGATED. Fasl Rabi, 1887-88. Total Acres.	Rabi, In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Rabi, In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	AREA IRRIGATED. Whole Year 1887-88. Total Acres.	Whole Year, In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	Whole Year, In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAINFALL. 1886-87.	RAINFALL. 1887-88.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Ahmedabad	Háthmati Canal	44,744	28,840	1,355	308	...	1,432	...	248	2,787	60	...	2	K. 28·80 R. 0·41 T. 29·21	20·85 1·86 22·71	—22	At Parántij.
2	Ahmedabad	Khári Cut	3,890	3,890	2,410	695	...	3	...	67	2,413	628	...	35	K. 31·88 R. 0·41 T. 32·20	24·67 0·97 25·64	—20	Rainfall at Ahmedabad.
3	Khandesh	Hartála Tank	584	527	142	116	...	107	40	...	249	156	...	167	K. 21·05 R. 11·85 T. 32·90	24·21 6·86 31·07	—6	
4	Khandesh	Mukti Reservoir (*Lower Pánjhra River Works*)	13,117	12,627	288	...	52	174	...	159	462	...	211	—31	K. 23·92 R. 5·63 T. 29·55	29·39 8·45 37·84	28	Rainfall at Mukti Tánk.
5	Khandesh	Mahasva Tank	4,093	3,912	53	38	...	354	71	...	407	93	...	30	K. 31·86 R. 7·24 T. 39·10	27·43 2·83 30·26	—23	
6	Khandesh	Jamda Canals	46,288	40,185	389	66	...	948	...	92	1,337	...	26	—2	K. 28·14 R. 8·25 T. 36·39	25·48 8·49 33·97	—6	
7	Nasik	Pálkhed Canal (*Kadwa River Works*)	28,832	23,466	600	25	...	605	...	114	1,205	...	89	—7	K. 31·11 R. 5·91 T. 37·02	19·35 9·81 29·16	—21	
8	Nasik	Wadáli Canal (*Kadwa River Works*)	3,486	2,433	44	...	100	124	57	...	168	...	43	—20	K. 14·60 R. 8·84	18·58 8·56		
9	Nasik	Ojhar Támbat Canal (*Kadwa River Works*)	8,055	6,824	99	19	...	107	...	97	206	...	78	—27	T. 23·08	27·14	17	At Niphád.
10	Ahmednagar	Ojhar Canal (*Pravara River Works*)	23,724	20,088	392	...	67	239	...	127	631	...	194	—24	K. 14·96 R. 9·90 T. 24·86	15·19 12·18 27·37	10	Rainfall at Ashwi
11	Ahmednagar	Lákh Canal (*Pravara River Works*)	29,913	22,760	122	...	61	48	1	...	170	...	60	—26	K. 17·71 R. 14·38 T. 32·09	18·14 15·51 33·65	5	
12	Ahmednagar	Bhátodi Tank	*15,126	*12,124	579	200	...	623	198	...	1,202	398	...	49	K. 25 74 R. 16·50 T. 42·24	16·25 8·70 24·95	—41	* These figures are the result of the survey of the land under the Bhátodi Tank.
13	Poona	Mutha Canals	54,087	49,800	6,843	305	...	1,902	...	911	8,145	...	706	—8	K. 17·12 R. 14·39 T. 31·51	24·24 7·02 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.
14	Poona	Kásurdi Tank	597	478	86	8	...	64	...	54	150	...	46	—23	K. 6·97 R. 8·33 T. 15·30	9·66 3·95 13·61	—11	
15	Poona	Mátoba Tank	10,700	7,133	731	...	4	116	...	463	847	...	467	—36	K. 11·97 R. 13·28 T. 25·25	13·49 11·00 24·49	—3	
16	Poona	Shirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	383	144	...	388	3	...	771	147	...	24	K. 13·53 R. 14·87 T. 28·40	13·54 4·37 17·91	—37	
17	Poona	Bhádalvádi Tank	1,900	1,520	293	125	...	90	15	...	383	140	...	58	K. 18·12 R. 11·50 T. 29·62	20·70 3·47 24·17	—18	

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.				Whole Year 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.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	In comparison with 1886-87. Decrease.			
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. 16·94 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. 10·95 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 (*Upper Mán River Works.*)													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. 11·13 R. 5·31 T. 16·46	8·30 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 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.
	Present fortnight. / Past fortnight.													
CENTRAL 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.	℞ a. p.
Saugor	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0
Damoh	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0
Jubbulpore	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0
Mandla	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	3 0 0
Seoni	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0
Narsinghpur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	3·0 to 4-0
Hoshangabad	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	6 0 0
Nimár	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	6 0 0
Betul	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4-0 to 6-0
Chhindwára	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4-0 to 5-0
Wardha	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	6 0 0
Nágpur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0
Chánda	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0
Bhandara	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	4 0 0
Bálághát	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	3 0 0
Raipur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	5 0 0
Bilaspur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	6 0 0
Sambalpur	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	2 4 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			... / ...	7 0 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			9 14 / 10 0	6 0 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
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 / 10 0	5 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
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

15		
Syce or horse-keepers.	Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.	
℞ a. p.	℞ a. p.	
6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	
5 0 0	12-0 to 14-0	
6-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 15-0	
5 0 0	10 0 0	
6 0 0	11 0 0	
6 0 0	12-0 15-0	
6 0 0	12-0 to 30-0	
6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	
6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	
6-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 15-0	
5 0 0	15 0 0	
5 0 0	15 0 0	
6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
6 0 0	15 0 0	
4 0 0	12 0 0	
7 0 0	12 0 0	
7 0 0	18-0 to 22-0	
3 8 0	9 0 0	
7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 28-0	
7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 30-0	
7 0 0	20 0 0	
7 8 0	22 10 0	
7 0 0	11-0 to 15-0	
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,
(*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, 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	11·02	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.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
31st July, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,89,759	519	1,514	6,67,408	441	1,34,22,953	631	1,26,00,334	594	...	8,22,619
31st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	2,26,931	136	1,664	3,16,000	190	51,59,433	217	55,02,247	236	3,42,814	...
31st ditto	Sindia	75	6,980	93	75	7,252	97	1,22,976	117	1,12,846	108	...	10,130
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,570	150	57	6,377	111	1,30,179	163	1,22,271	153	...	7,908
14th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	12,732	68	186	16,144	87	5,25,314	197	5,30,776	204	5,462	...
31st ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	734	61	12	708	59	15,544	93	16,547	99	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	57,961	86	850	78,403	92	9,01,244	99	11,54,247	97	2,53,003	...
7th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,026	48	136	12,088	89	50,401	84	2,46,606	130	1,96,205	...
24th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,400	53	...	...	68,447	59	68,447	...
14th ditto	Barsilly-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	11,24,186	231	2,05,57,135	323	2,05,99,704	303	42,569	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
31st July, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	3,39,751	162	2,411	4,26,330	177	60,69,092	203	68,77,542	204	8,08,450	...
14th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,894	309	45	12,411	276	2,29,165	356	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	20,62,652	218	20,97,386	218	34,792	...
14th ditto	Nalkáti	72	1,918	71	37	1,475	54	33,751	88	33,501	85	750	...
14th ditto	Tirhoot	249	29,237	117	259	27,599	107	4,92,923	141	5,06,797	140	13,874	...
14th ditto	Burma	333	47,986	144	392	48,076	123	8,61,038	185	8,71,151	166	9,213	...
14th ditto	Jorhát	26	980	38	25	1,240	49	13,173	32	14,866	37	1,693	...
30th June, 1888	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	...	(*g*) 596	7	(*h*) 1,140	12	544	...
	TOTAL	3,544	5,66,973	160	3,956	6,59,531	167	98,86,863	195	1,07,17,955	194	8,31,092	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th July, 1888	Madras	831	1,60,475	193	842	1,56,630	186	23,51,594	198	22,79,265	193	...	72,329
14th ditto	South Indian	654	1,08,371	166	654	1,05,176	161	14,76,221	158	15,48,363	169	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	2,47,92,918	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,49,958	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	...
31st ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	6,049	275	22	4,918	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	1,03,950	111	1,210	...
7th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,967	115	78	8,761	112	1,22,561	110	1,17,860	108	...	4,701
	TOTAL	543	43,313	80	543	54,598	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
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,960	33	59	1,620	28	53,208	63	45,669	55	...	7,539
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	585	28	21	700	33	11,167	37	15,427	52	4,260	...
31st ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	12,892	67	193	13,103	68	3,76,288	136	3,28,475	122	...	47,813
31st ditto	Morvi	68	2,023	30	68	2,245	33	53,403	56	62,107	65	8,704	...
31st 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.

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

Simla, the 2nd August, 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 1st 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	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 4	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
BOMBAY.																										
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	125 0	120 0	10 6	10 6
Karwar	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 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
Deesá 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 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
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	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 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 14*a*	10 8
Bankoora	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 4	18 0	18 0	18 1¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	10 *ob*	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 *oc*	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 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 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-Pergunnahs	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 8*e*1	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 13*f*	9 13
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	20 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	10 *og*	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 8*h*	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 8*i*	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 0*j*	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 0*k*	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 0*l*	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 0*m*	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 0*n*	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 8*o*	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 8*p*	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 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	120 0	120 0	10 10*q*	10 10
Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	16 4	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 8*r*	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 0*s*	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0*t*	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.
*e*1 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 7⅛ 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.	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	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	26 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 6	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*z1*	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
Lohardugga	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*z2*	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*z3*	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	8 0	8 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	8 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	...	...	...	...	9 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	6 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	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 8	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
Hamírpur	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 0	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	13 0	11 15	12 7	...	...	11 15	11 15	19 12	21 11	16 13	16 13	20 14	21 11	110 0	120 0	10 6½	10 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 4
Pilibhít	14 8	15 0	25 0	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	29 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 6
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 0	20 0	12½	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 0
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	22 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	14 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.

s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar 10 sers, Bhabuah 9 sers, and Sasseram 9-8 sers.

t 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.

z1 At Bhudruck retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

z2 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 7·85 sers per rupee.

z3 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	16 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	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	14 0
Ludhiána	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	13 0	12 8
Ferozepur	18 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 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
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 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
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	...	...	100 0	100 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	10 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 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	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 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	...	...	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Siálkot	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	19 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 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	160 0	160 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	120 0	120 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	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	...	...	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	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	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 12	11 8	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	...	...	6 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 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 0	...	...	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	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, Bolárum, 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, Tumkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	No return received.																									
COORG.																										
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
Kérowlee	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	20 0	20 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 14¼	16 6½	17 9¼	8 15¾	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	20 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 0	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 8⅓	16 10¾	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.																													
Dankrohi	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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
Koláram	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	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.	1888.	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
Tollage.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					₹	₹		
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								
Carrying operations.							Salt	1,883	2,799	4,682	3,290	7,918	11,208								
Boating (Government)	...	845	845	...	1,422	1,422	Metals	1,912	8,220	10,132	4,546	12,283	16,829								
Fines and sundries	...	25	25	...	39	39	Building materials	137,289	308,494	445,783	508,467	136,683	645,150								
Ground rent	...	564	564	...	473	473	Miscellaneous goods	40,564	56,932	97,496	97,825	83,328	181,153								
Refunds	...	—482	—482	...	...	...	Firewood	16,878	151,492	168,370	6,196	138,290	144,486								
							Bamboos	946	75,156	76,102	1,040	41,376	42,416								
Total	733	6,949	7,337	345	10,511	11,694	Timber	1,175	47,637	48,812	866	46,082	46,948								
							Miscellaneous timber	1,069	6,524	7,593	31	8,046	8,077								
Upper Ganges Canal	379	3,960	4,161	178	5,270	5,882															
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
Tollage.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					₹	₹		
Private boats	15	9,745	9,417	33	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								
Carrying operations.							Salt	4,731	5,562	10,293	5,396	13,972	19,368								
Boating (Government)	...	1,519	1,519	...	1,530	1,530	Metals	5,546	36,060	41,606	10,914	22,350	33,264								
Fines and Sundries	...	44	44	...	52	52	Building materials	590,408	638,022	1,228,430	669,091	626,332	1,295,423								
Ground rent	...	1,602	1,602	...	1,293	1,293	Miscellaneous goods	61,408	101,118	162,526	120,187	132,283	252,470								
Refunds	...	—482	—482	...	...	...	Firewood	18,258	313,050	331,308	19,770	277,391	297,161								
							Bamboos	1,381	232,678	238,059	1,199	246,109	247,308								
Total	15	15,028	14,700	343	19,278	19,821	Timber	3,198	201,549	204,747	3,258	196,551	199,809								
							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

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 halfyear.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.			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.	Nature of cargo.	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								
Carrying Operations.							Metals	8	400	408	3,291	291	3,582	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	Building Materials	92,253	45,400	137,653	203,128	14,080	217,208								
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous Goods	8,712	8,717	17,429	5,188	4,997	10,185								
Ground rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	63,635	5,747	69,382	57,442	27,081	84,523								
							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.			1887-88.			1886-87.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demand.	Collection.	Nature of cargo.	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	0	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrying Operation.							Metals	608	416	1,024	15,541	291	15,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boating (Government)	...	5,659	5,659	...	5,957	6,957	Building materials	191,938	66,275	258,213	454,179	59,880	514,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines and sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous goods	10,917	10,607	21,524	6,738	20,822	27,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	132,090	17,707	149,797	80,120	40,176	120,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Bamboos	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Timber	...	9,480	9,480	...	7,650	7,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $9\frac{1}{2}$ 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	4·16	−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	20·30	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.	Receipts for week ending 16th July, 1887. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th July, 1888. Total.	Receipts for week ending 14th July, 1888. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th July, 1887. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th July, 1887. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th July, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th July, 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.*
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	2,98,060	179	53,45,413	210	57,80,114	232	4,40,701	...
28th ditto	Sindia	75	6,719	90	75	6,822	91	1,20,098	110	1,10,068	107	...	10,027
28th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,478	131	57	6,464	113	1,37,057	100	1,28,735	150	...	8,922
21st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	8,289	45	186	18,787	101	5,33,003	188	5,52,702	108	19,159	...
28th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	666	55	12	710	60	10,210	90	17,266	96	1,056	...
21st ditto	Mysore	140	9,145	65	140	9,368	70	1,49,331	70	1,55,320	74	5,998	...
28th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	58,053	76	850	69,350	82	9,59,405	88	12,23,597	96	2,64,192	...
14th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,590	38	136	10,198	75	51,691	81	2,55,112	125	2,03,121	...
21st ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	....	...	...	83	3,585	43	...	...	72,032	58	72,032	...
21st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,142	32	30	1,290	30	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	9,96,763	218	4,858	10,96,966	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	...
21st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,774	195	45	12,387	275	2,37,939	346	2,22,868	330	...	15,071
21st 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	21,29,124	220	21,77,141	215	48,017	...
28th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,708	63	27	1,665	61	27,450	67	28,206	69	747	...
28th ditto	Tirhoot	249	24,401	98	259	27,331	105	5,17,524	130	5,35,643	138	18,119	...
21st ditto	Burma	333	44,736	134	392	40,789	110	9,06,074	182	9,21,028	103	14,954	...
21st ditto	Jorhát	26	1,117	43	25	945	37	14,290	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.												
21st July, 1888	Madras	831	1,56,364	188	842	1,60,186	190	25,07,958	197	24,43,539	193	...	64,419
21st ditto	South Indian	654	1,01,780	156	654	1,00,813	154	15,78,001	158	16,49,176	168	71,175	...
21st 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	46,32,691	657	41,35,293	598	...	4,97,398
21st 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	3,850	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	...
28th 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.												
28th 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	...
28th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	11,741	61	193	13,508	70	3,88,029	132	3,41,883	118	...	46,146
28th ditto	Morvi	68	1,633	24	68	2,543	37	55,036	54	65,698	64	10,662	...
28th 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-Dharila 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.

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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 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.
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
Boláram	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 4	16 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
Túmkúr	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	96 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	182,502	...	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	882,1 7	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Area irrigated in 1887-88 . . . 655,907 acres.
Ditto in 1886-87 . . . . 659,561 „
NET DECREASE . 3,654 „

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. 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	1,641,849	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
Bikaneer 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) 6,800	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	...	...	...
Jínd „	...	...	...	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.		SINDH.		MADRAS.		BURMA.											
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	1,99	3,94	4,54	10,07	45	1,36	7,73	9,54	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22
1872-73	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00	39	29	80	1,48	1,40	4,28	4,00	9,68	1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22
1873-74	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95	42	21	36	99	1,82	4,59	4,93	10,84	1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68
1874-75	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81	43	16	39	98	1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62	1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88
1875-76	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02	2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36	44	31	80	1,55	1,40	5,07	5,25	11,81	1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40	9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14
1876-77	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	2,76	10,94	45	14,15	41	18	8	67	1,93	4,20	3,10	9,22	1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35
1877-78	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57	3,13	13,21	48	16,82	75	35	14	1,14	1,71	2,52	1,52	4,86	1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01
1878-79	4,51	21,99	4,61	30,21	2,88	12,57	70	16,15	63	14	9	86	3,47	2,78	1,52	6,99	2,68	2,36	10,99	16,03	12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24
1879-80	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30	3,03	10,36	73	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25	2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71
1880-81	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	2,90	13,71	63	17,24	1,50	34	9	1,93	1,98	3,42	3,33	8,53	1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13
1881-82	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74	3,36	13,30	60	17,46	1,37	50	12	1,99	1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73	2,34	2,35	16,77	21,46	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38
1882-83	4,93	...	4,90	9,83	3,64	—88*	51	3,27	1,17	2	20	1,39	1,79	...	1,39	3,18	2,98	3	22,75	25,76	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43
1883-84	4,84	3	6,24	11,11	3,66	16	40	4,22	1,26	1	16	1,43	1,76	2	3,78	3,78	2,83	7	17,07	19,97	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51
1884-85	4,15	12	3,65	7,72	3,47	16	62	4,25	1,40	2	16	1,58	1,59	2	2,34	3,95	2,79	3	12,10	14,92	13,40	35	13,75	18,67	32,42
1885-86	4,44	-7	4,13	8,66	3,97	17	31	4,45	1,43	1	27	1,71	1,83	2	98	2,63	2,18	2	17,89	20,09	13,65	29	13,94	23,60	37,54
1886-87	4,37	9	3,58	8,04	4,08	22	46	4,76	1,67	5	34	2,06	2,12	4	1,80	3,96	3,28	2	15,73	19,03	15,52	42	15,94	21,91	37,85
1887-88	3,76	12	4,00	7,88	4,61	16	59	5,36	1,76	3	25	2,04	2,08	...	1,59	4,57	3,40	—*	15,84	19,23	16,51	30	16,81	22,27	39,08
1888-89	4,70	1,68	4,35	12,63	4,80	1,21	50	6,51	1,64	34	17	2,15	3,35	30	1,80	5,45	3,14	36	10,65	14,15	17,63	3,89	21,52	19,37	40,89

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th August 1888.

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

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	14·39	— 32
	Hyderabad (South) ...	1·14	1·26	—0·12	8·32	12·84	— 35
	Madras (Central) ...	0·22	1·39	—1·17	4·97	9·19	— 46
	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	
21st ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,856	44	136	9,041	66	53,847	79	2,64,064	121	2,10,217	
28th 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
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	9,782	78	2,11,492	166	1,89,555	95	...	21,937
28th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,30,123	233	672	1,42,393	212	32,79,[illegible]	321	32,39,[illegible]	215	39,[illegible]	...
28th ditto	Nalhâti	27	1,503	55	27	1,492	55	28,902	66	29,638	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	25,02,277	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	...	4,82,082
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*) 1,26,977	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	...	34,994
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	40	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	56,859	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	...	87,105

(*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-Dharlia 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.

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 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 12 2
South Arcot	5 6 4	6 3 4	20 11 4
Tanjore	5 9 8	6 12 9	15 0 0
Trichinopoly	4 2 0	6 8 0	12 8 0
Madura	5 4 0	6 8 0	13 0 0
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	6 8 0	14 6 0
Coimbatore	5 4 0	6 4 0	16 12 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.

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 3	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 8	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	...	...	...	...	26 3	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nílgiris	7 13	8 8	...	...	10 13	9 10	12 0	11 3	20 6	20 0	19 10	15 6	32 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
South Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	140 14	11 11	11 11
BOMBAY.																										
Bombay	10 5	10 3	21 13	21 13	7 2	7 2	11 7	14 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	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	9 0	9 0	14 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	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 6	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	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	133 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	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	150 0	150 0	11 12	12 4
Rájkot Station	No returns 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 b	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 14a	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 0b	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 0c	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 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 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 8e1	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 13f	9 13
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 0	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	10 0g	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 8h	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 8i	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 12j	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 0k	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 0l	10 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0m	8 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	9 0n	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 80	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 10p	10 10
Mymensingh	12 0	12 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	...	...	9 12q	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 0r	9 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0s	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.

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.
	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.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 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 0	10 0
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 0	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 0	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 0	9 0
Maldah	18 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	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 0ε	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 8ε1	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	†	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	8 8ε2	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 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 0ε3	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 7/	6 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 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
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 Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	8	8 2	9 11	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	9 12	9 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
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	14 5	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	21 8	...	...	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	12 0	12 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 6	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 6	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
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 0	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. ‡ Common rice sells at 21 sers per rupee at Jajpore and 26·4 sers at Kendrapara.

§ 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. ¶ No sales in market. ** Prices of unhusked grains.

ε In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar 10-8 sers, Bhabuah 9 sers, and Sasseram 10 sers.

ε In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madhubani 10 sers and Tajpore 10-8 sers.

ε At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

ε At Bettiah retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

ε In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 9-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.

ε In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishengunge 9 sers and Ranigunge 10 sers.

ε In Khordah sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

ε1 At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

ε2 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 7·56 sers per rupee.

ε3 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.	3 Wheat. Present fortnight.	3 Wheat. Past fortnight.	4 Barley. Present fortnight.	4 Barley. Past fortnight.	5 Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	5 Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	6 Rice, common. Present fortnight.	6 Rice, common. Past fortnight.	7 Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	7 Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	8 (Bajra or Cumbu *Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	8 (Bajra or Cumbu *Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	9 Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	9 Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	10 Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	10 Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	11 Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	11 Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	12 Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	12 Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	13 Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	13 Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	14 Firewood. Present fortnight.	14 Firewood. Past fortnight.	15 Salt. Present fortnight.	15 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.
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 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	13 0	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	23 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	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	...	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	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	16 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	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 0	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
Bilaspur	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	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 11	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	14 9	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	20 5	20 15
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 4	12 9	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Mergui	...	...	...	...	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
Buldána	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 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*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Kangni, or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		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	15 0	15 12	20 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 8	13 12	12 4	20 0 to 18 8	15-8 to 13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 8	20 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 12	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Kerowlee	15 5	16 7	20 10	23 2	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	16 4	17 8	14 6	13 8	18 8	19 0	10 0	14 8	...	...	11 0	15 8	24 6	26 4	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Ulwur	16 14	18 1	22 11	23 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 3	17 8	16 14	17 8	23 9	25 5	14 8	14 8	...	...	14 8	17 8	28 8	26 11	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Bhurtpore (City)	15 12	15 12	22 10	23 12	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	21 7	21 7	15 12	15 10	23 14	23 6	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	16 0	22 4	23 0	200 0	220 0	11 8	11 8
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 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Deolí Cantonment	15 2	15 10	20 5	21 5	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 10	15 12	15 12	19 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	11 2	11 6
Erinpura	12 8	13 4	17 10	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 2	20 0	15 13	15 10	17 8	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Sirohee	12 4	12 0	17 0	18 0	6 0	6 8	8 4	8 4	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 4	14 12	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Abu	11 1	11 12	15 12	16 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	10 4	15 6	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Anádra	12 0	11 12	17 8	18 0	6 8	6 12	8 10	8 12	17 0	17 0	15 7	15 7	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	17 8	11 0	11 0	260 0	260 0	12 0	12 0
Bálmere	8 2	9 12	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	7 2	11 4	...	...	9 12	9 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Jeysulmere	10 0	10 6	18 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	9 10	9 10	12 0	12 8	9 12	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 8½	10 2½	...	...	11 0	11 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 8	16 6½	16 6½	8 15½	8 15½	9 6	9 6	13 4	10 0	...	...	13 3½	15 10	8 0	10 15	...	...	19 1½	15 0	18 12	15 10	200 0	200 0	10 2½	10 2½
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 12	6 4	7 8	9 8	12 8	11 4	13 2	11 11½	...	20 0	20 15	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	9 6	9 6
Bánswára (Meywar Agehcy)	17 8	18 2	17 8	17 8	8 4	8 12	11 4	11 4	15 10	17 8	8 12	8 12	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3
Partábgarh (Meywar Agehcy)	14 6	15 0	17 8	16 4	8 4	8 12	11 4	11 4	13 2	13 2	11 12	14 6	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 13	12 13
Marwar (Jodhpore)	11 12	12 3	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 12	15 10	13 12	14 6	15 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 4
Bickaneer	10 4	10 8	...	...	3 2	3 2	6 12	6 12	16 8	...	10 8	10 8	20 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	17 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	9 12	9 12
Boondee	15 0	16 0	20 8	21 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	17 8	...	...	...	24 4	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	100 0	100 0	11 2	11 0
Kotah	No return received.												14 11½	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	13 13	13 3½	22 0	21 12	9 9	7 5½	10 10	10 8	18 3	...	10 15	10 5½	19 8	19 8	16 12	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Jhallawar	13 3½	13 2	14 0	14 7	9 6	7 5½	9 6	9 6	14 11½	14 11½	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 10	16 14	16 12	...	...	...	...	25 13	25 8	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 4
Shahpoora	15 0	15 0	18 8	19 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 5	14 14	13 12	13 12	17 14½	18 14	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 8½	15 0	12 10	12 8	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Dholpur	16 5	15 6	22 9	22 13	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	15 9	15 9	14 14	14 14	17 12	18 1	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	...	...
Nusseerabad Cantonment	14 4	14 4	17 12	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 8	10 8
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	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 2	12 0	17 0	17 0	7 12	7 12	9 1	9 1	14 8	14 8	12 0	15 0	16 7	16 13	9 1	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	18 10	19 0	135 15	135 15	9 8	9 12
Goona	16 8	16 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 12	15 12	15 12	11 8	11 8	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	23 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 9	14 0	14 0	17 12	18 1	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
BALUCHISTAN.																										
Quetta	11 14	12 8	14 44	13 10	5 0	5 0	8 12	8 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 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. $\frac{75\ Ex.}{42-2}$.

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 = ¾ 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 = ¾ 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 ¾ 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 care-taker 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 Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	284	143	399	479	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
Artizans	44	17	61	36	25	61	80	42	122
[illegible]	337	207	564	300	176	476	637	383	1,020
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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. Muslimans	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 4¾ 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 very large portions 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 7⅓ 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. ...	5·50	4·54	+0·96	50·09	50·86	— 2
	Upper do. ...	3·82	?	?	27·31	?	?
	Arakan ...	16·49	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	31·96	33·08	— 3
	North do. ...	4·33	4·14	+0·19	55·01	64·22	— 14
	Orissa ...	2·61	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	26·91	24 38	+ 14
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	5·68	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) ...	3·09	3·46	—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	85·91	+ 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	1·68	—0·72	22·18	26·21	— 15
	Ditto (Central)...	5·65	2·44	+3·21	33·57	35·01	— 4
	Ditto (East) ...	2·84	2·06	+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	10·53	— 37
	East Coast (Central) ...	1·90	1·99	+0·11	10·74	10·36	+ 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.*—Rainfall 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	1,56,22,690	605	1,46,97,803	571	...	9,24,887
4th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	2,02,115	121	1,664	2,30,000	138	57,46,795	200	62,48,617	221	5,01,822	...
11th ditto	Sindia	75	5,610	75	75	6,260	84	1,42,754	112	1,33,112	105	...	9,642
11th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,455	165	57	6,057	100	1,56,544	161	1,41,929	146	...	14,615
4th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	180	8,369	45	186	20,543	110	5,52,008	172	5,90,545	187	38,537	...
11th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	689	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	...
28th July, 1888	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	50,703	66	850	70,074	84	10,66,519	83	13,62,748	94	2,96,229	...
4th August, 1888	Indian Midland	42	1,466	35	136	9,726	72	55,313	70	2,73,159	118	2,17,846	...
11th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,852	46	...	...	79,258	56	79,258	...
4th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhoet	36	994	28	36	1,199	33	31,609	52	27,093	45	...	3,916
4th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	3,440	40	105	3,566	34	69,951	51	87,613	49	17,662	...
	TOTAL	4,581	10,14,247	221	4,858	10,34,793	213	2,36,30,919	300	2,38,37,373	289	3,06,454	...
	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
4th ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,614	85	125	9,590	77	2,21,766	104	2,00,242	94	...	21,524
11th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,42,886	221	672	1,63,480	243	24,22,113	221	24,98,253	218	76,140	...
11th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,849	68	27	1,385	51	30,811	67	31,951	69	1,140	...
11th ditto	Tirhoot	249	27,447	110	259	23,069	89	5,75,685	136	5,89,625	134	13,940	...
4th ditto	Burma	333	49,885	150	392	47,941	107	10,01,301	177	10,06,520	157	5,219	...
4th ditto	Jorhát	26	1,423	55	25	1,313	52	16,075	34	18,709	38	2,034	...
28th July, 1888	Cherra-Companyganj	7	23	3	...	(*f*)	...	684	6	(*g*)1,140	9	456	...
	TOTAL	3,551	5,55,369	156	3,956	6,75,681	171	1,45,52,936	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	...
11th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,27,148	286	1,497	5,62,563	376	1,56,37,982	603	1,56,76,567	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
4th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	87,401	127	693	85,957	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	...	3,01,941
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,261	24,66,238	201	12,961	27,56,566	213	6,25,99,756	296	6,36,59,345	289	10,59,589	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,98,61,717	141	3,08,37,400	140	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,38,039	155	3,28,21,945	149	83,906	...
	Assisted Companies.												
4th August, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	29,990	80	376	30,210	80	7,95,901	122	9,22,429	144	1,26,528	...
11th ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	4,416	198	22	4,903	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	109	(*j*)1,20,977	109	...	3,219
	TOTAL	465	39,839	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	1,680	29	59	1,440	24	57,637	57	50,333	50	...	7,304
4th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	522	25	21	650	31	72,885	35	16,888	47	4,003	...
4th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	10,164	53	193	11,699	61	4,09,027	123	3,65,462	111	...	43,565
4th ditto	Morvi	68	1,786	26	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	1,31,615	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 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 *23rd August, 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 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
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.
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	12 11	12 11	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	18 13	19 [illegible]	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	12 3	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 10
Boldram	13 4	13 8	...	...	7 13½	7 6	10 4	10 4	20 1	20 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 [illegible]	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
Tumkur	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 8	10 8	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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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	41·51	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	3·07	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	+0·06	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.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
18th August, 1888	East Indian	1,519	6,35,756	419	1,514	6,59,965	436	1,62,58,446	595	1,53,57,768	564	...	9,00,678
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	1,95,716	118	1,664	2,09,000	126	59,42,511	195	64,60,322	216	5,17,811	...
18th ditto	Sindia	75	5,725	77	75	5,144	69	1,48,479	110	1,38,256	103	...	10,223
18th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,954	122	57	7,059	123	1,63,498	150	1,48,988	145	...	14,510
11th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	11,207	60	186	18,204	98	5,03,215	100	6,08,749	182	45,534	...
18th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	654	54	12	693	58	18,309	85	19,398	90	1,029	...
11th ditto	Mysore	140	9,042	69	140	9,671	69	1,78,444	70	1,85,862	74	7,418	...
18th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	52,890	69	850	72,110	85	11,19,586	92	14,34,858	94	3,15,272	...
4th ditto	Indian Midland	42	995	24	136	12,173	90	50,308	73	2,85,012	110	2,28,704	...
11th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,180	50	...	...	83,391	56	83,391	...
11th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,121	31	36	1,289	36	32,730	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	2,45,54,401	300	2,48,44,386	284	2,89,925	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
18th August, 1888	North-Western (*d*)	2,094	2,87,884	137	2,411	4,14,167	172	73,14,957	191	85,28,532	197	12,13,575	...
11th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,714	260	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	2,06,832	308	25,89,126	223	27,05,085	223	1,15,959	...
18th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,878	69	27	1,634	60	32,690	67	33,585	68	895	...
18th ditto	Tirhoot	249	24,843	100	259	23,514	91	6,00,529	134	6,10,024	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	17,465	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	1,21,03,916	186	1,34,33,719	189	13,27,803	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
11th August, 1888	Madras	831	1,56,481	188	842	1,63,608	194	29,78,922	196	28,99,656	191	...	79,266
11th ditto	South Indian	654	88,385	135	654	98,637	151	18,53,359	153	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	586	1,62,49,637	602	1,77,306	...
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,30,702	284	461	1,46,000	317	49,97,441	593	45,94,079	554	...	4,03,362
11th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	91,792	134	693	90,297	130	24,15,558	196	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	31,260	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	1,29,167	107	6,047	...
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	137	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	4,19,295	119	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	1,28,623	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.

SIMLA, *30th August, 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.

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. 625R.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-Companyganj, 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
139½		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189½	Southern Mahratta	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
773½		1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
1,826½	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
91		1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
628¾	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
27½	Nalháti	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½		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
50½		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
54½	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
13,903½		1887	1	1	14	26	15	27	...	8	37	101	37	109	4	1	55	12	2	2	61	15	113	151

TABLE No. 2.

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 classifying as far as practicable the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH OR INJURY.

PASSENGERS.

RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, &c.: 1.—From falling between carriages and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst crossing the line at Stations. Killed.	Injured.	4.—By closing of carriage doors. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Other accidents. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.																		
East Indian	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	4	8	4	8
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	3
Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Western	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	1	4	1
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																		
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal Railways	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	2
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																		
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	2	4
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																		
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tháton-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	14	26	15	27
TOTAL { Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	2	11	2	2	3	4	...	...	...	1	2	15	1	3	8	25	10	36

SERVANTS.

RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, &c.: 1.—During shunting operations. Killed.	Injured.	2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	4.—Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, &c. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting. Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.														
East Indian	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Rajputana-Malwa	2	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Western	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.														
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal Railways	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.														
Madras	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Indian	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.														
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tháton-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.														
The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL { 1887	2	6	4	7	3	12	1	...	...	...	3	6	3	17
TOTAL { Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	2	8	5	10	3	9	...	1	...	1	3	8	1	11

SERVANTS (continued). Causes other than accidents to trains, &c.

RAILWAYS.	7.—Whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels. Killed.	Injured.	8.—Whilst working at cranes or capstans. Killed.	Injured.	9.—Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings. Killed.	Injured.	10.—Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work. Killed.	Injured.	11.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line. Killed.	Injured.	12.—Whilst passing between vehicles. Killed.	Injured.	13.—Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c. Killed.	Injured.	14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings. Killed.	Injured.	15.—Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	16.—Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c. Killed.	Injured.	17.—By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c. Killed.	Injured.	18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons. Killed.	Injured.	19.—Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.																										
East Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	16
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Western	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																										
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal Railways	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Indian	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																										
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tháton-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
NATIVE STATES.																										
The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL { 1887	...	2	1	...	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	2	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	3	9	4	25
TOTAL { Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	8	9	1	1	...	4	1	1	1	2	...	4	...	5	3	6	5	17

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

RAILWAYS.	Servants: TOTAL. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL SERVANTS. Killed.	Injured.	OTHERS: Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings. Killed.	Injured.	Trespassers. Killed.	Injured.	Suicides. Killed.	Injured.	Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL OTHERS. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.																
East Indian	3	36	3	37	3	1	11	2	2	...	1	...	17	3	24	48
Rajputana-Malwa	5	8	7	8	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	6	2	15	13
Bengal-Nágpur	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
North Western	8	11	8	12	...	...	4	2	5	...	...	1	9	3	21	16
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eastern Bengal Railways	5	8	5	8	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	2	13	12
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																
Madras	1	5	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	7
South Indian	3	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
Great Indian Peninsula	7	12	7	15	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	16
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2	7	2	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	12
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	6
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	2
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tháton-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
NATIVE STATES.																
The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
The Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL { 1887	35	103	37	109	4	1	46	12	9	...	2	2	61	15	113	151
TOTAL { Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	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.							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.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	..	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	233,001,281							98,163,117							5,198,213							4,564,357							24,960,444						
„ of Servants employed	24,480							12,680							3,125							850							6,144						
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,129,510							1,337,703							80,631							39,641							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.							EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	88	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	131,358,582							795,127							204,337							2,472,256							54,259,987						
„ of Servants employed	21,748							455(*a*)							180							507							9,235						
Train mileage of all descriptions	1,560,007							21,214							9,290							41,504							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.*

	NALHATI.							TIRHOOT.							BURMA.							JORHAT.							CHERRA-COMPANYGANJ.						
	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 Pondicherry 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.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles		375,606						161,936						
„ of Servants employed		446						50						
Train mileage of all descriptions		26,662						3,339						

	BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.							ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN (INCLUDING BAREILLY-PILIBHEET).							THATON-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.	
		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	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles		19,081,771						1,873,809							33,848						
„ of Servants employed		2,494						712							54						
Train mileage of all descriptions		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.)						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles		528,875						11,028,477						
„ of Servants employed		581						1,686						
Train mileage of all descriptions		24,654						106,473						

	THE GAEKWAR'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.	
		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles		1,237,073						8,792,917						
„ of Servants employed		211						641						
Train mileage of all descriptions		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

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 bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20.—Broken rails.
STATE IMPERIAL.																					
East Indian	1	2	2	1	...	6	1	...	10	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	29	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	11	...	1
Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Western	...	3	1	...	2	13	1	...	24	2	2	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																					
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal Railways	...	1	1	...	1	6	10	...	16	5	1	...	1	8	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Nalbáti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	1	...	...	...		2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																					
Madras	...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	1	5	...	1	7	...	...	27	1	4	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																					
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thâton-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																					
The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
The Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1887	2	12	13	3	15	85	15	1	177	16	17	...	16	38	1	2	10	...	37	...	7
Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	2	11	18	3	17	74	12	3	205	22	10	...	22	56	4	...	8	...	34	...	13

(a) Of this 12 miles were open for Passenger Traffic.

(b) Correct figures not available

No. 4.

Fourth Quarter of 1887, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS VANTS KILLED OR INJURED thereby.

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.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Killed.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Injured.
...	1	2	1	1	38	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,722	3,476,372	2,129,510	233,001,281	2,019	1,237	135,309	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	1	59	1	...	2	...	3	...	1,685¼	1,949,374	1,337,703	98,163,117	1,157	794	58,240	0·512	...	0·010	...
...	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	203,117	80,631	5,198,213	1,363	541	34,887	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	139½	119,924	39,641	4,564,357	858	284	32,661	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	773½	510,097	331,164	24,960,444	659	428	32,259	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	4	3	88	...	...	...	1	...	1	2,433	2,165,495	1,560,007	131,258,582	890	641	53,949	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	32,106	21,214	795,127	713	471	17,669	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	7,309	9,290	204,337	197	251	5,523	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	96,942	41,504	2,472,256	1,065	456	27,168	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	1,778,975	720,270	54,259,987	2,310	935	70,468	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	38,360	10,309	762,893	1,408	380	27,996	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	**254**	**554,874**	**154,723**	**20,315,158**	**2,184**	**609**	**79,981**	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	**327**	**920,925**	**204,426**	**27,774,090**	**2,816**	**625**	**84,936**	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)30	5,192	6,786	51,759	433	226	4,313	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	4,757	3,318	(b)	680	474	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	842	1,615,703	580,527	67,430,004	1,919	689	80,083	...	...	...	...
5	1	3	...	3	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 654	(c)1,569,689	(c)518,195	(c)53,748,661	2,400	792	82,184	...	...	...	...
1	1	3	...	2	26	...	...	...	3	...	3	1,502	2,256,005	2,387,900	126,343,200	1,502	1,590	84,117	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	26	33	...	1	...	...	...	1	461	2,443,336	490,768	63,337,620	5,300	1,065	137,392	...	0·409	...	0·016
...	...	...	1	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	693	1,051,835	635,243	48,621,313	1,518	917	70,161	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	10	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	50½	9,794	26,662	875,606	193	525	7,401	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	33,807	3,389	161,936	7,117	703	34,092	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	**376**	**546,854**	**195,906**	**19,081,771**	**1,454**	**521**	**50,749**	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	47,213	26,245	1,873,809	519	288	20,591	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4,231	1,760	33,848	529	220	4,231	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	17,716	24,654	528,875	227	316	6,780	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	210,718	106,473	11,028,477	1,013	512	53,022	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	61,616	17,801	1,237,078	1,044	302	20,967	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	209,159	66,722	8,792,917	1,084	346	45,559	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	39,028	14,025	1,304,737	574	206	19,187	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	66,044	25,586	2,821,527	533	206	22,754	...	...	...	...
11	3	23	14	45	563	1	(e)2	2	6	3	8	13,903¼	22,046,567	11,772,362	1,010,502,980	1,586	847	72,773	0·045	0·045	0·001	0·001
8	**5**	**48**	**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**	**0·013**

(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 and the Number of RAILWAY SERVANTS, during the year 1886, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, the Number of Passengers and Others, 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.	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.					Killed.	Injured.	PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS.		PER MILLION OF TRAIN MILES.	
																																									Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
IN INDIA	5	58	72	4	66	279	45	12	1,078	61	46	1	80	217	3	1	24	5	148	1	24	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 . . .	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	1·03	0·26	4·20	0·92	4·00	59·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN ENGLAND (United Kingdom) . .	50	53	15	...	65	8	6	22	125	48	1	7	866	1	329	...	8	6	247	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 . . .	0·18	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	0·09	0·06	0·08	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.													
			1887-88.	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.
Gujranwala	1,637,425	529,270	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	3,567,750	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 Gházi 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	99,993	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.	Rain fall. 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	...	+ 19·37	18·80	9·67	— 48·56
Montgomery	426,529	3,567,750	357,622	(1)60,629	5,484	...	45,714	25,389	...	106,343	30,873	...	+ 40·90	10·13	11 00	+ 8 58
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Para 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.	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	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	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 8	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	12 12	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 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 13¾	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 3	16 0	16 0	9 12	9 12	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 0
Garo 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 *oa*	10 10
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 *ob*	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 *oc*	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 *oe*	10 0
24-Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 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 *oh*	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 *2i*	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	25 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 14½*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 *oo*	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 *op*	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 *oq*	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 *or*	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	...	...	18 6	17 1	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	8 o*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 o*u*	8 8
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 8v	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	160 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 0w	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 0x	9 0
Bhágalpur	16 12	17 0	21 12	22 11	13 14	13 14	16 12	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 0y	...
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 0z	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 9	160 0	10 0z1	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
Hamírpur	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	13 8	16 0	13 0	15 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 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	16 0	15 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	29 0	28 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	149 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	...
Sháhjahánpur	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	15 6	...	19 6	...	6 4	...	11 9	...	17 8	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	...	18 12	...	21 14	...	20 10	...	137 8	...	10 10	...
Shahjahanpur	15 14	17 0	24 8	24 8	10 8	6 8	12 0	12 4	21 12	19 4	17 8	15 0	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
Terai	15 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
Kheri	16 0	16 0	23 10	23 10	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	18 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 4	...	...	20 4	...	135 0	135 0	10 4	10 13
Bijnor	16 0	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
Muzaffarnagar	16 0	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	26 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	...	160 0	...	...	9 8	...	...
Kumaun	13 8	14 0	17 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 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 8½	...	...	...	...	...	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	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 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	...	...	11 0	...	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 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	...	16 8	...	24 0	...	16 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	...	...	8 0	8 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	17 8	17 8	17 8	20 0	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 8¾	10 8¾	160 0	200 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohi	12 4	12 4	18 0	17 0	6 4	6 0	8 4	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	16 4	16 12	13 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	160 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 0	120 0	12 0	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	15 12	...	...	...	...	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 0	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	12 0
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 6	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 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:—Begusarai 9-4 sers and Jamui 9-8 sers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoria 10-8 sers and Saaragam 10 sers.
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishenganj 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.
z1 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.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	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	...	...	120 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	22 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	...	15 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	12 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	...	...	6 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 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	...	...	...	...	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	19 8	7 8	8 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	...	...	...	...	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	165 0	146 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 0	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	13 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 9	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	263 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	12 5	18 5	18 5	8 3	8 3	67 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—																										
Ahmednagar	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 0	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	...	...	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
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	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—																										
Bilaspur	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 9	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 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—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	13 10	13 6	16 0	16 0	21 11	20 6	23 0	22 5	25 0	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	22 6	22 6	23 14	24 6	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	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	25 6	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 11	13 2	14 11	14 11	26 6	28 3	23 0	30 8	29 2	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	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	10 3	10 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	...	...	14 0	13 3	14 14	14 8	25 5	24 8	34 13	30 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	10 13	10 3	...	...	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	...	...	14 10	15 6	16 5	16 5	21 10	...	23 13	...	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	9 8	9 8
Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 2	16 2	11 5	11 5	25 0	21 10	21 2	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	21 2	22 14	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	15 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	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 14	89 14	12 11	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 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	14 2	14 14	...	...	...	21 10	23 3	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	13 6	...	...	23 3	23 3	26 6	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	12 0
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 0	12 11	13 6	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 10	21 10	23 6	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 14	12 13	12 13	12 13	25 14	25 14	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 returns received.																									
Bangalore																										
Kolar																										
Tumkur																										
Hassan																										
Kadur																										
Shimoga																										
Chitaldrug																										
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	33 0	...	...	21 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0
Aden	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	...	8 0	...	10 3	...	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	5 9	...	65 5	...	32 0	...

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. $\frac{23}{1609-1619}$ (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 ...	30,632	31,838	20·54	20·58
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ...	25,849	26,378	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	25,993	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	36	...	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	263	177	123	117	1,000	32·0	26·3	17·7	12·3	11·7
	1886	124	194	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	37	53	99	21	77	287	12·9	18·6	34·7	7·3	26·7
	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	1,002	769	891	336	494	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. 21/1364-72, 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. 11,51,206-10-0 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	21·8
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
Madras ... 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
Bombay ... 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 ... 1885	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
Bengal ... 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	259	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
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 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	1,900	62	31·1	1,978	58	29·3	892	30	33·6	824	52	63·1	261	16	62·1
Punjab ... 1887	4,730	129	27·2	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	63	49·6	559	53	96·2	812	44	55·8	442	13	29·2	378	32	84·6	290	27	93·2
Central Provinces. 1887	1,480	128	86·4	587	49	79·5	531	36	67·7	317	11	34·6	367	21	57·0	275	15	54·3
Lower Burma 1886	2,508	232	92·7	1,885	111	60·8	1,381	50	36·2	740	23	31·0	814	22	27·0	158	4	25·3
Lower Burma 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	13	47·7	204	18	77·9	85	4	46·4	82	9	108·8	11	1	86.9
Assam ... 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	...	...
Coorg ... 1887	19	4	307·6	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	96	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 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	903	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
Total ... 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.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
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*	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 (d)	27 (e)	6,436	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	18,966·63	751·97	19,712·60	1887
Punjab ...	1886	(c) 3	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	(c) 3	31	21	11,602	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	...	(f) 10	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	...	(g) 11	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	372,003	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

(a) Includes the extra-mural labour gang.

(b) Includes Pondicherry.

(c) Includes Prison, Cottonwood, and the Debtors' Prison, Madras. These District Jails were abolished at the close of the year.

(d) Includes [illegible].

(e) Includes one reformatory and one Reformatory Girls' School during the year.

(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	4	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	4,953	155	7,164	669	35	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	16,311	830	147	21	626	39	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	27,193	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	229	17	...	132	2	266	11	18,358	556	2,666	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	1,909	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.			
Above 60.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K						
	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.													M.	F.	Total.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
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 Madras.
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 Bombay.
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	692	5,436	543	25	576	136		28,662	1,280	29,942	1887 Bengal.
551	54	726	2,538	2,523	20,980	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 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
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 Punjab.
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 Central Provinces.
216	4	327	173	360	6,540	2,709	113	3,208	257	42	42	73		13,430	414	13,844	1886 Lower Burma.
132	3	600	170	346	5,522	1,878	238	3,046	286	25	53	68		11,800	432	12,232	1887 Lower Burma.
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 Assam.
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	1887 Coorg.
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 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
2,305	153	4,209	5,256	11,890	76,717	8,105	4,700	20,966	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	7,620	5,359	32,084	5,676	438	2,675	573		145,217	9,412	154,629	1887 GRAND TOTAL.

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.		B.		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J	
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.				Sentenced to death.	
																		A For life.		B For a time			
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.
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
	Admission 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
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1886	428	38	726	45	898	47	633	20	851	30	1,445	47	1,098	34	137	1	520	24	240	4	14	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1887	341	21	674	48	932	35	659	18	674	13	1,233	24	980	26	105	1	469	15	202	2	11	...
Bombay	Admission 1886	4,954	504	3,024	186	2,392	131	1,650	32	773	16	437	10	81	1	10	...	124	11	57	2	40	...
	Admission 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
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1886	208	12	437	21	871	48	981	23	1,068	23	1,130	50	461	25	101	2	351	26	384	20	1	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1887	237	23	480	21	886	40	963	36	978	14	1,021	31	320	13	81	...	381	23	286	24	3	...
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
	Admission 1887	11,134	650	6,618	284	4,465	186	3,152	78	1,894	45	970	21	246	4	2	...	87	8	54	...	40	4
	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	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1887	498	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
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
	Admission 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	...
	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
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1887	539	37	1,317	123	2,589	141	3,883	133	4,026	98	3,202	116	1,983	71	176	12	660	73	347	14	18	...
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
	Admission 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
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1886	360	12	567	26	1,568	51	2,087	41	2,593	32	1,746	42	956	32	88	...	304	42	147	10	44	3
	Remaining on the 31st December. 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
Central Provinces.	Admission 1886	2,182	434	1,991	242	1,579	116	684	46	422	24	235	13	54	4	4	.	37	9	5	...	21	...
	Admission 1887	2,207	452	2,330	318	1,948	128	684	57	447	24	248	6	62	5	6	...	32	6	20	...	21	1
	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	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1887	155	30	446	51	760	51	612	46	537	23	557	24	296	23	50	1	214	9	105	2	3	...
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	...
	Admission 1887	2,499	247	1,683	89	2,525	64	1,754	15	1,149	8	861	6	359	...	28	...	305	3	581	...	56	...
	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	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1887	194	13	329	18	783	28	1,131	14	1,666	8	1,870	9	673	2	56	...	340	3	645	...	9	...
Assam	Admission 1886	1,658	125	725	30	408	8	246	6	245	4	109	3	15	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	7	...
	Admission 1887	1,673	163	863	30	419	13	278	3	199	2	67	2	19	1	1	...	15	1	11	...	2	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1886	93	4	155	5	184	5	192	4	287	1	249	5	129	1	5	...	10	1	11	3	...	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1887	96	6	122	6	161	4	206	2	258	4	244	1	132	3	5	...	9	1	9	...	1	...
Coorg	Admission 1886	112	2	91	8	43	1	16	3	5	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Admission 1887	113	12	60	5	40	1	17	1	11	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1886	2	...	17	...	14	1	11	3	5	1	23	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1887	8	1	11	1	20	1	12	1	9	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admission 1886	576	63	326	30	365	20	131	4	122	1	86	1	11	1	1	...	5	4	...	...	1	...
	Admission 1887	583	53	342	21	310	17	148	2	98	2	45	1	25	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	4	...
	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	...
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1887	76	8	108	8	145	3	119	...	184	1	177	5	114	2	18	...	21	3	1	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	Admission 1886	51,864	5,448	28,971	1,866	24,591	1,058	16,420	425	8,756	244	5,323	104	1,797	24	147	...	1,560	71	960	7	445	18
	Admission 1887	51,292	5,269	29,839	1,979	25,453	1,125	17,681	481	11,209	285	5,694	182	1,666	36	74	...	982	80	920	6	406	19
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1886	2,624	193	5,125	305	12,296	446	11,195	325	13,802	310	13,170	383	7,424	218	733	20	2,770	199	1,765	69	109	6
	Remaining on the 31st December. 1887	2,393	162	5,392	363	9,737	423	11,886	365	13,329	233	12,262	303	6,867	199	696	14	2,710	158	1,839	50	89	7

TOTAL.				NAME OF PROVINCE.	
M.	F.	Total.			
20,116	2,255	22,371	1886	Admission	Madras.
19,610	2,194	21,804	1887		
6,990	291	7,281	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
6,280	204	6,484	1887		
13,545	893	14,435	1886	Admission	Bombay.
12,823	847	13,670	1887		
5,993	250	6,243	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
5,634	225	5,859	1887		
29,284	1,391	30,675	1886	Admission	Bengal.
28,662	1,280	29,942	1887		
13,081	384	13,465	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
11,623	327	11,950	1887		
33,865	2,499	36,364	1886	Admission	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
37,386	2,592	39,978	1887		
18,361	853	19,214	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
18,740	818	19,558	1887		
18,064	610	18,674	1886	Admission	Punjab.
21,571	708	22,279	1887		
10,460	291	10,751	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
11,202	272	11,474	1887		
7,214	888	8,102	1886	Admission	Central Provinces.
8,005	997	9,002	1887		
3,494	261	3,755	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
3,735	260	3,995	1887		
13,430	414	13,844	1886	Admission	Lower Burma.
11,800	432	12,232	1887		
7,279	69	7,348	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
7,696	95	7,791	1887		
3,427	176	3,603	1886	Admission	Assam.
3,547	215	3,762	1887		
1,315	32	1,347	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
1,243	33	1,276	1887		
274	15	289	1886	Admission	Coorg.
250	20	270	1887		
86	5	91	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
84	4	88	1887		
1,627	124	1,751	1886	Admission	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1,563	127	1,690	1887		
1,058	39	1,097	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
963	30	993	1887		
140,843	9,265	150,108	1886	Admission	GRAND TOTAL.
145,217	9,412	154,629	1887		
68,117	2,475	70,592	1886	Remaining on the 31st December.	
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							1
Name of Province.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted. A — Once.		B — Twice.		C — More than Twice.		D — Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 3 D to column 2.	Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code). A — Number admitted during the year.			B — Number previously convicted.			Name of Province.	
		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	1·0·61	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	1,516	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 Name of Province.		2 Average number not sentenced to labour.	3 Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	4 Average number sick.	5 Average number convalescent and infirm.	6 AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON PRISON DUTIES. A 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.
Madras	1886	173	6,730	191	170	321	663	977	586	1,062	314
	1887	133	5,941	153	130	263	548	797	557	824	200
Bombay	1886	69	6,449	166	257	317	256	544	329	646	245
	1887	53	5,452	134	269	271	204	482	338	573	180
Bengal	1886	142	13,339	643	1,077	558	913	1,507	757	634	267
	1887	127	10,698	528	796	434	592	1,132	678	486	105
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1886	294	18,119	512	947	5	612	1,980	1,188	2,385	1,584
	1887	257	17,547	476	869	12	500	2,064	1,189	2,485	1,550
Punjab	1886	140	9,829	206	217	...	228	926	400	1,298	377
	1887	135	10,256	285	240	...	241	1,041	486	1,513	459
Central Provinces ...	1886	25	3,384	136	80	50	143	294	114	215	201
	1887	29	3,435	111	104	41	142	305	120	423	200
Lower Burma	1886	99	5,793	315	114	337	193	404	196	351	47
	1887	73	5,491	372	178	248	486	424	178	334	58
Assam	1886	6	1,206	73	43	393	61	114	72	56	17
	1887	7	1,177	70	50	...	49	109	74	69	31
Coorg	1886	2	67	5	...	...	7	11	3	5	10
	1887	0·69	58	4	...	...	5	11	2	4	3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1886	19	894	12	20	4	57	97	88	143	21
	1887	16	765	14	15	2	54	84	88	89	14
GRAND TOTAL ...	1886	969	65,810	2,319	2,925	1,985	3,433	6,854	3,733	6,795	3,033
	1887	830·69	60,820	2,147	2,591	1,271	2,821	6,449	3,710	6,800	2,800

ON WORKING DAYS.

ON JAIL BUILDINGS. Additions and alterations. G Under Superintendent.	G Under Public Works Department.	New Jails. H Under Superintendent.	H Under Public Works Department.	K Manufactures.	L Public Works.	7 Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	8 RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS: Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6 K).	Name of Province.
190	4	190	64	1,890	20	88	9·84	14·51	28·08	1886 Madras.
451	21	9	51	1,802	14	118	9·23	13·41	30·34	1887 Madras.
164	11	...	14	2,025	1,077	398	4·0	8·4	31·4	1886 Bombay.
41	5	...	5	2,041	875	94	3·7	8·8	37·4	1887 Bombay.
799	162	25	26	5,972	...	0·05	6·84	1·30	44·76	1886 Bengal.
707	297	8	7	4,925	...	3	5·53	10·58	46·03	1887 Bengal.
1,851	22	1,893	22	5,037	10	72	3·38	10·92	27·80	1886 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,403	97	1,202	...	5,583	75	41	2·85	11·76	31·81	1887 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
...	59	...	...	4,764	1,336	43	2	9	48	1886 Punjab.
16	63	...	...	5,219	855	6	2	10	51	1887 Punjab.
129	18	...	...	2,003	1	...	4·23	8·68	59·17	1886 Central Provinces.
123	18	...	...	1,845	0·22	2	4·15	8·89	53·70	1887 Central Provinces.
37	60	...	23	3,657	8	180	8·51	6·97	63·13	1886 Lower Burma.
178	160	...	34	3,179	14	203	8·85	7·72	57·89	1887 Lower Burma.
10	0·45	0·78	0·46	130	...	229	5·04	9·49	10·79	1886 Assam.
28	0·93	0·02	...	128	354	214	4·19	9·25	10·84	1887 Assam.
...	...	...	...	28	...	10	10·28	16·41	42·87	1886 Coorg.
...	2	...	...	26	...	...	8·02	18·43	45·86	1887 Coorg.
...	48	...	1	397	0·63	0·36	6·3	10·8	44·4	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
17	19	...	...	368	...	...	7·0	10·9	48·0	1887 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	149·46	25,903	[illegible]	1,020·41	6·21	10·43	39·36	1886 GRAND TOTAL.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97	25,116	[illegible]	681	4·98	10·69	41·99	1887 GRAND TOTAL.

No. 6.

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															
																		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.			Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.			Total offences.															Corporal punishment.				Total punishments.	Ratio per cent. of column 5 C to column 2.	Ratio of column 5a 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.	M.	F.	Total.				
Madras ...	1886	6,912·93	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	494	23	517	1,933	43	1,976	...	...	...	199	1,321	9	1,330	4,732	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	1,937	62	1,999	3,943	94	4,037	562	10	572	1,873	63	1,936	...	...	...	133	1,371	21	1,392	4,037	63·28	3·49	1887 Madras.
Bombay ...	1886	6,245	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	2,560	96	2,002	3,782	57·9	2·8	1886 Bombay.
	1887	5,320	196	5,516	24	...	24	508	9	517	1,653	39	1,692	777	48	825	2,902	96	3,058	40	1	41	47	1	48	684	15	699	71	2,093	77	2,175	3,057	55·4	2·5	1887 Bombay.
Bengal ...	1886	13,080·38	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	2,415	89	2,504	857	158	1,015	406	33	499	396	35,403	643	36,046	40,504	209·93	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	266	32,660	435	33,095	35,824	328·11	0·76	1887 Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886	17,692·00	923·50	18,615 50	38	...	38	846	10	856	2,695	82	2,777	2,602	96	2,758	6,241	188	6,429	309	18	327	1,210	70	1,280	1,992	68	2,060	834	1,798	32	1,830	6,120	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	2,547	80	2,627	6,018	167	6,185	431	19	450	1,246	70	1,316	2,091	61	2,142	629	1,501	17	1,608	6,185	34·43	11·75	1887 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
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	549	11,106	1,323	12,521	16,148	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	148	10,765	15,203	146	3	1887 Punjab.
Central Provinces.	1886	3,211·01	243·02	3,455 53	35	6	41	412	6	418	1,939	60	1,999	1,018	93	1,111	3,404	165	3,569	140	27	173	857	64	921	493	43	536	373	1,500	25	1,525	3,569	103·28	12·45	1886 Central Provinces.
	1887	3,299·56	231·89	3,531·45	26	1	27	274	7	281	2,156	67	2,223	963	73	1,036	3,419	148	3,567	136	24	160	453	53	506	426	26	452	359	2,019	44	2,063	3,567	101·01	11·83	1887 Central Provinces.
Lower Burma ...	1886	7,354	66	7,120	9	...	9	1,764	3	1,767	3,111	3	3,114	3,426	3	3,429	8,310	9	8,319	914	...	914	1,232	3	1,235	809	4	813	429	4,910	3	4,912	8,319	112·12	5·44	1886 Lower Burma.
	1887	7,366	73	7,339	13	...	13	1,945	10	1,955	2,603	1	2,604	3,748	11	3,759	8,309	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 Lower Burma.
Assam ...	1886	1,189·51	37·27	1,220 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	1,051	10	1,061	290	...	290	1,551	10	1,561	32	2	34	94	...	94	8	...	8	106	1,232	8	1,260	1,552	129·12	7·38	1887 Assam.
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	54·36	23·08	1886 Coorg.
	1887	72·62	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 Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1886	1,005·89	42·05	1,017 94	5	...	5	58	1	59	177	1	178	190	6	196	430	8	438	29	...	29	37	...	37	131	3	134	21	218	5	223	438	41·70	5·18	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1887	863·48	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	3·67	1887 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Grand Total ...	1886	66,453·10	2,632 29	69,085·39	237	8	245	9,480	60	9,540	43,853	1,976	45,829	27,620	850	28,470	81,190	2,894	84,084	6,686	348	7,156	5,947	207	6,054	3,094	59,467	2,150	61,617	84,076	121·69	4·57	1886 Grand Totals.
	1887	62,218·33	1,970·83	64,189·15	277	2	279	9,337	48	9,385	42,108	872	42,980	25,106	588	25,764	76,888	1,510	78,398	5,169	435	6,874	5,754	123	5,877	2,430	56,992	755	57,747	78,382	121·02	3·27	1887 Grand Totals.

No. 7

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the 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.				
					A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Name of Province.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	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 civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Name of Province.
					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.
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.
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.
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	19,527	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.
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.
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.
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	18,982	2 4 0	60,490	7 4 9	4,97,478	60 0 0	1886 Lower Burma.
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.
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	5,738	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	[illegible]	5 4 8	5 2 2	513	5 0 5	869	8 5 1	9,176	98 9 6	1886 Coorg.
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.
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	[illegible]	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.
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	[illegible]	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 8 of Statement No. 1 as the average number of prisoners in the Disang Mukh

(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.

[illegible] the average number of days it remained open during the year.

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	16 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 13 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 5 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
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.
Madras	1886	11,074	8,214·03	8,636	5,868	196·79	148	12	34	...
	1887	10,599	7,379·47	8,233	4,534	165·15	170	12	43	3
Bombay	1886	11,917	7,144	10,946	4,082	167·9	210	23	53	...
	1887	11,880	6,092	10,276	3,336	137·5	120	11	33	10
Bengal	1886	21,265	14,805·69	21,100	20,146	649·27	548	99	200	41
	1887	21,031	12,250·19	19,583	17,410	540·18	401	62	159	21
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886	32,195	20,254·99	26,352	14,319	549·99	463	37	135	8
	1887	32,758	19,712·60	26,967	14,246	515·23	545	49	164	52
† Punjab	1886	14,509	10,748	13,063	11,644	277	*307	27	85	...
	1887	14,559	11,274	14,953	13,062	297	*502	42	147	68
Central Provinces	1886	5,068	3,651·02	4,643	4,249	134·68	239	17	84	25
	1887	5,102	3,739·87	5,293	3,635	111·50	246	11	81	53
Lower Burma	1886	7,547	8,291	9,812	6,494	341	510	24	167	34
	1887	9,090	7,716	9,450	7,284	380	453	21	134	109
Assam ...	1886	2,869	‡1,576·33	2,843	2,840	96·72	86	8	25	23
	1887	2,979	‡1,640·94	2,981	2,750	87·75	46	8	23	1
Coorg ...	1886	142	§104·45	116	186	5·45	7	3	2	...
	1887	136	§89·92	105	134	4·31	5	3	2	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886	1,372	1,086·75	1,332	537	12·69	12	5	2	...
	1887	1,372	936·17	1,291	674	14·16	25	5	4	8
Grand Total	1886	107,958	75,876·26	98,843	70,365	2,431·49	2,530	255	787	131
	1887	109,506	70,831·16	99,132	67,065	2,252·78	2,513	224	790	325

11					
Ratio per mille of average strength.					Name of Province.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
Of admission into hospital.	Of daily average number of sick.	Of deaths from cholera.	Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.	Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.	
714·38	23·95	...	18·01	18·01	1886 Madras.
614·40	22·37	·40	22·63	23·03	1887
571·38	23·50	...	29·39	29·39	1886 Bombay.
547·60	22·57	1·64	18·05	19·69	1887
1,360·69	43·85	2·77	34·24	37·01	1886 Bengal.
1,421·20	44·09	1·71	31·02	32·73	1887
706·93	27·15	0·39	22·46	22·85	1886 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
722·68	26·13	2·63	25·01	27·64	1887
1,083·36	25·77	...	28·56	28·56	1886 Punjab.
1,158·59	26·34	6·03	38·49	44·52	1887
1,163·51	36·88	6·85	58·61	65·46	1886 Central Provinces.
971·95	29·81	14·17	51·60	65·77	1887
783·26	41·13	4·10	57·41	61·51	1886 Lower Burma.
944·01	49·24	14·12	44·58	58·70	1887
1,801·65	61·35	14·59	39·96	54·55	1886 Assam.
1,675·86	53·47	·61	27·42	28·03	1887
1,780·75	52·17	...	67·01	67·01	1886 Coorg.
1,490·24	47·93	...	55·60	55·60	1887
494·13	11·67	...	11·04	11·04	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
719·95	15·12	8·54	18·16	26·70	1887
927·36	32·04	1·73	31·61	33·34	1886 Grand Total.
946·93	31·80	4·59	30·89	35·48	1887

* 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	
			Number who had gained weight					Number who had lost weight					
Name of Province.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	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.	Total.	Name of Province.
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	6,702	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	46,593	8,503	6,128	11,070	4,528	2,304	24,030	4,489	6,665	2,183	723	14,060	1887
Punjab ... 1886	(a) 16,755	4,285	2,063	4,070	1,485	720	8,343	987	1,889	844	407	4,127	1886 Punjab.
Punjab ... 1887	(a) 20,353	5,701	2,380	4,679	1,594	931	9,634	1,317	2,601	743	362	5,023	1887
Central Provinces. 1886	(b) 7,571	2,156	690	1,825	843	592	3,950	344	781	221	122	1,468	1886 Central Provinces.
Central Provinces. 1887	(b) 8,269	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	3,167	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	102	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	206	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	1,42,163	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
		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.												
		SENTENCED TO										SENTENCED TO										SENTENCED TO												
Name of Province.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	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.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity gained by the convicts entered in column 3.	Name of Province.
																																Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras	1886 24	289	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 0	2 13 0	1886 Madras.
	1887 5	161	100	61	57	34	29	6	4	21	9	64	100	144	104	251	317	186	176	430	1,303	46	64	81	109	157	161	89	117	186	700	9 1 10	1 5 4	1887
Bombay	1886 9	327	213	60	102	27	135	19	5	20	1	75	116	144	194	221	296	315	235	431	428	39	50	74	97	134	124	143	136	290	428	...	...	1886 Bombay.
	1887 2	219	139	32	36	14	43	10	6	20	8	79	112	151	184	280	285	155	213	471	401	37	55	78	95	124	137	117	124	259	316	...	...	1887
Bengal	1886 131	774	319	142	181	43	135	21	5	44	9	80	117	133	229	269	285	352	243	380	559	43	71	84	113	119	193	195	186	243	234	...	...	1886 Bengal.
	1887 6	500	237	90	91	21	48	10	3	13	4	102	118	145	225	200	367	345	197	378	393	47	63	92	120	133	194	192	129	236	252	1 14 0	1 14 0	1887
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1886 ...	1,509	669	258	295	87	145	30	15	94	19	73	147	160	198	308	350	365	411	517	1,030	28	46	63	76	105	126	201	278	309	350	50 0 0	2 2 3	1886 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1887 ...	1,038	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	169	117	325	450	15 0 0	2 4 3	1887
Punjab	1886 210	827	363	94	104	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 Punjab.
	1887 3	922	487	138	134	42	117	23	19	30	18	126	131	219	251	212	344	372	360	348	339	35	41	51	71	119	101	188	202	166	120	30 0 0	2 12 0	1887
Central Provinces ...	1886 ...	110	86	83	37	18	27	3	3	13	1	93	113	152	219	311	332	218	436	686	140	42	51	66	106	86	136	116	192	309	149	7 5 0	2 3 3	1886 Central Provinces.
	1887 2	80	41	22	40	15	22	5	...	9	3	90	112	221	240	240	295	265	...	738	639	51	78	109	129	123	142	162	...	390	501	8 7 9	0 3 4	1887
Lower Burma	1886 9	513	284	58	43	12	66	19	4	6	4	162	232	222	298	436	660	383	342	485	254	66	94	120	150	190	216	198	230	330	224	...	...	1886 Lower Burma.
	1887 2	604	256	112	81	23	38	5	3	14	7	151	207	226	256	391	330	331	402	601	802	74	90	124	147	221	226	233	245	372	435	...	...	1887
Assam	1886 1	90	49	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 Assam.
	1887 2	38	17	15	4	4	6	1	1	...	...	90	110	173	235	171	353	14	375	...	...	51	68	105	115	163	232	14	375	...	...	...	...	1887
Coorg	1886 ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	76	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	64	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 6	1 10 11	1886 Coorg.
	1887 ...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	45	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 5	1 4 5	1887
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886 2	44	68	2	16	5	25	3	1	...	...	55	43	34	153	53	132	53	74	...	...	20	22	30	53	33	36	38	74	...	...	...	...	1886 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1887 ...	69	58	5	11	5	27	3	...	1	...	74	111	110	210	118	250	109	...	116	...	40	51	69	81	69	79	72	...	116	...	...	...	1887
Grand Total ...	1886 386	4,485	2,221	844	903	281	681	133	46	267	53	162	232	222	298	436	660	383	436	636	1,664	38	56	78	100	107	152	156	189	291	339	50 0 0	1 12 10	1886 Grand Total.
	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	80 0 0	1 9 11	1887

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 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	5,408	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	29,294	2,927	61	·3	2·1	
	1886	21,888	3,646	101	·5	2·8	
	1887	21,089	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	6,883	3,422	5·1	50·1	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1882	63,188	5,265	1,562	2·5	29·7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1883	59,722	5,388	984	1·6	18·0	
	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	88,273	1,911	899	2·3	47·0	
Punjab	1881	86,709	2,058	1,107	3·0	53·8	Punjab.
	1882	33,455	2,187	697	2·0	31·9	

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	378	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	1,066	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	396	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	364	20	·7	3·5	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grand Total.
	1880	2,71,633	89,716	17,057	6·2	19·0	
	1881	2,48,819	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	17,961·09	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	262	743	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	3,571 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	886	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	198	153	27	18	30	120	43	1886 Coorg.
	1887	270	198	43	29	74 71	66·58	208	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	16	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	3,887	985	321	1,504	2,778	911	1887

* Exclusive of 11,963 convicts confined in the Madras Subsidiary [illegible]

[illegible] Education are not shown in the Report.

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

M

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	+0·49
Deccan—Hyderabad ...	3	6·19	—1·17
Malabar ...	4	20·73	+2·11
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,

SIMLA, *3rd September, 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, 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 $3\frac{1}{3}$ 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 (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	39·24	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	20·63	+ 5
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	2·45	2·35	+0·10	43·96	37·36	+ 18
	Do. (North-West) ...	0·43	0·78	—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	16·54	11·31	+ 46
	Coorg ...	2·52	4·22	—1·70	90·11	103·40	— 13
	Mysore ...	0·12	1·27	—1·15	5·89	10·89	— 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	39·43	— 11
Bombay (North) ...	Guzerat ...	0·03	3·34	—3·31	20·26	30·70	— 34
	Kathiawar ...	0	1·39	—1·39	13·18	14·96	— 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	— 46
	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	6,06,627	400	1,514	6,61,874	437	1,68,65,373	584	1,60,19,642	557	...	8,45,731
25th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	1,80,651	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	...	10,734
25th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,142	107	57	7,792	136	1,69,640	156	1,56,780	144	...	12,860
18th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	180	9,404	51	180	15,157	81	5,72,619	160	6,23,136	176	50,517	...
25th ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	600	50	12	739	62	18,969	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*)	765	55,991	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	57,562	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	39	1,143	32	33,638	49	30,152	44	...	3,486
18th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihámau	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	9,798	218	45	8,044	179	2,78,340	321	2,69,512	315	...	8,828
25th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,411	91	125	9,980	80	2,42,969	102	2,19,091	92	...	23,878
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	Nalhati	27	1,300	48	27	1,473	54	33,996	66	35,329	68	1,333	...
25th ditto	Tirhoot	249	21,821	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	10,98,425	174	10,99,731	152	1,306	...
18th ditto	Jorhát	26	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	...	84,698
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	...	3,69,076
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	685	80,625	118	693	85,068	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	366	2,92,31,523	371	56,228	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		12,261	22,67,466	185	12,968	27,52,562	212	6,72,45,863	287	6,92,89,952	281	20,44,089	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,29,48,802	141	3,49,01,267	142	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,42,97,061	146	3,43,88,685	139	91,624	...
	Assisted Companies.												
18th August, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	22,621	60	376	34,450	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	1,62,363	108	1, 4,504	111	2,141	...
	TOTAL	543	38,664	71	543	53,893	99	12,38,081	118	14,01,509	135	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	...	13,016
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,075	35	59	1,230	21	62,800	55	52,793	47	...	10,007
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	364	17	21	630	31	13,549	33	18,144	45	4,595	...
25th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	193	8,597	45	193	12,226	63	4,27,892	115	3,92,694	107	...	35,198
25th 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	...	32,192

(*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-Dharla and Assam State Railways.

SIMLA, 6th September, 1888.

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

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 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	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 July 1888.																										
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Sub-montane—																										
Basti	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 13	12 8	15 0	21 7	18 0	23 0	...	...	24 4	24 0	...	...	26 0	26 8	84 0	80 0	9 0	10 0
Bareilly	15 0	15 0	19 6	20 0	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 9	20 11	20 1	...	...	32 0	34 0	13 12	13 12	18 8	18 8	...	...	19 6	21 4	96 0	96 0	9 0	10 15
Dehra Dún	14 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	19 4	20 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	132 0	132 0	9 0	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	23 12	24 8	24 8	24 8	20 4	20 8	13 12	14 4	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	13 3	13 3	...	...	11 11	12 3	115 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Bolaram	14 1	13 4	...	...	7 6	7 13½	10 4	10 4	20 11	20 1	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 4	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	13 8	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	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	96 0	96 0	9 0	9 4
Kolar	11 12	12 0	10 12	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	132 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkur	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 6
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 9	14 0	15 0	16 13	42 0	42 0	...	...	40 0	40 0	65 0	65 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	30 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 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, 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 1¾ 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 1¼ 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 1½ inches in the Pooree to 5½ 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. ...	3·39	3·20	+0·19	62·55	61·27	+ 2
	Upper do. ...	2·27	?	?	22·08	?	?
	Arakan ...	3·25	6·13	—2·88	141·89	153·41	— 8
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	3·40	4·16	—0·76	54·64	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 ...	2·64	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	15·86	— 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	5·93	12·50	— 53
	Coorg ...	0·08	3·23	—3·15	90·19	106·63	— 15
	Mysore ...	...	1·03	...	...	17·92	...
	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) ...	2·66	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	?	?	3·34	?
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East) ...	0·64	1·83	—1·19	29·51	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	9·95	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 Kyaukse 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 12th 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	6,13,644	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	...	13,240
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	6.8	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	...	3,503
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	2,63,19,635	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	2,31,562	93	...	24,947
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	Nalhâti	27	2,083	76	27	1,847	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	Jorhât	26	1,000	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	365	2,16,552	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		12,442	23,14,547	186	12,967	27,50,180	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	Dhaleshwar	22	3,533	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	Cawnpur-Chaubeya	78	7,970	102	78	7,657	98	1,70,333	108	1,82,161	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	50	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 Ballia-Katna State Railway.
(c) Includes the Kolar-Umaria State Railway.
(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(e) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dhardia and Assam-Behar State Railways.

Simla, 14th September, 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 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 6½	11 6½	20 0	18 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3⅓	15 3⅓	...	...	11 6⅔	11 6⅔	80 0	80 0	10 0	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 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	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 c
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	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 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern Hill Tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 5	11 6½	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	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 0*a*	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0*b*	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	19 11	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	9 0*c*	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	32 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	8 8*d*	8 8
Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 4	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	11 12	...	...	9 8*e*	9 8
Delta—																										
Kooliu	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	170 0	160 0	9 0*f*	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 8*g*	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 8*h*	10 8
Howrah	‡	‡	...	...	12 8	13 0	17 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	12 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	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	10 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*i*	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 2*j*	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 10*k*	9 8
Furreedpore	18 0	18 0	25 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	23 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	§	§	13 0	15 0	19 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	§	§	22 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	11 0½*l*	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 0*m*	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 8*n*	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 0*o*	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 12*p*	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 0*q*	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 0*r*	10 0
Jalpaiguri	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 0*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*t*	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	17 1	17 1**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
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 0*u*	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 0*v*	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 8*w*	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:—Ghattal 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:—Boalmari, 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 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:—Kurigram 9 sers, Nilphamari 10 sers, and Gaibanda 7-8 sers.
r At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
s At Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.
t At Siliguri 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.	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	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 0x	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 0y	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 0z	9 0
Bhagalpur	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 0z1	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 0z2	10 0
Sarun	15 14	16 8	20 4	22 0	9 0	9 0	16 12	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 0z3	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 11⅓	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 6½	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 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	11 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 4	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	11 0
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 0
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	10 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
Shahjahanpur	16 4	17 8	22 8	23 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	16 4	16 8	21 0	20 8	6 8	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
Pilibhit	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

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.
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	29 6	[illegible]	6 4	6 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	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
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	24 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 0	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
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	30 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	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	190 0*	100 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	23 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 4	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 15	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 4
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	22 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 0	24 3	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
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	21 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26 14	20 13	19 12	16 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
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	22 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	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
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	17 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	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
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	19 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	16 8	17 0	21 12	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	...	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Fyzabad	16 12	17 0	20 4	[illegible]	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
Unao	16 4	16 10½	21 6	[illegible]	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
Lucknow	17 0	18 4	24 8	[illegible]	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
Hardoi																										
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 0	16 0	23 0	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	11 0	6 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	20 0	26 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gonda	18 8	18 8	25 0	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	14 6	17 8	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	8 3½	8 15½	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	19 8½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohi	12 0	12 4	18 0	[illegible]	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	11 4	11 4
Erinpura	13 0	12 8	17 5	[illegible]	...	...	8 10	8 0	17 0	17 2	17 0	15 13	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 8	...	...	...	...	220 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	13 8	13 0	19 0	[illegible]	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 4½	11 5	15 8	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	8 12	9 0	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhaláwar	13 6	13 6	14 7	[illegible]	7 5½	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	[illegible]	9 10	9 9	10 a	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	[illegible]	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 12	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	125 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	16 4	17 3	23 12	[illegible]	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	20 0	19 0	14 10	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 2	21 9	...	...	26 4	24 6	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Dholpur	15 8	15 8	24 8	[illegible]	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	16 14	16 14	16 13	15 12	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 13	23 5	...	...	30 12	28 2	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhartpur	15 6	15 4	25 4	[illegible]	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	14 12	14 6	18 8	15 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 12	23 4	19 0	18 0	21 6	21 4	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 8
Alwar	17 6	17 6	24 2	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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 9½	[illegible]	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0½	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	[illegible]	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 0
Bálmer	8 15	8 13	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 0	11 0
Anádra	12 3	12 4	17 0	[illegible]	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	16 8	16 8	10 8	10 12	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	15 0	15 4	19 0	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	...	[illegible]	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	...	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	‖	9 0	‖	‖	‖	‖	9 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Gwalior	12 2	11 14	17 0	[illegible]	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.

† Rates of unhusked grains.

‡ Prices of Tahsil Kunda only.

§ Six pies per bundle.

‖ Not sold.

* To sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chupra 9-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.

* In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gorakhpur 10 sers, Buxar 10-8 sers.

* In Gorakhpur and Azamgarh sub-divisions retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madhubani 9 sers and Tajpore 10 sers.

*2 At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

*3 At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 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.	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	...	...	...	...	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	16 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
Hazára	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	14 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	19 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
Kohát	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	..	150 0	130 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
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	...	...	11 0	12 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	...	...	10 8	11 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	9 10	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
Satára	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	10 11	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 0½	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 0	14 4	...	...	10 0	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	...	...	...	...	23 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.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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—																										
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.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			BURMA.							
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	4,48	28,91	8,81	42,20	3,47	14,29	1,58	19,34	49	37	54	1,40	69	1,70	8,54	10,93	10,58	50,49	25,77	86,84
1872-73	5,66	28,14	9,03	42,83	2,23	15,63	1,35	19,21	47	38	89	1,74	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	11,38	51,09	32,66	95,13
1873-74	4,20	28,20	6,75	39,15	2,54	13,97	1,38	17,89	51	25	48	1,24	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	10,20	49,80	27,95	87,95
1874-75	4,96	31,23	5,16	41,35	2,69	16,55	1,49	20,73	53	25	56	1,34	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	11,38	56,68	22,01	90,07
1875-76	5,28	32,25	6,67	44,20	2,78	16,79	3,37	22,94	52	35	85	1,72	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	11,82	57,31	33,54	1,02,67
1876-77	5,56	25,98	4,83	36,37	3,49	13,64	48	17,61	57	25	9	91	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	14,07	47,58	21,03	82,68
1877-78	6,21	32,73	4,94	43,88	3,74	16,84	49	21,07	92	30	15	1,37	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	15,24	55,36	15,55	86,15
1878-79	5,62	27,50	5,65	38,77	3,49	15,08	85	19,42	81	20	10	1,11	2,45	2,77	11,94	17,92	15,56	49,69	20,34	85,59
1879-80	4,88	24,46	3,39	32,73	3,70	12,70	80	17,20	1,21	33	8	1,62	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	14,95	43,44	21,98	80,37
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	17,23	69	21,45	1,77	42	9	2,28	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	25,53	88,72
1881-82	5,69	23,43	5,93	35,05	4,25	16,54	65	21,44	1,66	54	13	2,27	2,90	3,01	20,08	25,99	16,59	47,81	29,64	94,04
1882-83	5,99	1	6,25	12,25	4,36	—98*	55	3,94	1,39	3	21	1,63	3,48	3	25,34	28,85	17,45	—90*	34,13	50,68
1883-84	5,97	4	7,32	13,33	4,47	17	45	5,09	1,50	1	19	1,70	3,35	9	18,32	21,76	17,48	34	28,68	46,50
1884-85	5,07	13	4,27	9,47	4,23	17	71	5,11	1,64	3	18	1,85	3,35	4	12,75	16,14	16,29	38	20,70	37,37
1885-86	5,45	7	5,22	10,74	4,70	19	34	5,23	1,74	2	30	2,06	2,72	3	21,05	23,80	16,63	33	28,22	45,18
1886-87	5,41	12	4,25	9,78	4,92	24	48	5,64	1,97	6	38	2,41	3,86	6	16,89	20,81	18,72	53	24,27	43,52
1887-88	4,78	15	5,29	10,22	5,63	19	69	6,51	2,07	3	29	2,39	2,77	2	18,14	22,17	20,22	40	26,44	47,06
1888-89	6,01	2,47	6,95	15,43	5,77	1,22	54	7,53	2,08	61	17	2,86	3,83	36	11,95	16,14	21,85	4,99	26,84	48,72

* 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 3¼ inches, Salem, Kurnool, and Ratnagiri 2 inches, Poona 1¼ 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 3½ inches, Bassein 2¼ 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 110½° 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 6¼ inches, Seoni 4½ inches, Nowgong 4¼ inches, Saugor 3¾ inches, Amraoti and Akola 2¾ inches, and Khandwa and Nagpur 2¼ 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 ½ 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.			Rainfall data from May 14th to September 17th, 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 17th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall [expressed as a percentage.
		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	Nalhâti	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	Jorhât	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	112	10,41,211	132	1,46,068	...
8th ditto	Tirhut-Sitamarhi	22	3,480	156	22	3,322	149	1,11,490	239	1,21,913	261	10,423	...
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	57	4,327	65	67	4,982	74	1,37,319	98	1,44,204	102	6,885	...
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
8th 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.
Includes the Katni-Murwara State Railway.
Includes the Bakhtiyárpur State Railway.

(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharla and Assam-Bengal State Railways.

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

[illegible], 20th September, 1888.

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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*).		Maruа 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.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	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	...	29 0	24 0	39 0	32 0	...	...	11 8	14 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	84 0	84 0	8 4	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	33 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 12	13 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	36 0	12 12	12 8	12 12	13 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	132 0	9 0	9 0
Tumkur	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	52 10	52 10	16 0	16 0	14 11	15 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 6	8 6
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 9	16 13	16 13	42 0	42 0	...	...	51 7	55 0	14 0	65 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	22 0	...	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	15 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF 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	4393 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
Mahomedans	96	57	153	96	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 Umballa, 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. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Rainfall data from May 14th to September 24th, 1888. 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	15·29	— 19
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·72	0·98	—0·26	13·75	15·98	— 14
	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 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
[illegible] 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
[illegible] ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,664	1,91,602	115	1,664	2,73,000	164	67,05,231	181	74,08,649	202	7,03,418	...
[illegible] ditto	Sindia	75	9,287	124	75	4,547	61	1,78,031	108	1,56,834	95	...	21,197
[illegible] ditto	Patna-Gya	57	22,461	393	57	5,290	92	2,08,085	165	1,74,604	139	...	33,481
[illegible] ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	10,247	55	186	16,721	90	6,01,371	145	6,61,604	162	60,233	...
[illegible] ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	522	43	12	615	51	21,001	80	21,975	83	974	...
[illegible] ditto	Mysore	140	9,264	66	140	11,775	84	2,20,803	71	2,28,267	74	7,464	...
[illegible] ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	51,812	68	850	65,051	77	13,81,160	91	16,71,209	89	2,90,049	...
[illegible] ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,268	30	136	9,598	71	61,997	66	3,21,420	107	2,59,423	...
[illegible] ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	5,066	61	...	...	1,03,033	56	1,03,033	...
[illegible] ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	976	27	36	1,233	34	38,173	48	33,777	43	...	4,396
[illegible] 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	3,62,719	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
[illegible]	North-Western (*d*)	2,470	2,74,449	111	2,411	5,03,888	209	85,11,121	181	1,03,24,162	193	18,13,041	...
[illegible]	Wardha Coal	45	8,233	183	45	12,996	289	2,90,193	298	3,01,133	311	8,960	...
[illegible]	Bengal Central	125	14,569	117	125	13,416	107	2,83,010	109	2,37,377	94	...	25,633
[illegible]	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	...
[illegible] ditto	Nalháti	27	1,390	51	27	1,910	70	38,688	65	41,217	69	2,529	...
[illegible] ditto	Tirhoot	249	22,686	91	259	19,114	74	7,01,658	128	7,03,780	124	2,122	...
[illegible] ditto	Burma	333	47,083	141	392	43,501	111	12,29,476	168	12,25,656	146	...	3,820
[illegible] ditto	Jorhát	26	1,178	45	25	1,535	61	21,649	35	25,631	41	3,982	...
[illegible] 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.												
[illegible], 1888	Madras	831	1,50,668	181	842	1,62,722	193	35,94,093	194	35,26,227	190	...	67,865
[illegible]	South Indian	654	1,02,519	157	654	1,09,045	167	22,33,197	153	23,73,083	105	1,39,886	...
[illegible]	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,07,107	272	1,497	5,94,649	398	1,76,85,152	529	1,84,25,459	558	7,40,307	...
[illegible]	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,56,944	340	461	1,64,000	356	55,10,942	536	52,09,032	514	...	1,01,910
[illegible] 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	...
	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.												
[illegible] September, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	25,555	68	376	30,970	82	9,20,698	110	10,72,181	130	1,51,483	...
[illegible] ditto	Tárakeshwar	22	4,257	191	22	3,667	165	1,15,747	236	1,25,580	257	9,833	...
[illegible] ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,095	61	67	4,967	74	1,47,458	100	1,53,380	104	5,922	...
[illegible] 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.												
[illegible], 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	30,591	147	310	27,839	90	6,66,521	144	6,58,864	106	...	7,657
[illegible]	The Gaekwar's	59	2,034	34	59	1,410	24	68,403	52	56,960	44	...	11,443
[illegible]	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	487	23	21	600	29	15,116	32	19,995	43	4,879	...
[illegible]	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	193	11,480	59	193	9,738	50	4,60,963	107	4,27,806	101	...	33,157
[illegible]	Morvi	68	2,182	32	68	2,282	34	68,748	46	81,393	54	12,645	...
[illegible]	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	...	28,257

[illegible] the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
[illegible] the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
[illegible] the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(*d*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Patiála State Railways.
(*e*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dhariá and [illegible] State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible], the [illegible], 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 1st 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.	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																										
Tavoy																										
Moulmein and Amherst																										
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu																										
Rangoon																										
Thongwa																										
Bassein																										
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin																										
Tharawadi																										
Henzada																										
Prome																										
Toungoo																										
Thayetmyo																										
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay																										
Arakan—																										
Sandoway																										
Kyouk-pyu																										
Akyab																										
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	16 0	...	...	12 4	12 6	108 0	108 0	10 8	10 8
Cachar	8 4	8 14½	...	...	8 4	11 6⅝	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 3⅗	...	...	11 7	11 6⅗	80 0	80 0	10 5½	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	16 0	16 0	9 8	10 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
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	10 0
Kámrúp	11 8	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 14	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	...	...	11 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 0	15 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	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	12 4½	10 0	13 5	11 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 0	4 0	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	14 9	15 4	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	11 7	11 7	100 0	100 0	10 0*a*	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0*b*	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	9 0*c*	9 0
Tipperah	11 8	12 8	...	...	16 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0*d*	8 0
Dacca	14 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0*d*	8 8
Mymensingh	10 8	12 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	10 8	16 0	...	...	10 0*e*	9 8
Deltaic—																										
Koolna	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	170 0	10 0*f*	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	12 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 8*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 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	12 7	13 1	16 5	18 3	11 3	11 6	16 10	17 10	17 0	17 12	14 11	15 1	...	...	16 4	16 0	17 0	18 9	17 12	16 14	17 14	18 4	95 0	96 4	10 12	10 10
Hooghly	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*i*	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 3½	14 3½	17 12	20 0	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 5½	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	9 2*j*	9 2
Jessore	14 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 5	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0*k*	10 10
Furreedpore	21 0	18 0	32 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	11 8	13 8	16 0	15 8	17 8	17 8	21 0	18 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	26 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	12 10	12 12	§	§	15 0	15 0	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	§	§	21 5	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 2½*l*	11 0½
Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 0*m*	10 0
Moorshedabad	14 8	15 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8*n*	10 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	12 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 0	18 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 12	...	...	22 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 0*o*	10 0
Bogra	17 4	15 0	...	...	15 12	13 8	22 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 3½	9 12
Rajshahye	15 12	15 12	45 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	19 8	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	11 12	13 8	240 0	240 0	9 12	9 12
Maldah	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	13 5	20 0	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rungpore	18 4	17 12	...	...	15 1	13 0	18 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	17 12	...	...	11 8	9 2	120 0	120 0	10 0*p*	10 0
Dinagepore	16 0	15 4	20 0	22 8	18 0	18 4	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 8	9 4	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpáiguri	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 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	14 7	...	...	11 13	10 8	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 8	9 3
Cuttack	13 2	15 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 1*	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	19 11	18 6	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Balasore	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 6	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	9 0*s*	9 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8
Manbhoom	12 5	12 8	...	30 0	14 0	12 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	26 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	8 0*t*	8 0
Lohardugga	11 0	11 0	...	‡	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	‡	20 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8
Hazáribágh	12 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	11 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	16 0	†	†	14 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

Return not received.

* Retail price of common rice at Jajpore 26-4 sers per rupee, and at Kendrapara 32-13 sers per rupee.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Patuakhali 8 sers, Perozepore 9 sers, and Bhola 10½ sers.

b At Panchgachia hát 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 11-12 sers, Tumlook 8 sers, and Contai 9-8 sers.

i At Serampore retail prices of salt 11 sers per rupee.

† Not procurable. ‡ Not available. § No sale.

j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kooshtea, 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 and Bongong 10 sers, and Narail 7½ sers.

l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Culna 10 sers, Cutwa 10-6 sers, and Raneegunge 10-12 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 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:—Nilphamari 10 sers, and Gaibanda 7-8 sers.

q At Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

r At Silliguri retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

s At Bhudruck retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

t At Govindpore retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st 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.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 4	15 12	20 0	21 0	12 1	13 2	13 10	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	...	21 0	22 5	21 1	22 9	22 1	23 10	126 0	126 0	9 8*u*	10 0
Gya	14 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 8	19 8	...	...	18 8	22 0	200 0	220 0	9 8	9 8
Patna	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 8	11 5	11 5½	17 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	No return received.																									
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0																		
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 12	20 3	22 11	12 10	13 14	15 10	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	*	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	*	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 0*v*	9 0
Durbhunga	14 0	16 8	22 0	25 5	14 0	12 1	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	21 7	23 0	24 0	20 3	22 11	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 2
Mozufferpore	13 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	...	19 0	22 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	26 6	160 0	176 0	10 0*w*	11 0
Sarun	16 4	15 14	20 4	20 4	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	18 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*x*	10 0
Chumparun	17 0	17 8	26 0	28 0	8 8	9 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	18 0	18 0	19 12	20 12	21 8	20 0	22 4	23 4	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
													30 0	30 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 0*y*	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	
Benares	14 10	16 0	18 11	20 1	10 5	10 0	14 10	15 3	17 9½	12 7	13 9	10 13½	...	...	13 8	11 8	18 7	19 12	22 4	18 7	20 1	21 2	110 0	110 0	10 11	10 6½
Ghazipur	15 7	16 12	20 0	21 14	7 12	7 12	14 2	15 7	...	19 5	14 13	14 13	20 9	23 3	15 7	12 14	20 9	22 8	...	...	21 4	23 3	154 8	128 12	10 5	10 5
Jaunpur	No return received.																									
Allahabad	13 4	14 0	19 0	20 0	8 8	8 0	12 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	18 8	19 4	...	...	20 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 0	17 8	16 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8
Fatehpur	12 12	15 0	15 0	18 0	10 12	12 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	19 0	...	...	21 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	17 0	17 1	18 6	19 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	17 13	17 4	...	10 14	...	...	...	...	17 13	19 3	...	...	23 0	24 3	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 8
Jalaun	10 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpóre	16 0	16 8	20 0	21 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	*	*	21 0	21 0	19 8	20 0	...	21 0	23 8	25 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 0	15 2	19 0	19 4	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	12 0	20 0	10 0	20 0	19 12	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 10	14 4	18 0½	18 0	6 12	6 12	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	19 12	...	20 7	20 0	130 0	150 0	11 0	10 12
Mainpuri	14 0	14 8	18 2	19 4	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 9	10 12
Etah	14 10	16 8	20 0	21 12	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	16 4	18 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Western—																										
Lalitpur	13 8	14 8	18 8	20 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 12	18 0	16 0	12 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0
Jhánsi	15 2½	15 2	23 0	23 8	7 8	7 11	11 8	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 9½	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	9 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 8	21 8	21 8	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	14 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 8	5 8	6 0	11 4	11 4	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 8	15 8	23 12	24 0	24 8	27 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Bulandshahr	15 0	16 0	24 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 8	25 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4
Meerut	14 0	14 8	22 0	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 0	22 4	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	16 8	16 12	22 2	22 2	9 4	10 4	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	20 10	...	14 4	...	21 0	22 8	...	...	21 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 6
Azamgarh	15 8	15 2	20 0	20 3	10 5	10 5	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	15 8	15 8	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 15	15 5	19 13	22 8	9 0	9 14½	12 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 3	...	23 6½	21 9½	19 13	22 8	25 3	...	22 15½	24 12	140 0	140 0	10 6½	10 6½
Basti	17 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 12	24 0	22 0	26 0	26 8	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 8	16 4	22 8	22 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	22 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	16 4	16 4	19 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 12	22 0	20 0	22 12	23 8	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	14 10	15 12	22 0	24 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 4	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bareilly	14 15	15 0	18 12	19 8	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	17 8	18 2	15 0	...	...	20 0	13 12	18 12	18 12	22 8	24 8	21 4	21 4	150 0	150 0	10 10	10 15
Moradabad	15 10	16 9	23 2	24 2	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 0	23 0	23 0	18 2	17 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 12	21 8	20 8	23 8	23 4	23 4	165 0	165 0	11 12	11 12
Farídi	18 2	18 2	30 0	30 0	8 12	8 12	11 14	12 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	30 0	25 0	18 2	18 12	25 0	25 0	22 8	23 12	100 9	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	16 3	16 5	23 14	22 14	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	21 6	21 6	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	14 3	23 0	22 8	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	19 12	18 10	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	20 12	21 7	22 0	22 0	15 6	14 5	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	16 8	15 1	22 9	21 5	7 8½	7 8¼	10 12	10 12	27 15	26 14	12 14½	10 12	26 13	21 8	32 4	21 8	22 0	21 8½	23 10½	22 9	18 4½	18 4½†	129 0	129 0	10 12	10 12
Dehra Dún	14 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Kumaun	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	12 8†	12 8	24 0	25 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	15 8	16 8	20 0	21 12	12 8	13 0	13 8	14 4	...	18 0	...	17 8	...	25 0	...	...	21 8	22 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	193 0	160 0	9 10	10 0
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 8	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	16 12	18 0	20 4	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	21 0	11 0	19 8	21 8	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	15 1½	16 4	20 10	21 6	6 0	6 0	12 5	13 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	26 0	15 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 12	24 4	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4
Hardoi	No return received.																									
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 5	16 0	21 8	23 0	9 8	10 0	14 4	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	20 13	23 0	27 0	...	22 4	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	14 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gonda	18 0	18 8	24 8	25 0	13 0	12 12	13 4	13 12	17 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	14 8	16 0	22 8	23 12	19 0	20 4	28 8	29 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	16 4	17 0	28 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	9 8
Sitapur	No return received.																									
Kheri	17 0	17 8	23 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	12 0	22 8	23 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 6	14 6	17 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	13 2	...	8 12	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 14	16 4	...	8 12	...	...	14 2½	14 2½
Bánswára	17 13	16 14	18 12	18 12	7 8	6 4	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	18 12	19 3½	18 2	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 4½	12 14½	16 6½	17 3	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	13 4½	13 4½	12 8	12 8	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 8	12 8	14 1	14 7½	16 1½	16 6½	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohi	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Erinpura	13 0	13 0	17 5	17 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 9	12 0
Ajmere	12 8	13 8	16 0	19 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	80 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 7½	11 4½	15 4	15 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 2	...	15 0	10 6	10 4	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kátheegarh	13 0	14 0	16 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	13 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	16 4	14 12	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0
Boondee	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	9 8	9 6	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Kotah	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	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 7	7 5½	7 5½	9 6	9 6	14 15½	14 11½	11 1½	11 4	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 6	9 6
Tonk	14 0	14 2	21 11	22 8	9 9	9 10	10 10	10 0	20 6	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 12	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 11	11 8
Jeypore	14 0	16 0	18 8	23 4	5 0	5 0	8 4	8 8	16 8	17 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	15-8 to 17 8	15-12 to 21 8	20 8	20 0	22 8	23 8	125 0	125 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	15 15	16 4	21 10	23 12	11 4	11 4	11 14	11 14	8 12	20 0	15 0	14 10	...	...	16 4	10 0	21 10	23 2	...	...	23 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
Dholpur	15 5	15 8	23 8	24 8	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	17 10	16 14	19 3	16 13	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 12	23 13	...	...	29 12	30 12	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhartpur	15 13	15 6	22 14	25 4	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	15 14	14 12	18 8	18 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 6	25 12	20 0	19 0	24 0	21 6	220 0	200 0	11 8	11 0
Alwar	No return received.																									
Deoli Cantonment	14 8½	15 2	20 4	20 4	4 4	4 4	7 8	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 4½	19 4	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	11 0	11 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	No return received.																									
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	15 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	‡	‡	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	8 15	8 15	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	13 0	14 10	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 0
Anádra	12 9	12 3	7 4	17 0	6 12	6 12	8 12	8 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 12	16 12	16 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	14 0	15 0½	17 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 4	18 8	15 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Western—																										
Jodhpur	12 3	12 3	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 11	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 15	16 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12
Jaisulmer	9 12	10 6	...	...	7 12	8 4	9 0	10 0	11 4	12 10	10 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	10 14½	10 10	...	...	3 2	3 2	6 4	6 4	...	...	13 12½	11 8	...	...	...	...	16 6½	15 8	...	...	8 0	7 4	110 0	110 0	13 4	13 4
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 0	16 10	18 10	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	...	§	...	§	16 12	16 12	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 5
Nimach Cantonment	12 7	12 8	18 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 14	16 0	14 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 12	15 8	16 0	11 4	12 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Satna)	17 12	19 0	24 8	24 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	...	§	...	§	...	§	...	§	22 12	23 0	...	§	22 10	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 9	10 8
Goona	15 8	15 4	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	§	...	§	...	§	...	§	20 0	20 0	...	§	11 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Gwalior	11 12	12 2	16 13	17 0	7 12	7 12	10 0	9 1	13 10	12 11	12 7	12 0	...	§	...	9 1	17 3	16 7	13 10	13 10	19 10	18 10	126 14	135 15	10 4	10 0

* No sales in the bazar.

† Rates of unhusked grains.

‡ Six pies per bundle.

§ Not sold.

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt 8 sers per rupee.

v At Kishengunge retail price of salt 8 sers per rupee.

w At Tajpore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

x At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

y At Bettiah retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st 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.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	13 0	15 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	11 8	11 2
Ferozepore	16 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	...	12 8
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	14 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	...
Delhi	14 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	13 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	15 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	22 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 8
Lahore	15 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	21 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	22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	13 0
Hoshiárpur	18 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	26 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 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	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 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	12 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkote	17 0	17 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	25 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 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	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	14 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	90 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Hazára	13 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	13 0	14 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	38 0	39 0
Kohát	11 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	150 0	150 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	11 0
Mooltan	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	15 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	13 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	38 0	38 0
Muzaffargarh	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
D. G. Khán	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	75 0	75 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	11 8	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 0	11 8	16 0	18 8	7 8	8 0	9 8	11 0	18 8	18 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	12 0 1/10	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	11 0 1/10	11 8	15 0 1/10	15 8	8 0	8 4	11 0 2/10	11 8	19 0	19 8	18 0 1/10	18 8	...	...	...	...	14 0 1/10	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	140 0	140 0	11 0 1/10	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 0†	11 0†
Quetta	12 0	11 14	13 0	13 8	4 14	5 0	8 1	8 5	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	64 0	64 0	8 8	9 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0 1/3	18 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	14 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 11	15 10	15 10	12 4	12 4	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 1 1/2	14 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	135 0	135 0	9 11	9 11
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Bombay	9 6	9 14	15 5	15 5	6 7	6 9	11 7	11 7	15 7	16 9	13 1	13 14	15 14	15 14	12 3	12 3	14 9	15 6	18 5	18 5	8 3	8 4	67 1	67 1	9 3	10 1
Tánsa (Salsette)	8 8	9 4	...	...	8 0	8 3	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	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	25 0	27 0	24 0	26 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	9 0
Belgaum	14 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	21 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	64 0	61 0	9 0	10 0
Satara	10 11	10 11	13 0	13 0	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 6	13 5	14 10	12 15	12 15	16 5	16 5	18 3	18 3	16 4	16 14	19 2	19 2	12 6	12 6	97 1	83 0	11 10	11 5
Sholápur	12 11	12 11	18 12	15 15	8 8	8 8	10 6	10 6	18 8	20 11	19 12	20 3	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 2	...	...	15 1	15 15	80 0	80 0	11 8	12 0
Bijápur	15 8	...	13 0	13 2	7 3	7 15	10 15	...	19 0	...	18 0	18 14	...	...	...	...	16 7	...	...	...	11 2	11 13	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 2
Poona (City)	11 8	11 8	10 3	10 3	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	14 2	16 5	13 13	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	13 13	14 15	...	...	11 4	12 6	60 13	60 13	10 14	10 14
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	12 1	12 5	...	...	7 13	8 0	9 0	9 1	15 0	17 0	12 12	13 10	...	...	...	...	16 2	17 3	...	...	12 6	15 9	87 0	87 0	11 6	11 6
Násik	15 15	14 14	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	19 10	21 0	...	...	18 14	18 11	...	...	14 10	14 10	106 8	106 8	12 0	12 11
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 9	15 7 1/2	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	17 3	17 3	14 4	14 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	18 9	18 9	...	...	10 8	10 8	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Guserat—																										
Surat	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 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	12 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 6	12 6
Kaira	13 0	13 14	...	20 0	8 0	8 6	10 10	11 14	...	...	11 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	13 13	14 3	...	...	13 5	14 8	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	8 9	9 2	12 9	13 2 1/2	6 15	6 15	7 3 1/2	7 3 1/2	...	13 2 1/2	10 13 1/2	11 3 1/2	13 11	14 4 1/2	...	...	12 9	13 2 1/2	...	...	10 13 1/2	11 3 1/2	80 0	80 0	10 13 1/2	10 13 1/2
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	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 4	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 0	13 8	16 0	17 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 8	11 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	9 8	10 0	150 0	150 0	10 8	11 0
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	11 0	11 0		...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 3	12 3	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 14	14 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 14	11 7	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Betúl	14 0	15 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	20 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	19 0	20 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	24 0	20 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	...	...	12 0	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	...	...	...	8 2	...	12 3	...	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	11 4	...	100 0	...	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 15	13 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 14	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	24 3	...	...	13 10	13 11	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	19 15	...	...	12 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 12
Damoh	17 12	19 3	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 11	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 11	13 0	200 0	200 0	10 11	8 0
Jubbulpore	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	22 8	...	...	11 8	12 12	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	21 0	23 8	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	32 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	256 0	256 0	8 8	8 0
Seoni	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	21 5	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12
Bálághát	22 5	22 5	...	...	14 7	14 7	20 6	20 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	192 0	192 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	18 12	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	11 4	180 0	180 0	9 4	9 4
Chánda	17 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 7	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	400 0	400 0	9 0	9 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	22 7	23 11	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 14	...	...	13 2	16 8	64 0	64 0	5 14	6 4
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	19 4	...	...	14 0	13 2	17 8	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	...	...	11 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0
Básim	17 0	17 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 10	19 5	22 0§	22 0§	...	...	...	...	18 13	19 0	...	...	12 4	12 0			9 10	9 13
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0			9 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 6	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0			9 4	9 0
Amráoti	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	30 0	...	17 0	16 4	...	...	11 0	11 0			9 14	9 14
Wún	16 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	No return received.																									
Bolárum																										
Chadarghat																										

* Not procurable. † 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 SEPTEMBER 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 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.
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 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	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	23 14	25 6	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nílgiris	8 8	7 13	...	...	9 10	10 6	11 3	11 3	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	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 11	25 14	25 0	23 0	23 0	25 11	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 0	...	...	13 2	13 6	13 13	13 13	36 2	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	31 6	23 8	25 6	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	11 13	14 0	...	...	14 0	13 3	14 14	14 14	25 5	27 10	...	29 0	30 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 11	11 6	12 14	12 3	27 6	21 14	20 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	12 2	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	13 13	15 6	14 11	16 5	...	...	...	...	24 3	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 3	10 5
Vizagapatam	13 0	15 0	...	...	9 8	10 2	10 3	11 5	19 3	20 8	21 13	22 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godávari	12 10	12 10	...	...	14 14	14 14	15 8	16 0	23 0	23 0	21 2	21 2	29 2	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	11 6
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	14 3	14 13	14 14	15 11	20 8	22 14	...	...	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 8
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 5	16 3	16 10	...	...	21 2	...	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	11 10
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	23 2	21 10	25 6	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 8	14 2	...	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	27 3	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	12 0
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 10	13 0	13 2	13 6	...	21 0	21 10	21 10	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 8	11 14	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	13 0	13 6	13 8	13 14	24 5	25 11	23 8	23 8	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 0	13 8
Mysore—																										
Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug	No return received.																									
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 8	9 0	7 8	8 0	12 8	11 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	33 8	...	...	20 0	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 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.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bombay—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bijápur (*revised*)	15 8	16 2	13 2	13 2	7 15	7 15	10 15	11 7	19 10	20 9	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	16 7	19 9	...	...	11 13	11 13	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 2

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, 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 1 ½ 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 1 ½ inches, Cochin 1 ¼ 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 sketch of the weather of the past week, it will be seen that the week was entirely 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	...	...	140·96	?
	Lower Burma	2·77	3·22	—0·45	71·10	86·12	— 17
	Central do.	2·02	2·59	—0 57	89·05	68·63	+ 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	48·00	+ 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	2·15	—1·52	41·52	43·74	— 5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·94	—0·94	40·61	33·96	+ 19
	Oudh (South)	0	0·71	—0·71	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	47·45	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	0·56	—0·56	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	28·18	— 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 Mahratta 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	1,96,45,754	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	190	69,17,422	179	77,21,107	202	8,03,685	...
22nd ditto	Sindia	75	9,895	132	75	4,872	65	1,87,926	109	1,63,011	95	...	24,915
22nd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	17,453	305	57	6,724	118	2,25,538	171	1,82,468	139	...	43,070
15th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	8,455	45	186	15,729	85	6,09,826	141	6,77,970	158	68,144	...
22nd ditto	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	654	55	12	588	49	21,055	79	22,207	81	552	...
15th ditto	Mysore	140	8,923	64	140	11,140	80	2,29,747	71	2,39,407	74	9,660	...
22nd ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	54,329	71	850	60,500	82	14,30,372	90	17,40,799	80	3,04,427	...
8th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,213	29	136	7,808	57	63,210	65	3,20,148	105	2,65,938	...
15th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	5,266	63	...	...	1,08,345	57	1,08,345	...
8th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,128	31	39	1,135	32	39,301	47	35,039	42	...	4,262
15th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Silrámau	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	2,94,65,157	282	2,99,03,878	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	2,95,654	103	2,78,636	97	...	17,018
15th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*e*)	645	1,93,516	300	673	2,61,858	389	35,28,021	238	38,76,968	250	3,48,947	...
22nd ditto	Nalháti	27	1,586	58	27	1,203	47	40,274	64	42,518	68	2,244	...
15th ditto	Tirhoot	249	33,136	133	259	22,408	87	7,34,704	128	7,27,708	122	...	7,086
8th ditto	Burma	333	46,210	139	392	40,953	104	12,75,680	167	12,67,229	144	...	8,457
15th ditto	Jorhát	26	1,201	46	25	1,449	57	22,850	35	27,080	42	4,230	...
15th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	28	4	7	242	32	837	5	2,057	12	1,220	...
	TOTAL	3,890	5,95,282	153	3,964	9,58,086	242	1,50,15,391	179	1,74,63,350	192	24,47,959	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
15th September, 1888	Madras	831	1,36,723	165	842	1,57,908	188	37,30,816	193	36,94,250	190	...	36,566
15th ditto	South Indian	654	1,02,943	157	654	1,09,367	167	23,30,140	153	24,82,833	165	1,46,693	...
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,78,908	320	1,497	5,32,078	356	1,81,64,060	520	1,89,66,048	550	8,01,988	...
22nd 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
15th ditto	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	11,21,264	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	9,46,079	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	4,897	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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATE RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Province or Administration.	Railways.	I. Length of line open to traffic on 31st December 1887.	II. Mean length of line open during 1887.	III. Length of line under construction on 31st December 1887.	IV. Length of line under survey on 31st December 1887.	V. Total Capital expenditure on open lines up to 31st December 1887.	VI. Total Capital Outlay to end of 1887. a. On works including actual payments for land.	b. On stores in stock.	c. On other suspense accounts.	d. Total of a, b & c.	e. Deduct receipts on capital account.	f. Total capital outlay.	VII. Traffic earnings brought to account in 1887.	VIII. Working expenses for 1887.	IX. Net receipts for 1887.	X. Indirect Charges for 1887. a. Interest on capital outlay.	b. Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	c. Leave and pension allowances.	d. Total of a, b & c.	XI. Net charge to the State for 1887.	XII. Net receipts from commencement of operations to end of 1887.	XIII. Indirect Charges from commencement of operations to end of 1887. a. Interest on capital outlay.	b. Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	c. Leave and pension allowances.	d. Indirect establishment charges.	e. Total of a, b, c & d.	XIV. Net charge to the State from commencement of operations to end of 1887.
	IMPERIAL.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (a)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (a)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India (General and Political).	Rajputana-Malwa	1,123·50	(a)1,120·50																								
	Cawnpore-Achnera...	253·50	253·50	...	...	12,87,69,487	12,40,53,620	17,50,872	1,23,402	12,87,27,894	1,57,807	12,87,69,487	1,65,27,311	89,08,954	74,89,171	51,86,578	1,576	...	51,88,154	−23,01,017	5,18,21,105 (a)	4,83,79,729	2,12,981	32,63,058	20,745	5,18,76,513	55,408
	Rewari-Ferozepore...	290·75	290·75																								
	Sindia	74·88	74·88	...	...	92,09,431	92,17,065	...	...	92,17,065	7,634	92,09,431	4,57,993	2,13,219	2,44,174	3,39,116	...	...	3,39,116	94,942	11,04,922	35,43,784	13,866	1,45,013	...	37,02,663	25,97,741
Central Provinces ...	Wardha Coal	45·00	45·00	...	...	71,00,635	70,71,815	1,91,760	−1,20,590	71,42,985	42,350	71,00,635	7,68,052	6,36,071	1,33,445	2,89,165	...	6,755	2,96,220	1,57,775	12,97,254	32,08,846	4,390	1,28,378	2,835	33,44,449	20,47,195
	Umaria Colliery	...	...	...	...	6,20,414	5,77,411	43,580	−529	6,20,462	91	6,20,371	1,03,679	85,761	23,015	23,291	...	3,093	26,294	3,249	−76,505	44,988	...	9,171	...	53,259	1,29,764
	Katni-Umaria Section of the Bilaspur-Etawah ...	37·00	37·00	...	...	48,75,450	47,11,253	1,65,951	−177	48,76,727	1,277	48,75,450	78,004	90,809	−11,823	1,86,964	94	4,315	1,91,373	2,03,196	−6,625	4,32,840	94	26,903	...	4,59,837	4,06,462
Burma	Toungoo-Mandalay Extension	...	...	223·50	...	...	63,61,789	14,24,168	2,21,779	80,07,736	1,441	80,06,295	...	...	...	1,65,994	1,18,127	48,553	3,32,674	3,32,674	...	1,68,928	1,18,127	50,316	...	3,37,371	3,37,371
Bengal	Patna-Gya	57·20	57·20	...	...	42,70,250	42,71,621	...	...	42,71,621	1,371	42,70,250	5,28,873	2,46,131	2,82,742	1,84,060	...	...	1,84,060	−98,682	19,39,997	14,18,543	5,506	85,319	921	15,10,294	−4,29,703
	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	...	...	...	94	...	3,01,951	...	...	3,01,951	196	3,01,755	...	...	...	12,081	...	53	12,134	12,134	...	53,271	...	13,272	...	66,543	66,543
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12·00	12·00	...	...	7,03,960	7,03,177			7,03,177	317	7,03,960	18,329	22,451	25,878	21,267	...	...	24,267	−1,611	1,19,631	2,21,878	4,129	9,863	...	2,35,870	1,16,239
	North-Western	1,712·25	(a)1,730·69	4·50	... (g)	30,04,07,066	29,91,01,537	1,07,39,111	5,17,554	30,13,61,202	9,54,136	30,04,07,066															
	Ferozepore Bridge	7·50	(m)	...	...	50,98,217	49,33,289	1,74,921	−4,794	51,03,416	5,199	50,98,217															
	Sind-Sagar, Eastern Section	62·50	59·00	...	...	20,78,393	20,73,791	15,224	−32	20,88,983	10,590	20,78,393															
	Sind-Sagar, Western Section	314·75	191·11	24·00	...	1,89,80,893	1,89,49,161	8,10,935	3,335	1,97,63,431	7,82,578	1,89,80,893	(c)2,09,33,346	1,52,25,803	63,75,754	1,78,21,285	19,519	2,47,884	1,80,88,688	1,17,12,934	4,10,28,970	16,16,33,685	3,35,882	44,14,205	41,181	16,64,24,953	12,53,95,983
	Bolan (temporary line)	57·00	41·82	...	...	26,08,608	26,24,680	...	...	26,24,680	16,072	(c)26,08,608															
Punjab	Bolan, High level line	...	...	7·00	...	...	46,110	1,74,030	89,435	3,09,575	...	3,09,575															
	Sind-Pishin, Darwaza-Quetta Section ...	25·25	19·85	...	...	25,25,314	24,95,697	31,042	−257	25,26,482	1,168	25,25,314															
	Sind-Pishin, Sibi-Quetta Section ...	154·75	85·35	...	...	4,12,86,969	4,01,33,166	13,10,303	4,56,595	4,19,00,064	6,13,095	4,12,86,969															
	Sind-Pishin, Bostan-Gulistan Section ...	...	...	29·50	...	...	40,73,576	...	...	40,73,576	...	40,73,576															
	Sind-Pishin, Kil'h-Abdulla Branch ...	...	...	10·00	...	...	4,63,170	...	...	4,63,170	...	4,63,170	...	...	...	1,21,675	...	12,364	1,34,039	1,34,039	...	1,49,246	...	20,688	...	1,69,934	1,69,934
	Sind-Pishin, Khwaja-Amran Extension...	...	...	27·00	...	...	3,44,068	...	2,086	3,46,154	...	3,46,154	...	...	...	9,263	...	2,625	11,888	11,888	...	9,263	...	2,625	...	11,888	11,888
	Bellary-Kistna	88·75	42·31	187·75	...	49,69,067	1,30,26,185	9,68,695	18,15,874	1,58,10,754	20,008	1,37,90,746	61,807	85,193	−23,386	7,56,999	33,968	53,150	8,44,117	8,67,503	−23,386	12,43,348	77,465	1,37,969	...	14,58,782	14,82,168
Madras	Cuddapah-Nellore	82·77	24·49	...	...	60,90,836	58,64,080	2,23,217	12,170	60,99,467	8,631	60,90,836	48,452	71,280	−9,942	1,73,211	...	10,156	1,83,367	1,93,309	−9,942	4,97,703	40,581	54,023	...	5,92,307	6,02,249
	Bezvada Extension	...	..	21·50	...	...	6,15,483	53,270	1,12,904	8,11,657	3	8,11,654	...	...	...	16,363	...	...	16,363	16,363	...	16,763	...	...	...	16,363	16,363
Bombay	Dhond and Manmad	145·50	145·50	...	...	1,09,46,935	1,09,42,011	20,613	...	1,09,62,654	15,719	1,09,46,935	9,60,390	7,33,052	2,27,338	4,37,893	...	...	4,37,893	2,10,555	13,78,013	42,11,254	57,566	1,55,345	8,953	44,33,118	30,55,105
	TOTAL IMPERIAL	4,544·85	4,234·85	534·75	94	55,05,41,028	55,39,88,139	2,10,97,782	32,28,455	57,83,14,326	26,39,440	57,56,74,886	1,05,15,596	2,63,18,724	1,47,61,336	2,57,50,377	1,73,284	3,95,725	2,63,28,386	1,15,66,990	9,85,73,434	22,52,43,646	8,70,587	85,23,015	74,635	23,47,11,883	13,61,38,449
	PROVINCIAL.																										
Burma	Burma	333·00	333·00	...	...	2,86,46,552	2,82,17,865	5,01,011	15,382	2,87,94,258	1,47,706	2,86,46,552	33,24,263	17,65,960	15,55,934	11,49,255	290	35,697	11,85,242	−3,70,692	62,56,739	87,08,148	1,08,890	8,42,836	10,012	96,69,886	34,13,147
Assam	Jorhat	30·60	29·64	...	...	6,79,372	6,71,843	6,189	1,421	6,79,456	84	6,79,372	49,199	62,971	−16,929	26,608	...	625	27,233	44,162	−35,133	88,989	...	2,864	...	91,853	1,26,986
	Cherra-Companygunj	7·50	7·50	7·50	...	2,53,378	6,91,964	...	16,179	7,11,143	...	7,11,143	9,705	32,108	−21,018	26,547	...	...	26,547	47,565	−37,149	68,832	...	...	...	68,832	1,05,981
	Eastern Bengal	233·69	233·69	2·25	...	*5,16,71,388																					
	Northern Bengal	248·75	248·75	...	...	2,25,35,057																					
	Dacca	86·00	86·00	...	...	65,13,323	8,85,66,527	30,41,225	1,22,480	9,17,30,232	12,32,440	9,04,97,792	94,30,399	49,25,617	44,61,439	56,61,160	...	83,721	57,44,881	12,83,442	1,68,85,078	2,72,32,701	1,82,241	10,80,343	16,432	2,85,11,717	1,16,26,639
Bengal	Kaunia-Dharlla	37·00	37·00	...	...	9,44,385																					
	Assam-Behar ... { Assam-Behar Section ...	38·50	29·01	116·75	...	63,97,813																					
	Assam-Behar ... { Tirhoot Section ...	259·00	249·55	14·00	...	80,43,700	36,50,240	1,52,291	−21,231	40,81,300	82,080	39,99,220	17,22,955	10,27,230	6,79,953	7,79,801	1,396	34,715	8,15,912	1,35,959	31,93,918	51,36,361	23,080	3,92,630	4,973	55,57,044	23,63,126
	Tirhoot					1,57,49,975	1,57,56,317	..	..	1,57,56,317	6,342	1,57,49,975															
	Nalhati	27·25	27·25	...	...	3,40,875	3,33,986	15,502	−647	3,48,841	7,966	3,40,875	92,147	65,021	27,577	13,730	...	2,853	16,583	−10,994	2,60,605	1,97,473	...	38,807	1,673	2,37,953	−22,652
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36·00	36·00	...	...	15,10,688	15,14,457		...	15,14,457	3,769	15,10,688	97,837	69,921	22,008	60,103	72	...	60,175	38,167	60,896	2,46,364	9,048	9,074	...	2,64,486	2,03,590
	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	104·59	77·09	19·41	...	37,00,992	34,87,280	1,66,258	61,578	37,15,116	1,583	37,13,533	1,83,047	1,43,039	24,663	1,24,943	40,925	5,227	1,71,095	1,46,432	29,148	2,44,629	83,215	17,910	...	3,45,752	3,16,604
Punjab	Amritsar-Pathankot	64·79	64·79	...	...	55,92,937	56,12,236	56,999	...	56,69,295	76,358	55,92,937	70,042	...	70,042	2,24,006	...	...	2,24,006	1,53,964	2,29,270	9,55,375	59,437	23,490	...	10,38,212	8,17,942
Central Provinces ...	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	149·00	149·00	...	...	1,21,02,561	1,16,44,910	3,26,431	1,63,766	1,21,35,110	32,549	1,21,02,561	4,37,815	1,93,579	2,58,054	1,22,152	...	4,313	1,26,465	−1,31,589	28,32,812	27,71,062	17,264	2,28,678	953	30,17,957	1,85,145
	TOTAL	1,655·67	1,608·27	159·91	...	15,96,83,056	16,01,50,685	46,23,909	3,58,931	16,51,33,525	15,50,877	16,35,82,648	1,54,17,409	82,85,446	70,61,723	81,88,305	42,683	1,67,151	83,98,139	13,36,416	2,96,67,184	4,56,49,934	4,83,173	26,36,542	34,043	4,88,03,692	1,91,36,508
	Deduct outlay on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh transferred to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway	149·00	149·00	...	...	1,21,02,561	1,16,44,910	3,26,431	1,63,766	1,21,35,110	32,549	1,21,02,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL PROVINCIAL ...	1,506·67	1,459·27	159·91	...	14,75,80,495	14,85,05,775	42,99,475	1,95,165	15,30,00,415	15,58,328	15,14,42,087	1,54,17,409	82,85,446	70,61,723	81,88,305	42,683	1,67,151	83,98,139	13,36,416	2,96,67,184	4,56,49,934	4,83,173	26,36,542	34,043	4,88,03,692	1,91,36,508
	TOTAL STATE RAILWAYS ...	6,051·52	5,693·12	694·66	94	69,81,21,523	70,24,93,914	2,53,97,207	34,23,620	73,13,14,741	41,97,768	72,71,16,973	5,59,33,005	3,46,04,170	2,18,23,119	3,39,37,682	2,15,967	5,62,876	3,47,26,525	1,23,03,406	12,82,40,618	27,08,93,580	13,53,760	1,11,59,557	1,08,678	28,35,15,575	15,52,74,957
Central India ...	Bhopal	57·00	57·00	...	...	60,59,939	59,68,020	94,862	1,168	60,64,050	4,111	(b)60,59,939	2,33,803	2,15,140	35,077	2,42,960	...	...	2,42,960	2,07,883	−24,550	12,83,528	2,981	51,871	...	13,38,380	18,62,930
	IMPERIAL LINES LEASED TO COMPANIES.																										
		Capital subscribed. In England. † Rs.	In India. Rs.	Total. Rs.																							
Central Provinces ...	Bengal-Nagpur	3,83,97,996	...	3,83,97,996	149·00	149·00	648·00	...	1,18,90,426	1,57,46,941	15,50,163	21,03,048	1,93,99,552	44,015	1,93,55,537	9,81,896	6,15,874	3,49,592	11,46,529	...	...	12,48,890	5,56,603	2,42,886	11,62,650	...	31,61,229	3,99,000
Bengal	Bengal Central	34,75,842 (f)	...	34,75,842	125·02	125·02	...	...	91,09,422	89,27,034	1,53,120	23,068	91,03,422	...	91,03,422	6,18,491	6,56,422	−7,928	4,60,810	...	...	4,60,810	4,68,763	−51,632	10,16,495	4,512	10,21,908	(h)10,72,700
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Indian Midland	4,94,30,925	...	4,94,30,925	41·75	41·75	562·75	...	28,39,283	3,00,42,647	90,86,815	27,97,130	4,19,26,622	39,500	4,18,87,022	1,74,810	1,10,941	33,574	16,61,068	...	...	16,61,068	16,27,494	16,957	34,59,264	...	34,59,264	34,42,307
Bombay	Southern Mahratta ...	6,35,05,200	94,800	6,36,00,000	759·93	628·63	5·88	...	6,10,38,163	6,10,68,723	17,65,630	1,78,626	6,30,12,979	39,500	6,29,82,479	30,34,576	20,07,566	(i) 10,20,874	27,07,087	...	...	27,07,087	16,86,213	(i) 16,47,951	95,03,296	...	95,03,296	73,55,345
Mysore	Mysore	1,63,83,000	...	1,63,83,000	139·75	139·75	156·50	...	63,11,425	73,73,992	19,61,896	7,21,410	91,57,298	20,860	91,36,438	5,13,259	3,72,061	(k) 1,40,940	6,70,864	...	...	6,70,864	5,29,924	(d) 2,64,092 (k)	(e)12,27,968	...	...	(e) 12,27,968	(p)9,63,876
	TOTAL IMPERIAL LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES ...	1,215·45	1,084·15	1,366·13	...	9,21,88,746	12,31,58,737	1,36,17,954	58,29,182	14,26,05,873	1,35,034	14,24,70,839	53,03,025	37,92,864	14,37,050	66,48,458	...	...	66,48,458	52,11,408	21,26,898	1,63,55,623	4,512	...	...	1,63,60,135	1,42,33,237
	NATIVE STATES.																										
Bombay	Gaekwar of Baroda's	58·85	58·85	...	...	13,41,986	13,51,219	4,273	449	13,55,941	...	13,55,941	1,56,352	1,09,013	47,339	53,898	...	...	53,898	6,559	4,74,243	5,30,390	...	...	...	5,30,390	56,142
Rajputana	Jodhpore	124·00	110·68	...	...	22,81,433	22,81,433	...	...	22,81,433	...	22,81,433	3,18,708	1,27,026	1,91,677	87,880	...	...	87,880	−1,03,797	4,82,997	2,75,833	...	...	...	2,75,833	−2,07,164
Berars	Khamgaon	7·50	7·50	...	...	4,89,180	4,82,814	6,610	...	4,89,424	244	4,89,180	53,479	36,489	16,990	19,579	...	...	19,579	2,589	2,12,696	3,53,291	2,471	4,621	...	3,60,383	1,47,687
	Amraoti	5·50	5·50	...	...	4,44,308	4,34,666	9,642	...	4,44,308	...	4,44,308	88,158	52,303	35,854	17,777	...	...	17,777	−18,077	4,37,205	3,04,333	2,337	4,681	...	3,11,356	−1,25,849
Bombay	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar	193·09	193·09	66·50	69·00	99,01,410	96,18,713	2,54,907	35,418	99,09,038	7,628	99,01,410	9,80,827	5,38,724	4,23,212	3,71,029	...	...	3,71,029	−52,183	26,52,145	26,16,683	...	...	...	26,16,683	−35,462
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	388·94	375·62	66·50	132·00	1,44,58,317	1,41,68,845	2,75,432	35,867	1,44,80,144	7,872	1,44,72,272	15,97,519	8,63,555	7,15,072	5,50,163	...	...	5,50,163	−1,64,909	42,59,291	40,80,535	4,808	9,302	...	40,94,645	−1,64,646

* In addition to this amount Rs. 16,05,769 was incurred on account of land for the Railway while in the hands of the Company and charged to General Revenue.

† Converted at th contract rates of exchange.

(a) Working expenses included share of surplus Profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, during 1887, Rs. 5,06,190, to end of 1887 Rs. 14,04,138.
(b) Rs. 124 lakhs have been provided by the Government of India and the balance by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal.
(c) Excludes outlay charged to the Military Department, amounting to Rs. 34,54,457.
(d) Excludes the net receipts accruing to the Mysore State to 30th June 1886, amounting to Rs. 7,33,828.
(e) Excludes charges affecting the Mysore State to 30th June 1886, amounting to Rs. 12,61,970.
(f) Excludes £750,000 amount paid up and withdrawn by Company under the old contract, prior to 1st July 1885.
(g) Includes Rs. 11,88,73,361 being capital outlay incurred by the late Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway Company on final heads of account up to 31st December 1885.
(h) Loss to the State under the terms of the new contract. The amount does not include interest advanced to the Company under the old contract.
(i) Working expenses included contribution to Provident Fund, during 1887 Rs. 5,735, to end of 1887 Rs. 12,072.
(k) Working expenses included contribution to Provident Fund, during 1887 Rs. 2,011, to end of 1887 Rs. 2,011.
(m) Included with North-Western Railway.
(n) Excludes 3 miles of broad gauge line worked by the East Indian Railway.
(o) Includes the Ferozepore Bridge and 18 of the East Indian Railway worked over by the North-Western Railway.
(p) The net charge for interest on Capital outlay since date of transfer of this line to Southern Mahratta Railway Company is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar. But final orders have not yet been issued.

SIMLA, *5th October, 1888.*

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 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 AUGUST AND 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd September 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 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.
2nd half of August 1888.																										
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 8	13 3	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	19 7	19 7	21 7	21 7	...	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 3	...	...	...	...	428 0	438 0	37 8	37 8
Bolaram	14 1	14 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 4	10 4	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Chadarghat	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 4	10 0	18 0	19 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 8	15 4	14 8	15 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 15
1st half of Sept. 1888.																										
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	8 2	9 14	10 1	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 8	150 0	16 0	19 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 9	12 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Moulmein and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	225 5	225 5	19 12	22 4
Pegu (delaic)—																									10 0	16 0
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	12 15	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	22 2†	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	9 5	9 5	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 14	3 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 9	...	...	24 10	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	11 3	14 0
Pegu (inland)—																							54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 12	9 9	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	14 9	14 9
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	20 0	23 0
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 15	9 9	13 1	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 5	11 5	14 8	...	13 8	...	...				
Toungoo	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	9 9	...	...	469 11	460 11	24 0	27 7
Thayetmyo	6 11	8 6	...	...	10 12	11 11	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	28 3	...	...	...	...	...	225 0	225 0	36 0	36 0
Upper Burma—																							140 0	140 0	24 0	26 0
Mandalay	11 5	9 8	...	...	9 6	9 4	11 5	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 5	...	...	...	11 5	...	...				
Arakan—																							115 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 9	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 13	8 2	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 8	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	13 8				
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	19 7	19 7	21 7	21 7	...	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 3	...	...	...	...	428 0	438 0	37 8	37 8
Bolaram	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 4	10 4	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Chadarghat	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 4	10 0	18 0	19 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 8	15 4	14 8	15 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 15
1st half of Sept. 1888.																										
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	8 2	9 14	10 1	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 8	150 0	16 0	19 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 9	12 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Moulmein and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	225 5	225 5	19 12	22 4
Pegu (delaic)—																									10 0	16 0
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	12 15	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	22 2†	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	9 5	9 5	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 14	3 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 9	...	...	24 10	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	11 3	14 0
Pegu (inland)—																							54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 12	9 9	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	14 9	14 9
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	20 0	23 0
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 15	9 9	13 1	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 5	11 5	14 8	...	13 8	...	...				
Toungoo	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	9 9	...	...	469 11	460 11	24 0	27 7
Thayetmyo	6 11	8 6	...	...	10 12	11 11	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	28 3	...	...	...	...	...	225 0	225 0	36 0	36 0
Upper Burma—																							140 0	140 0	24 0	26 0
Mandalay	11 5	9 8	...	...	9 6	9 4	11 5	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 5	...	...	...	11 5	...	...				
Arakan—																							115 0	115 0	8 12	8 12
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 9	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 13	8 2	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 8	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	13 8				
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	19 7	19 7	21 7	21 7	...	23 0	...	...	13 8	13 3	...	...	...	...	428 0	438 0	37 8	37 8
Bolaram	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 4	10 4	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Chadarghat	...	...	...	...	7 0	9 8	9 0	11 8	18 0	19 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 8	15 4	14 8	15 4	...	...	8 0	13 8	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 15

* Ri-12 per 100 cobs. † Dall 3 annas per viss.

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.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING INDIAN RAILWAYS.

No. 1009 R.T., dated Simla, the 25th September, 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.

Public Works Department letter No. 1062 R.T., dated 20th October 1886.

Read also—

Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1145I., dated the 22nd March 1888.

Public Works Department letter No. 688 R.T., dated the 5th July 1888, to the Resident at Hyderabad..

Memo. from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 289 Railway, dated the 17th August 1888.

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 His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad occupied by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1145I., dated 22nd March 1888, the Acting Agent 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 Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.

RESOLUTION.—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 Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways 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 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 Resident at Hyderabad for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.*,
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
[illegible]—Bellary ...	4	5·25	+0·23
[illegible] ...	6	4·21	—1·03
[illegible] Burmah ...	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ...	2	6·27	—1·71

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *5th October, 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, 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 $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches in excess of the normal average amount. Eastern Bengal received $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, or $2\frac{1}{3}$ 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.			Rainfall data from May 14th to October 8th, 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 8th.	Excess or defect (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	2·65	+0·67	82·80	88·77	— 7
	Central do. ...	1·85	1·99	—0·14	68·65	70·61	— 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	1·80	+2·47	63·30	78·12	— 19
	Assam (Surma) ...	7·33	1·80	+5·53	122·26	83·39	+ 47
	Do. (Brahmaputra) ...	1·05	1·90	—0·85	50·72	68·40	— 17
	Deltaic Bengal ...	1·57	1·01	+0·56	52·08	49·01	+ 6
	Central do. ...	0·64	1·05	—0·41	43·11	48·88	— 12
	North do. ...	0·40	2·08	—1·68	72·54	91·25	— 21
	Orissa ...	1·19	1·63	—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	41·60	46·19	- 10
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0·02	0·73	—0·71	40·63	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 Provincee (Central).	0·06	0·51	—0·45	47·52	28·49	+ 67
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·12	0·29	—0·17	31·99	27·64	+ 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	26·62	24·42	+ 9
	Do. (Hill Districts) ...	0·88	0·23	+0·65	51·71	42·66	+ 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	1·36	—0·79	22·02	16·29	+ 40
	Coorg ...	1·36	2·51	—1·15	95·60	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	28·05	+ 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	39·74	— 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	14·64	18·57	— 21
	East Coast (Central) ...	0·44	1·39	—0·95	14·39	18·78	— 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.*

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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 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 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.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
29th September, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,23,726	476	1,514	7,53,206	498	2,03,69,480	559	1,90,94,532	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	1,768	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	30	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	19,44,872	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	136	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	...
22nd 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	3,03,079	450	37,55,952	243	41,80,047	258	4,24,095	...
29th ditto	Nalhátí	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	Jorhát	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	6,54,820	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	98,658	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	1,85,62,305	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	29,63,340	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	7,07,80,736	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	9,275	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

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.

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.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ 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	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 15-0
Bulandshahr	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Aligarh	3 12 0	4-0 to 10-0	9 6 0
Kumaun	4-0 to 8-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Garhwál	*	*	*
Bijnor	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	3 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Budaun	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Bareilly	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Sháhjahánpur	1-0 to 2-0	...	4 0 0
Tarái Pergunnahs	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Muttra	4 11 0	5 0 0	9 4 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 11-0
Farukhabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Mainpuri	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0
Etáwah	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Etah	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	9-0 to 10-0
Jalaun	3 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0
Jhansi	3-8 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0
Lalitpur	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	11 0 0
Cawnpore	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	10 0 0
Fatehpur	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8
Bánda	3-4 to 4-0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Allahabad	3-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Hamirpur	3 0 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	12 0 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	5 10 0	7 8 0
Mirzapur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 8 0	9 6 0
Ghazipur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Ballia	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Pilibhit	3 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
OUDH.			
Sultánpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Partabgarh	2 12 0	3 8 0	6 0 0
Fyzabad	2 13 0	3-8 to 4-0	7-8 to 9-6
Kheri	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 0 0
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	11 4 0
Bara Banki	3 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Rae Bareli	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda	3 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0
Unao	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Hardoi	3 12 0	...	10 0 0
MYSORE.			
Bangalore	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 23-0
Kolar	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Tumkur	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Mysore	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hassan	4 11 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
Chitaldrug	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
RAJPUTANA.			
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 5-10	*Nil.*	7-8 to 9-6
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	4 9 0	12-3 to 15-0

* Return not received.

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 SEPTEMBER 1888.

(See Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 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 coracana*).	Kangni or Karkun, 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—													
Behar, south—													
Shahabad	15 0 / 15 6	20 0 / 20 0	9 0 / 9 0	14 4 / 15 12	35 0 / 23 0	24 0 / 29 0	25 0 / 32 0	65 0 / 65 0	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	... / ...	25 0 / 30 0	65 0 / ...	11 8 / 11 8	... / ...	14 0 / 16 8	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 / 32 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 12	... / ...	16 0 / 20 0	96 0 / 96 0	9 4 / 9 4
Kolar	11 0 / 11 0	10 0 / 10 8	13 0 / 13 0	14 0 / 14 0	40 0 / ...	... / ...	40 0 / 46 0	... / ...	13 0 / 12 0	... / ...	20 0 / 20 0	132 0 / 144 0	9 0 / 9 0
Tumkur	11 0 / 11 0	10 8 / 10 8	12 0 / 13 0	12 0 / 13 0	... / ...	... / ...	36 0 / 44 0	... / ...	12 0 / 13 0	... / ...	12 0 / 14 0	340 0 / 340 0	9 0 / 9 0
Hassan	... / 10 0	10 0 / 12 0	13 0 / 14 0	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	... / ...	40 0 / 42 0	... / ...	15 0 / 12 0	... / ...	12 0 / 12 0	96 0 / 96 0	8 0 / 8 0
Kadur	10 0 / 10 0	10 0 / 10 0	14 0 / 14 0	15 0 / 15 0	... / ...	... / ...	40 0 / 40 0	... / ...	16 0 / 15 0	... / ...	11 0 / 12 0	320 0 / 320 0	8 0 / 8 0
Shimoga	11 9 / 12 10	... / 12 0	12 10 / 12 10	16 13 / 16 13	33 10 / 42 0	... / ...	47 4 / 51 4	... / ...	14 11 / 14 11	... / ...	... / 22 0	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 / ...	14 0 / 14 0	... / ...	22 0 / ...	320 0 / 320 0	8 0 / 8 0

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

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

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.		1887-88 AS COMPARED WITH 1886-87.		RAINFALL FOR FOUR MONTHS.										REMARKS.
			Rabi, 1886-87.	Rabi, 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	November.		December.		January.		February.		TOTAL.		
							1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
			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	...	2·86	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	1·29	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 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. 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	198·29	155·32	+ 28
	Lower Burmah ...	1·59	2·14	—0·55	84·79	90·91	— 7
	Central do. ...	1·43	1·80	—0·37	70·01	72·41	— 2
	Upper do. ...	0·76	?	?	50·25	?	?
	Arakan ...	1·84	2·61	—0·77	154·01	174·68	— 12
Bengal and Assam...	Eastern Bengal ...	0·17	1·76	—1·59	63·64	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	44·07	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	41·05	46·96	— 11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·51	—0·51	40·63	35·20	+ 15
	Oudh (South) ...	0	0·30	0·30	45·23	33·56	+ 35
	Do. (North) ...	0	0·42	—0·42	42·40	36·97	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·24	—0·24	47·52	29·74	+ 59
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·14	—0·14	32·01	27·78	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	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	4·64	6·60	— 30
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar ...	1·88	2·80	—0·92	117·39	100·59	+ 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	...	207,800	102,200	800,000	990,960	8,757,670	12,014	...	10,869,644
South Indian	...	970,000	...	425,000	153,544	3,055,533	82,328	3,030	4,663,405
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	100,000	888,500	...	...	...	7,550,300	32,270	14,000	8,557,070
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1,012,700	3,770,250	...	...	20,000,000	287,305	233,391	24,876,864
Oudh and Rohilkhund	...	3,770,800	1,529,700	...	...	4,000,000	15,922	47,611	9,268,311
(1) Total to end of 1887	100,000	6,969,800	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	5,439,650	925,000	1,160,864	43,350,811	200,553	64,384	56,210,294
(3) Ditto ditto 1885	...	4,481,800	6,217,450	925,000	1,160,024	43,348,180	200,166	56,134	56,295,094
(4) Ditto ditto 1884	...	4,325,750	4,011,050	925,000	1,179,510	43,338,780	209,702	46,134	54,844,594
(5) Ditto ditto 1883	...	1,501,000	6,254,050	925,000	1,190,834	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:

Year.	Total capital subscribed. 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.		Remarks.
	During 1887.	To end of 1887.	
	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	2,06,667·93	
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.					Total reduction in five years.
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	2,01,952	68,943	4,59,311	3,09,528	6,76,572	40,512
South Indian ...	2,38,593	94,461	4,83,856	3,54,488	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 ...	22,42,816	3,40,888	20,24,643	13,61,801	8,76,659	16,91,139
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	21 21,133	6,62,439	8,34,136	20,34,115	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	28,10,990	3,385·16	49·50	4·87	2·46
South Indian	16,05,744	21,91,202	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	1,68,82,000	1,28,64,019	40,18,890	3,119·65	31·24	4·74	6·22
Oudh and Rohilkhund	30,36,230	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	2,89,70,895	15,91,077	405·06	5·49	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	456·07	6·22	4·84	4·55

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 1.	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	3,21,56,560	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	2,89,70,895	15,91,077	3,67,65,398	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	80,11,226

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	64,26,959	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	49,65,820	6,87,393	5,45,656
Great Indian Peninsula	1,41,03,462	1,24,03,200	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	20,35,687	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	24,96,708	10,36,110	3,79,579
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	54,43,252	43,20,164	11,23,088	48,72,799	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	32,76,168	56,98,828	24,19,660	67,36,206	34,57,038	10,37,378
South Indian	15,72,021	21,32,817	5,59,896	26,35,655	10,62,734	5,02,838
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	56,61,680	41,90,256	14,71,423	49,52,432	7,09,257	7,62,166
Great Indian Peninsula	1,52,31,507	1,27,91,906	24,39,601	1,51,15,011	1,16,586	23,23,015
Oudh and Rohilkhund	17,03,841	35,30,073	18,35,232	45,61,813	28,57,972	10,22,740
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	14,99,584	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	28,06,358	50,76,348	28,09,990	73,06,536	44,40,178	16,30,188
South Indian	16,05,744	21,01,202	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	57,01,814	28,246	13,84,845
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	38,45,029	8,09,690	53,98,939	23,62,100	15,52,410
Total ...	3,01,24,818	2,90,54,467	10,70,351	3,79,05,693	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 OPERATIONS TO END OF THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
MILEAGE.				CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.						CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.							CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1887.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1887.			GUARANTEED INTEREST COMMENCEMENT TO OF 1887.	
				DURING 1887.			TO END OF 1887.			DURING 1887.			TO END OF 1887.			Balance of capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	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.		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.	Total.	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.	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	23,25,027	−12,60,795	11,17,59,178	−6,76,372	24,64,088	−1,53,076	11,40,70,190	81,72,535	52,02,506	28,80,029	...	13,671	...	50,76,348	...	56,76,348	14,59,30,491	...	14,5
(b) 654	654	...	South Indian	10,43,478	...	10,43,478	4,86,48,302	13,320	4,80,61,622	18,05,989	−6,00,144	12,05,845	3,53,98,222	1,25,75,341	4,79,73,563	6,88,059	7,32,965	4,81,69,182	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	...	21,91,202	4,01,52,167	...	4,0
(c) 438·78	438·78	...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	10,90,909	...	10,90,909	9,31,13,432	2,36,425	9,33,19,857	14,11,027	−8,81,429	5,30,198	6,00,66,513	3,31,15,087	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	1,21,64,856	50,96,041	70,68,815	70,688	8,504	25,12,110	44,78,858	3,111	44,76,969	10,50,73,208	2,13,534	10,5
(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	17,78,10,575	9,25,26,968	27,03,76,543	10,07,428	10,27,462	26,34,35,583	−8,76,659	70,32,742	−91,783	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	1,28,64,019	30,02,13,663	46,72,316	30,4
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	4,33,43,969	4,83,62,699	9,17,06,668	9,76,141	21,68,278	8,88,68,152	−34,209	28,71,732	−33,216	9,17,06,668	66,46,213	35,10,904	31,35,249	...	99,010	...	33,40,632	5,297	33,45,929	5,05,15,146	4,32,206	5,0
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	59,99,13,850	−6,01,984	1,83,97,500	−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	1,07,18,347	2,96,17,775	36,602	2,96,54,467	64,18,94,673	53,18,056	64,7
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
			Madras	140,000	...	140,000	10,669,644	...	10,669,644	128,982	−304,167	−175,185	6,193,512	4,262,922	10,456,434	213,210	−1,15,573	10,244,591	−62,961	225,875	−14,032	10,456,434	749,140	485,146	264,003	...	1,253	...	520,332	...	520,332	13,376,962	...	13,
			South Indian	100,000	...	100,000	4,662,129	1,276	4,663,405	181,699	−57,514	124,185	3,302,330	1,295,137	4,597,467	65,938	70,212	4,328,713	53,112	275,587	−6,833	4,597,467	491,708	337,459	154,249	...	365	...	209,900	...	209,900	3,847,916	...	3,
			Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	100,000	...	100,000	8,535,398	21,672	8,557,070	1 9,399	−80,797	48,602	5,506,097	3,038,355	8,544,452	12,618	55,479	8,312,494	30,513	289,056	−57,098	8,544,452	1,115,112	467,137	647,975	6,490	780	230,277	410,104	285	410,389	9,631,711	19,574	9,
			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	176,084	24,148,263	−80,360	644,668	−8,413	24,784,517	3,000,018	1,714,290	1,945,728	13,373	8,640	752,229	1,176,609	2,593	1,179,202	27,519,586	428,306	27,
			Oudh and Rohilkhund	492,500	...	492,500	8,843,892	424,419	9,268,311	117,283	102,107	219,390	4,334,397	4,836,270	9,170,667	97,644	216,828	8,880,815	−3,421	287,173	−3,321	9,170,667	664,621	351,096	313,523	...	9,901	...	384,063	530	394,593	5,051,515	43,221	5,
			Total ...	1,825,000	...	1,825,000	57,016,101	1,019,193	58,035,294	931,913	−916,307	315,706	35,729,214	21,824,323	57,553,537	481,757	403,660	55,920,875	−53,157	1,723,359	−89,697	57,553,537	6,680,608	3,355,128	3,325,480	19,853	20,939	982,506	2,701,098	3,408	2,704,506	59,127,090	491,091	59,

(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 22·12 miles of the Patri Salt Railway.
(d) Ditto 215·50 miles of the Dhond and Manmad, Khamgaon-Amraoti, and Bhopal Railways.

* Includes Rs. 10,061-14-7 on account of transactions of previous years adjusted by direct credit to Net Revenue Account.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF THE YEAR 1887.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.							CAPITAL OUTLAY.						REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1887.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1887.			GUARANTEED INTEREST FROM COMMENCEMENT TO END OF 1887.								LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
During 1887.			To end of 1887.				On Construction account.		On Stores.																													
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.	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 charges 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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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	11,17,59,178	−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	...	56,76,348	14,59,30,491	...	14,59,30,491	6,57,26,544	...	13,671	...	28,00,990	8,02,17,618	1,10,190	24,54,892	1,14,725	13,11,232	1,468	(c) 3,15,557	4,521	(a) 8,47,998
18,05,989	−6,00,144	12,05,845	3,53,98,222	1,25,75,311	4,79,73,533	6,88,059	7,32,905	4,51,69,182	5,51,202	28,75,686	−71,305	4,79,73,563	51,30,872	35,21,315	16,09,557	...	3,813	...	21,01,202	...	21,01,202	4,01,52,167	...	4,01,52,167	2,02,28,336	...	82,918	...	5,85,458	2,00,66,749			62,885	16,81,303	6,705	(f) 1,04,104	878	(b) 5,44,654
14,11,627	−8,81,429	5,30,198	6,60,66,513	3,31,45,687	9,32,12,200	1,37,057	6,05,229	9,06,81,755	4,31,054	31,53,342	−6,22,897	9,32,12,200	1,21,61,856	50,96,041	70,65,815	70,688	8,501	25,12,110	44,73,858	3,111	44,76,969	10,50,73,208	2,13,534	10,52,86,740	8,67,03,086	4,34,596	4,83,443	87,13,113	−12,36,509	2,82,05,136	1,99,701	38,04,656	29,160	59,30,148	...	75,360	918	4,89,093
40,85,091	−30,99,121	10,76,870	17,78,10,575	9,25,26,968	27,03,76,543	10,07,428	19,27,162	26,34,35,583	−8,76,659	70,32,742	−91,782	27,03,76,543	3,99,27,468	1,87,01,748	2,12,26,120	1,45,883	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	27,79,84,007	8,11,398	2,00,665	2,80,72,080	−40,18,890	5,69,86,115			22,457	55,08,614	...	10,61,732	2,059	4,10,200
11,72,828	10,21,065	21,93,893	4,33,43,969	4,83,62,699	9,17,06,668	9,76,141	21,68,278	8,88,68,152	−34,209	28,71,732	−33,216	9,17,06,668	66,46,213	35,10,994	31,35,219	...	99,010	...	38,40,632	5,297	39,45,929	5,05,15,146	4,32,206	5,09,47,352	2,74,81,846*	...	2,19,041	...	8,00,690	2,36,85,147	74,386	12,09,686	15,738	12,85,262	264	40,763	3,154	4,43,491
99,73,511	−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	2,00,17,775	36,602	2,00,54,467	64,18,84,673	53,18,056	64,72,02,729	47,81,24,719	12,35,004	10,00,338	3,76,86,123	−10,70,351	20,00,00,765	3,84,277	74,69,234	2,44,974	1,57,22,861	8,437	25,38,516	14,560	27,27,246
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£							
128,982	−304,187	−175,185	6,193,512	4,262,922	10,456,434	213,210	−1,15,573	10,244,591	−62,701	225,875	−14,632	10,456,434	749,149	485,146	264,003	...	1,253	...	520,332	...	520,332	13,376,962	...	13,376,962	6,024,033	...	1,253	...	257,582	7,358,282								
181,639	−57,514	124,185	3,392,330	1,205,137	4,597,467	65,038	70,212	4,328,713	53,112	275,587	−6,833	4,597,467	491,708	337,459	154,249	...	365	...	209,990	...	209,990	3,847,916	...	3,847,916	1,038,549	...	7,916	...	56,103	1,017,313								
1 9,309	−80,797	48,602	5,506,097	3,038,355	8,544,452	12,618	55,479	8,312,494	30,513	289,056	−57,098	8,544,452	1,115,112	407,137	647,975	6,480	780	230,277	410,104	285	410,389	9,631,711	19,571	9,651,285	7,917,783	38,922	44,316	7,98,732	−115,188	2,585,172								
374,550	−275,836	98,714	16,302,878	8,481,639	24,784,517	92,347	176,084	24,148,262	−80,360	644,668	−8,413	24,784,517	3,600,018	1,714,290	1,915,728	13,373	8,640	752,229	1,170,609	2,593	1,179,202	27,519,586	428,296	27,947,882	23,481,050	74,378	18,394	2,055,857	−368,398	5,211,561								
117,283	102,107	219,390	4,334,397	4,836,270	9,170,667	97,644	216,828	8,686,815	−3,421	287,173	−3,321	9,170,667	664,011	351,090	313,525	...	9,001	...	384,093	530	384,593	5,051,515	43,221	5,094,736	2,718,185	...	21,964	...	80,999	2,368,518								
931,913	−616,907	315,706	35,729,214	21,821,323	57,553,537	481,757	403,660	55,020,875	−53,157	1,722,359	−89,697	57,553,537	6,680,609	3,355,128	3,325,480	19,853	20,939	982,506	2,701,098	3,408	2,704,506	59,127,090	491,091	59,618,781	44,141,400	113,300	93,873	3,451,589	−88,929	19,439,143								

(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 2·212 miles of the Pairi salt Railway.
(d) Ditto 215·50 miles of the Phond and Maund, Khamgaon-Amraoti, and Bhopal Railways.

* Includes Rs. 10,66,14-7 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. $\frac{6-4}{340-50}$, 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. 674, 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.†

Also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*,

*Govt. of Madras.
Ditto Bombay.
Ditto Bengal.
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Ditto Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central 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.

[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 12,118 sq. m. Population 3,574,048.

* Area 15,000 sq. m. Population 8,700,939.

† Area 12,029 sq. m. Population 8,304,912.

‡ Area 17,423 sq. m. Population 7,733,775.

§ Area 4,956 sq. m. Population 1,848,687.

‖ Area 1,691 sq. m. Population 710,448.

¶ 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 7,303,954.

† Area 1,223 sq. m. Population 1,013,768.

‡ Area 476 sq. m. Population 636,381.

§ Area 3,697 sq. m. Population 1,991,833.

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."

* Area 5,082 sq. m. Population 2,517,802.

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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *dál* 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 *dál* 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 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.

‡ Area 44,139 sq. m. Population 23,127,104.
§ Area 3,921 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 1,961,909.
‡‡ Area 2,079 sq. m. Population 1,756,856.
§§ Area 4,712 sq. m. Population 2,124,682.
‖‖ Area 3,003 sq. m. Population 2,582,060.
¶¶ Area 3,335 sq. m. Population 2,633,447.
*** Area 2,622 sq. m. Population 2,280,382.

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.

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 dál*, 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of the coarsest and cheapest grain, value about $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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 26,966 sq. m. Population 4,225,989.
† Area 4,147 sq. m. Population 1,058,228.
‡ Area 3,753 sq. m. Population 453,778.
§ Area 12,045 sq. m. Population 1,600,244.

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 1,104,742.

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 3,780,738.
** Area 2,473 sq. m. Population 888,497.

* Area 3,066 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*.

[redacted]

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 *bao* 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 or snaring game. Weaving, growing lac, turning cane mills, and collecting whelk 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 1,669,000.

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.

The Commissioner of *Meerut** thinks that cultivators have the means of supplying all their actual wants, but that labourers may be occasionally hard pressed.

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.*

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. 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. 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."

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."

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 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.

Mr. Bird, writing of the *Cawnpore*‡‡ District, considers that the cultivators do fairly well in ordinary years, and that labourers can obtain constant employment.

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.

The information from *Jhansi*‖‖ is meagre. The Commissioner thinks that the scantiness of the population precludes the idea of starvation, and he

* Area 3,379 sq. m. Population 1,313,137.
† Area 1,453 sq. m. Population 671,690.
Area 1,739 sq. m. Population 756,528.
§ Area 1,694 sq. m. Population 722,371.
‖ Area 1,745 sq. m. Population 856,946.
¶ Area 1,373 sq. m. Population 51,601.
** Area 2,842 sq. m. Population 1,474,106.
†† Area 3,061 sq. m. Population 696,608.
‡‡ Area 2,370 sq. m. Population 1,181,396.
§§ Area 1,464 sq. m. Population 1,001,582.
‖‖ Area 1,563 sq. m. Population 555,527.

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 2,215 sq. m. Population 968,251.
† Area 1,688 sq. m. Population 1,081,419.
‡ Area 2,881 sq. m. Population 1,270,938.
§ Area 1,720 sq. m. Population 961,936.

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 in sufficiency 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.

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.

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 *Kâliparraj*, 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 *Kâliparraj* 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.

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.

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

* Area 129,750 sq. m. Population 10,208,392

† Area 2,710 sq. m. Population 460,722.

‡ Area 10,158 sq. m. Population 2,957,731.

§ Area 37,407 sq. m. Population 5,315,123.

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.

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.

* Area 4,657 sq. m. Population 851,014.
† Area 4,535 sq. m. Population 882,9 7.
‡ Area 5,757 sq. m. Population 638,193.

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.

The *Konkan* includes the districts of *Thana*,§ *Kolába*,‖ 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. Rant 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 99 per cent. of them are in debt.

§ Area 4,213 sq. m. Population 968,548.
‖ Area 1,196 sq. m. Population 381,649.
¶ Area 3,922 sq. m. Population 997,000
** Area 3,911 sq. m. Population 421,545.

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.

†† Area 46,014 sq. m. Population 2,413823.

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.

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 4,005 sq. m. Population 564,950.

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 2,799 sq. m. Population 312,957.

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 3,918 sq. m. Population 687,233.

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 *máḍák* smoking. Five families spent annually among them Rs. 3 in liquor and Rs. 42 in *máḍák*.

§ Area 4,719 sq. m. Population 301,700.

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 3,247 sq. m. Population 334,733.

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 1,016 sq. m. Population 365,173.

* 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 3,340 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 372,999.

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 2,401 sq. m. Population 387,221.

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 3,786 sq. m. Population 697,356.

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 10,785 sq. m. Population 610,146.

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 3,922 sq. m. Population 883,779

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."

* Area 3,146 sq. m. Population 340,554.

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."

† Area 11,883 sq. m. Population 1,408,171.

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.

‡ Area 7,756 sq. m. Population 1,017,[illegible]

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."

§ Area 4,811 sq. m. Population [illegible]

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."

* Area 13,062 sq. m. Population 196,248.

† Area 2,399 sq. m. Population 257,959.

‡ Area 540 sq. m. Population 71,274.

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.

§ Area 2,759 sq. m. Population 755,328.
‖ Area 3,601 sq. m. Population 439,763.

¶ Area 2,969 sq. m. Population 358,88.

** Area 2,022 sq. m. Population 892,782.

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.

* Area 3,106 sq. m. Population 1,603,801.

† Area 3,477 sq. m. Population 1,760,486.

‡ Area 5,525 sq. m. Population 1,760,813.

§ Area 8,471 sq. m. Population 1,646,490.

‖ Area 8,739 sq. m. Population 1,230,288.

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 8,745 sq. m. Population 1,151,

** Area 5,564 sq. m. Population

†† Area 5,603 sq. m. Population

Area 7,798 sq. m. Population

* Area 2,842 sq. m. Population 981,391.

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 957 sq. m. Population 91,094.

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 3,903 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 8,401 sq. m. Population 2,168,680.

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.

¶¶ Area 1,583 sq. m. Population 178,303.

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.

* * * * * * * *

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.

* * * * * * *

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.

* * * * * * *

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.

* * * * * * *

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.

* * * * * * *

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.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th September, 1887. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd September, 1888. Total.	Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th September, 1887. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd 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.*
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	36	1,210	34	36	929	26	41,452	46	37,268	41	...	4,184
29th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	3,418	40	105	3,792	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	288	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	39,00,630	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	13,60,281	164	13,17,927	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	208	30	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	13,966	30,25,777	233	8,25,57,057	207	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	5,403	246	22	4,068	183	1,29,535	233	1,37,251	247	7,716	...
29th September, 1888	Rohilkhand Kumaun	67	5,150	77	67	4,520	67	1,63,172	97	1,72,505	103	9,393	...
22nd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,073	98	78	9,073	116	2,09,271	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	...
29th September, 1888	Bhávnagar-Gondal	193	14,875	77	209	14,881	71	5,00,749	103	4,72,828	97	...	27,921
6th October, 1888	Morvi	68	2,117	31	68	2,085	31	74,084	44	88,414	52	13,730	...
	Jodhpore	124	4,285	35	124	6,600	53	1,63,899	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-Dharlla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

SIMLA, *18th 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 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 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.	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	...	...	...	...	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	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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—																										
Kooina	...	...	...	...	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	26 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 8	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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. ¶ Common rice at Jajpore 26-4 sers and Kendrapara 32-13 sers per rupee. ** Not procurable. †† Rs 1-12 per 100 cobs.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Patuakhali 8 sers, Perozepore 9 sers, and Bhola 10½ sers.
b At Panchgachia hát 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.
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.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 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 12*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																										
Hamírpur																										
Jalaun																										
Cawnpore																										
Etáwah																										
Farukhabad																										
Mainpuri																										
Etah																										
Western—																										
Lalitpur																										
Jhánsi																										
Agra																										
Muttra																										
Aligarh																										
Bulandshahr																										
Meerut																										
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia																										
Azamgarh																										
Gorakhpur																										
Basti																										
Sháhjahánpur																										
Budaun																										
Pilibhít																										
Bareilly																										
Moradabad																										
Tarái																										
Bijnor																										
Muzaffarnagar																										
Saháranpur																										
Debra Dún																										
Kumaun																										
Garhwal																										
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh																										
Sultánpur																										
Rae-Bareli																										
Unao																										
Lucknow																										
Hardoi																										
Northern—																										
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	...	...	...	...	15 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 11½	14 1	12 8	16 1½	8 9½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
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 0	11 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 7	11 4
Erinpura	12 4	13 0	16 4	17 5	...	...	9 0	8 10	15 0	17 0	16 2	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 11	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 4	...	...	9 14	10 6	...	...	11 0	11 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	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	14 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4
Boondee	14 0	15 0	19 8	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
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	19 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
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	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 4	...	...	8 14	8 14	175 0	175 0	9 4	9 6
Tonk	13 7	14 0	20 2	21 11	8 9	9 9	9 10	10 10	...	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 11
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	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
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	22 8	21 10	...	...	25 0	23 12	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10
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	23 9	23 12	...	...	28 7	29 12	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
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 11	23 6	24 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	16 4	...	22 9	...	8 0	...	10 14	...	17 8	...	17 8	...	...	...	14 8	...	23 3	...	17 8	...	30 12	...	200 0	...	12 12	...
Deoli Cantonment	13 11	14 18¾	18 0	20 4	4 4	4 4	9 0	7 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 4½	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	11 0	11 0
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 0
Shahpura	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.

† Six pies per bundle.

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.

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.	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	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	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	20 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
Pesháwar	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	...	...	¶0 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 1/10	17 8	18 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	20 0	17 0	18 0 1/10	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 0 1/10
Shikárpur	11 4	11 0 1/10	16 0	15 0 1/10	7 12	8 0	11 0	11 0 1/20	17 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0 1/10	...	...	10 0	10 0*	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0 1/10
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 3	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 10 3/4	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	12 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 0	11 -	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 1/2	12 1/2	...	...	9 8	9 8	135 0	135 0	9 11	9 11
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 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	16 8	12 6	97 1	97 1	10 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	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 7 1/2	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 2 1/2	12 9	6 15	6 15	7 3 1/2	7 3 1/2	...	...	10 4 1/2	10 13 1/2	13 2 1/2	13 11	...	...	11 11 1/2	12 9	...	...	9 2	10 13 1/2	80 0	80 0	10 13 1/2	10 13 1/2
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 0 1/2	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0 1/2	11 4	...	...	11 0 1/2	11 5	16 0	18 6	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0 1/2	14 4	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0 1/2	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	8 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	8 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 0	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 4	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 0	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—																										
Secunderabad	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.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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.	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	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
Nílgiris	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
Salem	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
Central—																										
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	11 2	10 5	...	...	12 3	13 13	13 0	14 11	...	...	...	...	20 8	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	11 3
Vizagapatam	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 3	10 3	19 3	19 3	21 13	21 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godávari	11 11	12 10	...	...	14 14	14 14	16 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	22 14	21 2	25 8	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	11 6
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	13 14	14 3	14 14	14 14	20 8	20 8	...	...	23 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 6	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 11	12 8
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 10	15 14	16 3	...	...	17 3	21 2	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	11 10
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	35 14	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	26 3	23 2	27 0	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	26 2	23 3	25 11	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 0
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 3	12 10	12 11	13 2	...	...	22 3	21 10	22 14	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 10	13 6
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
Aden	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 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 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.																								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	5,38	36,54	10,61	52,53	3,81	18,83	1,84	24,48	66	50	68	1,84	1,76	6,22	7,32	15,30	78	2,00	9,51	12,29	12,39	64,09	76,48	29,96	1,06,44	1871-72
1872-73	6,59	36,64	11,34	54,57	2,70	19,48	1,54	23,72	53	49	1,09	2,11	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,43	1,60	2,25	18,00	21,85	13,36	64,71	78,07	37,61	1,15,68	1872-73
1873-74	5,16	32,43	8,39	45,98	2,91	17,90	1,53	22,34	58	33	58	1,49	1,84	6,68	7,21	15,73	1,62	2,30	14,08	18,00	12,11	59,64	71,75	31,79	1,03,54	1873-74
1874-75	5,95	38,28	6,22	50,45	3,20	19,74	1,61	24,55	59	30	66	1,55	1,74	6,95	6,74	15,43	2,03	3,18	9,77	14,98	13,51	68,45	81,96	25,00	1,06,96	1874-75
1875-76	6,14	38,71	7,63	52,48	3,34	20,11	3,40	26,85	62	42	87	1,91	2,10	7,21	6,92	16,23	1,80	2,31	17,51	21,62	14,00	68,76	82,76	36,33	1,19,09	1875-76
1876-77	6,31	30,89	6,07	43,27	3,92	17,55	52	21,99	70	32	11	1,13	2,82	6,55	4,34	13,71	2,23	2,53	12,40	17,16	15,98	57,84	73,82	23,44	97,26	1876-77
1877-78	7,05	39,19	7,27	53,51	4,37	21,09	49	25,95	1,08	36	18	1,62	2,56	3,85	85	7,26	2,42	2,72	9,30	14,44	17,48	67,21	84,69	18,09	1,02,78	1877-78
1878-79	6,55	31,32	6,59	44,46	4,05	18,70	1,07	23,82	91	25	10	1,26	2,97	4,74	2,05	9,76	3,63	3,34	12,94	19,91	18,11	58,35	76,46	22,75	99,21	1878-79
1879-80	5,92	31,25	4,30	41,47	4,39	15,84	86	21,09	1,49	38	10	1,97	2,64	4,41	2,72	9,77	3,35	3,05	16,89	23,29	17,79	54,93	72,72	24,87	97,59	1879-80
1880-81	6,57	29,00	5,15	40,72	4,15	22,93	77	27,85	2,11	54	10	2,75	2,39	5,28	4,52	12,19	2,34	3,80	18,30	24,44	17,56	61,55	79,11	28,84	1,07,95	1880-81
1881-82	6,72	28,20	7,42	42,34	5,03	20,69	72	26,44	1,89	58	14	2,61	2,42	5,02	3,11	10,55	3,33	3,76	21,67	28,76	19,39	58,25	77,64	33,06	1,10,70	1881-82
1882-83	7,01	...	7,35	14,36	5,12	-1,05*	62	4,69	1,71	3	25	1,99	2,63	1	2,10	4,74	3,99	3	26,41	30,43	20,46	—98*	19,48	36,73	56,21	1882-83
1883-84	6,95	6	8,99	16,00	5,27	20	52	5,99	1,75	1	20	1,96	2,62	7	2,70	5,39	3,81	8	19,25	23,14	20,40	42	20,82	31,66	52,48	1883-84
1884-85	5,91	17	4,97	11,05	4,80	19	77	5,76	1,92	2	21	2,15	2,32	1	3,16	5,49	3,82	6	14,08	17,96	18,77	45	19,22	23,19	42,41	1884-85
1885-86	6,37	9	6,15	12,61	5,64	22	42	6,28	2,12	2	33	2,47	2,38	6	1,61	4,05	3,15	3	22,65	25,83	19,66	42	20,08	31,16	51,24	1885-86
1886-87	6,40	19	4,96	11,55	5,84	28	52	6,64	2,20	6	45	2,71	3,00	6	2,64	5,70	4,40	6	18,39	22,85	21,84	65	22,49	26,96	49,45	1886-87
1887-88	5,57	22	6,67	12,46	6,92	21	74	7,87	2,45	3	34	2,82	4,51	2	2,46	6,99	4,56	1	19,78	24,35	24,01	49	24,50	29,99	54,49	1887-88
1888-89	6,99	3,05	7,91	17,95	7,01	1,78	59	9,38	2,59	61	19	3,39	4,97	30	2,65	7,92	4,35	62	13,22	18,19	25,91	6,36	32,27	24,56	56,83	1888-89

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 23rd October 1888.

E. J. WINKINSON,
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 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. $\frac{1119}{III\text{-}189\text{-}9}$, 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 4⅘ 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.

Province.	Capital.	Banking or Loan Companies.		Trading Companies.		Mills and Presses.		Tea and other Planting Companies.		Mining and Quarrying Companies.		Ice Companies.		Sugar.		Breweries.		Others.		Total.	
		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	12,20,000	9	17,69,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	3,95,91,012
	Paid-up		92,47,668		9,62,891		47,32,534		8,90,[illegible]		10,25,975		...		...		...		...		1,63,99,644
Bombay Presidency ...	Nominal	13	91,00,000	43	1,97,76,600	133	8,38,69,830	2	9,[illegible]	2	9,82,000	5	15,02,500	...	...	...	...	6	73,75,000	204	12,46,35,930
	Paid-up		17,50,737		1,32,57,571		6,03,52,804		6[illegible]		8,93,000		10,04,475		...		...		67,59,750		9,20,82,917
Bengal ...	Nominal	24	2,30,40,003	30	1,79,71,000	28	2,24,45,000	136	3,88,23,515	11	8,10,000	4	7,20,000	1	15,00,000	...	...	3	11,60,000	227	11,51,74,575
	Paid-up		1,74,56,599		1,57,62,753		1,95,68,350		3,46,02,8[illegible]		8,10,[illegible]8		7,02,120		15,00,000		...		8,83,700		9,85,97,905
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Nominal	11	33,38,000	21	20,13,000	13	45,15,000	2	6,[illegible]	...	...	1	1,50,000	...	...	2	5,00,000	2	91,000	52	1,12,70,000
	Paid-up		30,21,210		5,48,218		33,27,130		7,[illegible]		...		1,68,100		...		5,00,000		91,000		82,11,928
Punjab ...	Nominal	4	11,50,000	10	9,94,500	2	9,61,000	2	3,23,500	1	1,20,000	1	1,00,000	...	...	1	7,00,000	1	20,000	22	43,68,000
	Paid-up		7,73,120		3,60,230		9,25,431		2,87,150		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		...		...		8,74,595		...		...		...		...		...		...		8,74,595
Burma ...	Nominal	1	50,000	16	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	53	23,17,275	4	1,90,000	1	4,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	29,57,275
	Paid-up		8,51,212		39,376		4,16,660		...		...		...		...		...		...		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	6,61,11,687	140	4,67,76,650	198	12,20,15,830	141	3,64,78,[illegible]65	23	1,12,81,100	12	24,82,500	1	15,00,000	3	12,00,000	13	86,61,000	910	30,25,42,842
	Paid-up	341	59,595	118	3,41,18,251		9,59,74,727			21	1,00,95,513	12	18,71,025	1	15,00,000		12,00,000	13	77,64,450	910	22,32,61,925

* Not reported.

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	29,57,275	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 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	5,58,097	367	1,514	7,00,411	502	2,16,81,170	549	2,05,65,162	523	...	11,16,008
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,664	2,57,404	155	1,664	2,80,000	168	70,47,177	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	2,15,270	145	...	45,604
6th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	186	12,003	65	186	18,369	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	...
6th ditto	Mysore	140	13,659	98	140	10,130	72	2,73,936	75	2,69,351	74	...	4,585
13th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*c*)	765	45,517	60	854	69,907	82	15,98,034	88	19,27,295	87	3,29,261	...
6th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,634	39	136	10,442	77	68,055	62	3,53,807	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	42,329	45	38,515	41	...	4,014
6th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	85	2,411	28	105	4,020	38	97,044	45	1,24,807	46	27,823	...
	TOTAL	4,664	9,10,129	195	4,862	11,84,813	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	105	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	1,880	69	45,870	05	40,667	60	3,197	...
29th ditto	Tirhoot	249	22,387	90	259	25,885	100	8,12,242	125	7,95,300	118	...	16,942
29th ditto	Burma	333	48,847	147	392	52,132	133	14,15,128	103	14,11,224	142	...	3,904
6th October, 1888	Jorhát	26	1,352	52	25	1,082	43	26,146	30	34,235	43	5,089	...
22nd September, 1888	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	1,99,58,973	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	27,08,254	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	2,06,27,842	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	13,39,083	...
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	230	22	4,414	198	1,34,786	233	1,40,704	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	...
13th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	13,016	67	209	16,191	77	5,13,765	101	4,88,802	96	...	24,963.
6th ditto	Morvi	68	2,074	31	68	2,173	32	76,758	43	90,574	51	13,816	...
13th ditto	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-Dharla 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

PARAS.
2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
4. CIRCULATION.
12. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
14. THE RESERVE—
16. The Investment.
17. Profits of Circulation.
TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC—
18. Issue and Receipt of Notes.
21. Encashment of Foreign Notes.
25. Issue and Receipt of Coin.
26. State of the Coinage.
31. Exchange of small Coin.
32. Receipts and Coinage of Bullion.
35. Transactions at Agencies.
37. CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.
38. FRAUD AND FORGERY.

PARAS.
40. REMITTANCES OF SILVER.
41. TREASURY STATISTICS.

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.
„ V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on December 31st, 1887.

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	5,33,36,860
Kurrachee . . .	3,659	28,691	9,489	3,901	7,122	493	1,175	203	54,733	48,53,785
Madras . . .	38,449	112,371	32,736	29,581	102,601	4,706	2,366	137	322,947	1,97,98,825
Calicut . . .	9,537	8,511	3,803	2,762	3,458	74	35	2	28,182	7,84,755
Rangoon . . .	9,348	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	1,06,15	93,34	4,69,21	42,95	1,88,23	19,53	56,59	15,47,58
August „ . .	5,67,78	96,98	1,02,37	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	2,20,445 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	1951,963	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.	Coconada.	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	4,11,330	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 .	30,30,605	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	10,330	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 .	1,830	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 :—

	1885-86. R	1886-87. R	1887-88. R
Notes cashed at—			
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	1,77,61,635
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	2,21,30,030

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

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
ISSUES—						
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 . .	17,11,700	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	3,397	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	384	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	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840—1st issue .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
,, 1840—2nd issue .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
,, 1862 . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
,, 1874 . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85 08,566	4,35,22,400
,, 1875 . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
,, 1876 . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,19,037	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	...	4,11,48,457	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	180	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	652	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	60	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	412	862	31	69	100	225	128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	16	62	363	709	26	45	72	142	99	70	114	8	127	30	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	21	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	584	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 .	29	99	235	453	33	46	32	177	120	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 .	24	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 .	164	254	646	924	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	108	223	431	743	31	32	28	270	112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	86	164	374	570	24	28	30	218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	75	137	368	576	25	31	27	202	118	60	49	13	130	79	43	56	6	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	76	128	356	568	22	26	32	188	116	64	44	12	114	60	84	64	16	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888 .	64	126	368	580	28	28	28	192	102	60	48	14	104	48	58	72	18	54	8	...	...	2,000
BENGAL.																						
1875 .	133	223	655	951	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	87	146	435	637	41	54	56	302	192	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	68	152	378	559	28	37	41	204	121	70	63	12	119	53	59	36	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	67	133	358	546	25	31	34	181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	148	34	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	55	152	388	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 .	184	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	41	155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	80	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 .	80	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 .	74	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	105	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	51	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	139	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	3,80,880	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.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	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	57,40,124	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	61,86,935	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.
	₹	₹	₹
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.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
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.		Allahabad Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Madras Circle.
1. Backergunge.	9. Moorshedabad.	1. Meerut.	1. Rawal Pindi.	1. Cocanada.
2. Cachar.	10. Mint.	2. Benares.	2. Amballa.	2. Vizagapatam.
3. Cuttack.	11. Patna.	3. Lucknow.	3. Peshawar.	
4. Chittagong.	12. Rajshahye.	4. Moradabad.	4. Simla.	
5. Chumparun.	13. Sarun.		5. Multan.	Bombay Circle.
6. Gowhati.	14. Shillong.			1. Nagpore.
7. Gya.	15. Sylhet.			2. Akola.
8. Lohardugga.				*

* 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	3,08,01,965	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.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in

Date.	Calcutta.		Allahabad.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1887	5,96,40,580	.....	61,10,705	.....
April „	5,96,36,985	—3,595	57,16,595	—3,94,110
May „	5,77,37,860	—18,99,125	56,85,265†	—31,330
June „	5,73,82,170	—3,55,690	75,72,800	+18,87,535
July „	5,72,58,125	—1,24,045	1,05,15,200*	+29,42,400
August „	5,67,78,220†	—4,79,905	96,97,565	—8,17,635
September „	6,05,52,770	+37,74,550	95,62,200	—1,35,365
October „	6,26,18,440	+20,95,670	1,02,46,770	+6,84,570
November „	6,52,18,965	+25,70,525	97,19,150	—5,27,620
December „	6,92,62,380*	+40,43,415	92,66,560	—4,52,590
January 1888	6,76,96,030	—15,66,350	1,01,79,885	+9,13,325
February „	6,67,66,385	—9,29,645	88,27,510	—13,52,375
March „	6,44,77,440	—22,88,945	90,46,385	+2,18,875
Total	74,54,15,770	.....	10,60,35,885	.....
1862-63	2,42,30,000			Average for each
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,468	.....
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,184	.....
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....
1875-76	4,93,96,816	.....	69,97,957	.....
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,5 7	.....
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....
1881-82	6,48,82,370	.....	72,19,658	.....
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15,813	.....
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	69,21,029	.....
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,99,049	.....
1885-86	6,06,33,913	.....	60,15,686	.....
1886-87	5,72,39,275	.....	77,81,407	.....
1887-88	6,21,17,981	.....	88,36,324	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87	+48,78,706	.....	+10,54,917	.....
Percentage on average circulation, 1886-87	+8·523	.....	+13·57	.....

Date.	Madras.		Calicut.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1887	1,83,49,435	.....	9,73,525	.....
April „	1,62,69,810†	—20,79,625	10,59,265	+85,740
May „	1,64,88,395	+2,18,585	12,89,850	+2,30,585
June „	1,71,60,955	+6,72,560	14,70,290	+1,80,440
July „	1,88,23,655	+16,62,700	19,52,655*	+4,82,365
August „	1,72,19,665	—16,03,990	13,49,050	—6,03,605
September „	1,77,88,590	+5,68,925	12,60,135	—88,915
October „	1,76,08,635	—1,79,955	10,21,535	—2,38,600
November „	1,74,84,960	—1,23,675	9,41,105	—80,430
December „	1,90,56,000	+15,71,040	8,74,085	—67,020
January 1888	2,05,60,065*	+15,04,065	9,30,900	+56,815
February „	1,79,86,335	—25,73,730	8,20,240	—1,10,660
March „	1,97,98,825	+18,12,490	7,84,755†	—35,485
Total	21,62,45,890	.....	1,37,53,865	.....
1862-63	41,35,714	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	66,50,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	61,81,761	.....	61,755	.....
1865-66	63,07,003	.....	4,21,160	.....
1866-67	67,97,750	.....	5,54,549	.....
1867-68	62,19,398	.....	5,56,109	.....
1868-69	71,21,806	.....	8,16,466	.....
1869-70	73,46,017	.....	7,70,240	.....
1870-71	87,56,321	.....	8,63,419	.....
1871-72	1,10,63,042	.....	11,96,533	.....
1872-73	1,07,03,116	.....	18,10,467	.....
1873-74	1,22,14,342	.....	22,08,618	.....
1874-75	99,92,176	.....	21,48,859	.....
1875-76	1,28,83,331	.....	25,38,768	.....
1876-77	1,36,59,999	.....	20,86,198	.....
1877-78	1,67,54,482	.....	21,89 267	.....
1878-79	1,52,45,985	.....	17,66,917	.....
1879-80	1,29,92,638	.....	18,00,536	.....
1880-81	1,35,26,580	.....	14,78,377	.....
1881-82	1,34,77,339	.....	15,35,584	.....
1882-83	1,34,72,861	.....	13,69,536	.....
1883-84	1,39,21,985	.....	10,43,825	.....
1884-85	1,33,48,674	.....	12,59,258	.....
1885-86	1,40,74,261	.....	12,12,091	.....
1886-87	1,60,49,242	.....	13,28,140	.....
1887-88	1,80,20,491	.....	11,46,155	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87	+19,71,249	.....	—1,81,985	.....
Percentage on average circulation, 1886-87	+12·282	.....	—13·702	.....

* Highest.

I.

circulation throughout India during 1887-88 and previous years.

Lahore.		Bombay.		Karrachee.	
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—.
₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
79,77,835	.....	3,81,26,425	.....	43,97,940	.....
84,00,445	+4,22,610	4,19,98,855	+38,72,430	37,75,630†	—6,22,310
88,79,535	+4,79,090	4,13,89,150	—6,09,705	40,68,405	+2,92,775
80,87,465†	—7,92,070	4,04,99,215†	—8,89,935	39,60,355	—1,08,050
93,33,935	+12,46,170	4,69,20,650	+61,21,435	42,95,585	+3,35,230
1,02,37,230	+9,03,295	5,07,34,350	+38,13,700	47,44,265	+4,48,680
1,05,29,765*	+2,92,535	5,58,52,285	+51,17,935	51,71,990	+4,27,725
1,03,55,755	—1,74,010	6,15,23,455	+56,71,170	56,84,545	+5,12,555
1,00,39,810	—3,15 945	6,58,52,950*	+43,29,495	59,91,805*	+3,07,260
87,64,395	—12,75,415	5,52 91,285	—1,05,61,665	50,03,900	—9,87,905
88,67,525	+1,03,130	5,33,35,980	—19,55,305	48,87,320	—1,16,580
81,96,025	—6,71,500	5,43,98,465	+10,62,485	46,70,520	—2,16,800
82,20.245	+24,220	5,33,36,860	—10,61,605	48,53,735	+1,83,215
10,99,12,130	.....	62,11,33,500	.....	5,71,08,055	.....
year from 1862-63.	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	
.....	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....	
7,81,033	.....	3,50,61,905	.....	9,08,721	
29,51,182	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765	
25,00,558	.....	4,95,18,959	.....	15,90,835	
24,05,652	.....	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010	
25,81,546	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,060	
22,52,897	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	
26,74,301	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014	
52,34,625	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,30,310	
47,59,828	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823	
47,77 161	.....	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	
53,43,460	.....	3,33,00 831	.....	17,87,612	
66,21,276	.....	3,54,10,793	.....	18,40,533	
62,40.332	.....	3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,696	
54,70,648	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	
48,60,418	.....	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268	
65,49,450	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61.504	
92,54,536	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384	
81,32,364	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	
78,45,178	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	29,98,733	
76,69,764	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,89,570	
78,99,231	.....	4,99,05,960	.....	46,00,707	
77,28,230	.....	4,29,10,249	.....	49,99,546	
83,09,917	.....	5,17,61,125	.....	47,59,004	
91,59,344	.....				
+8,49,427	.....	+88,50,876	.....	—2,40,542	
+10·222	.....	+20·626	.....	—4·811	

Rangoon.		Total.	
31,85,920	.....	13,87,68,365	.....
33,06,980	+1,21,060	14,01,64,565	+13,96,200
34,93,960	+1,86,980	13,90,32,420†	—11,32,145
46,39,360	+11,45,400	14,07,72,610	+17,40,190
56,58,625	+10,19,265	15,47,58,430	+1,39,85,820
58,21,835	+1,63,210	15,65,82,180	+18 23,750
71,10,555	+12,88,720	16,78,28,290	+1,12,46,110
87,15,395	+16,04,840	17,78,04,530	+99,76,240
1,08,54,105*	+21,38,710	18,61,02,850*	+82,98,320
94,07,910	—14,46,195	17,69,26,515	—91,76,335
43,05,480	—51,02,430	17,07,63,185	—61,63,330
28,34,635†	—14,70,845	16,45,00,115	—62,63,070
37,25,550	+8,90,915	16,42,43,795	—2,56,320
6,98,74,390	.....	1,93,94,79,485	.....
.....	.....	4,41,94,385	
.....	.....	5,23,25,000	
.....	.....	6,88,20,116	
.....	.....	7,72,57,988	
.....	.....	8,98,93,179	
.....	.....	9,28,50,848	
.....	.....	10,14,55,327	
.....	.....	10,66,90,777	
.....	.....	9,81,32,240	
.....	.....	11,41,57,442	
.....	.....	12,86,40,267	
.....	.....	11,14,51,907	
.....	.....	10,67,04,071	
.....	.....	11,35,26,621	
.....	.....	11,64 16,538	
.....	.....	13,25,02,472	
.....	.....	13,19,05,084	
.....	.....	12,79,83,033	
.....	.....	13,66,29,354	
.....	.....	13,50,46,212	
.....	.....	15,18,07,113	
.....	.....	13,38,69,257	
10,03,295	.....	14,54,07,275	
20,55,743	.....	14,71,02 032	
29,31,184	.....	14,20,10,950	
33,93,174	.....	16,16,23,290	
58,22,866	.....		
+24 29,692	.....	+1,96,12,340	
+71 605	.....	+13,810	

† Lowest.

No. II.

Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1887-88.

Circle.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	261,981	13,09,905	2,529,842	2,52,98,420	171,038	34,20,760	177,027	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
Allahabad	,,	11,976	59,880	39,596	3,95,960	24,241	4,84,820	18,933	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
Lahore	,,	15,304	76,520	63,572	6,35,720	44,854	8,97,080	29,167	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
Bombay	,,	430,088	21,50,440	1,145,552	1,14,55,520	172,042	34,40,840	122,578	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
Murrachee	,,	3,310	16,550	31,228	3,12,280	11,954	2,39,080	5,635	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
Madras	,,	75,123	3,75,615	174,882	17,48,820	80,339	16,06,780	78,049	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
Calicut	,,	11,994	59,970	10,256	1,02,560	5,728	1,14,560	5,063	9,176	9,17,600	611	3,05,500	539	5,39,000	214	21,40,000	43,581	44,32,340
Rangoon	,,	29,205	1,46,025	40,725	4,07,250	14,618	2,92,360	10,636	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
Total		838,981	41,94,905	4,035,653	4,03,56,530	524,814	1,04,96,280	446,493	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
Percentage on Total Issues		11·60	...	55·78	...	7·25	...	6·17	13·16	...	2·07	...	3·51	...	·46	...	100	...
		...	·51	...	4·85	...	1·26	...	2·68	...	11·44	...	8·98	...	30·56	...	39·72	...
Calcutta	Notes received.	319,879	15,99,395	2,368,606	2,36,86,060	170,243	34,04,860	174,685	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
Allahabad	,,	11,808	59,040	37,220	372,200	23,448	4,68,960	18,236	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
Lahore	,,	15,053	75,265	61,474	614,740	39,616	7,92,320	28,127	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
Bombay	,,	387,008	19,35,040	1,049,918	1,04,99,180	169,062	33,80,040	113,951	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
Murrachee	,,	3,404	17,020	29,825	2,98,250	11,054	2,21,080	4,822	8,853	8,85,300	1,390	6,95,000	4,759	47,59,000	393	39,30,000	61,500	1,10,46,750
Madras	,,	73,706	3,68,530	156,409	15,64,090	77,300	15,46,000	70,840	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
Calicut	,,	11,194	55,970	9,188	91,880	5,803	1,16,060	5,498	10,508	10,50,800	643	3,21,500	544	5,44,000	221	22,10,000	43,599	46,65,110
Rangoon	,,	31,115	1,55,575	37,966	3,79,660	15,260	3,05,200	10,777	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
Total		853,167	42,65,835	3,750,606	3,75,06,060	511,726	1,02,34,520	426,936	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
Percentage on Total Receipts		12·41	...	54·57	...	7·45	...	6·21	13·18	...	2·10	...	3·61	...	·47	...	100	...
		...	·53	...	4·66	...	1·27	...	2·65	...	11·25	...	8·98	...	30·78	...	39·88	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	260,538	13,02,690	1,714,266	1,71,42,660	112,141	22,42,820	118,889	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
Allahabad	,,	11,725	58,625	36,801	3,68,010	23,206	4,64,120	18,106	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
Lahore	,,	14,798	73,990	60,316	6,03,160	38,719	7,74,380	27,685	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
Bombay	,,	217,232	10,86,160	511,788	51,17,880	95,394	19,07,880	58,654	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
Murrachee	,,	3,240	16,200	26,178	2,61,780	9,331	1,86,620	4,466	7,953	7,95,300	1,264	6,32,000	2,671	26,71,000	261	26,10,000	55,364	73,96,200
Madras	,,	72,140	3,60,700	153,242	15,32,420	73,406	14,68,120	62,640	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
Calicut	,,	10,957	54,785	8,903	89,030	5,723	1,14,460	5,114	9,670	9,67,000	605	3,02,500	475	4,75,000	177	17,70,000	41,624	40,28,475
Rangoon	,,	23,582	1,17,910	27,718	2,77,180	10,860	2,17,200	7,647	10,405	10,40,500	1,113	5,56,500	1,028	10,28,000	412	41,20,000	82,765	77,39,640
Total		614,212	30,71,060	2,539,212	2,53,92,120	368,780	73,75,600	323,401	717,783	7,17,78,300	129,525	6,47,62,500	191,493	19,14,93,000	8,059	8,05,90,000	4,892,465	46,06,82,630
Percentage on Total Cancellations		12·55	.....	51·90	.....	7·54	...	6·61	14·67	...	2·65	...	3·91	...	·17	...	100	...
		...	·67	...	5·51	...	1·60	...	3·51	...	15·58	...	14·06	...	41·57	...	17·50	...
Percentage on Total Cancellations on Receipts		71·99	.....	67·70	.....	72·07	...	75·75	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	82,870	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000	248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110	253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920	854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150	1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
1867-68	2,790,745	38,06,49,710	2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020	2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480	3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620	3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200	3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525	4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575	4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,390
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760	4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,093	28,68,65,125
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815	5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,388	29,62,56,840
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185	5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980	6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930	6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855	6,067,688	80,79,23,285	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,490	6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,18,350
1881-82	6,066,875	71,68,22,915	5,964,017	71,09,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
1882-83	6,417,898	73,71,65,755	6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,920	6,769,657	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,04,58,825
1884-85	6,014,915	73,99,22,015	6,692,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
1885-86	6,610,519	76,10,25,730	6,531,341	76,55,44,465	4,756,480	42,79,23,405
1886-87	6,737,250	74,12,56,165	6,657,354	74,47,96,640	4,856,427	42,80,60,590
1887-88	7,234,682	83,20,40,665	6,873,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,465	46,06,32,630

No. III.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1887-88.

	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.
RECEIPTS.									
1887-88. Interest realized on Government Securities	10,54,051 0 4	1,05,543 0 0	1,50,139 0 0	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
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.									
Miscellaneous	89 7 9	106 3 6	111 15 0	807 13 0	333 7 0	266 0 0	.....	.....	1,714 14 3
Premium realized on bills	.....	.....	.....	951 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	951 9 0
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	.....	.....	1 510 0 0	4.025 0 0	575 0 0	350 0 0	60 0 0	.....	6,520 0 0
	10,54,140 8 1	1,05 649 3 6	1,51,760 15 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
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Salaries	18,084 3 2	.....	.....	18,232 7 4	1,200 0 0	.....	1,199 15 11	.....	39,316 10 6
Establishment	71,615 9 1	10,428 14 7	9,344 3 6	51,985 3 1	4,524 0 0	17,896 1 3	3,247 14 1	15,473 1 10	1,84,514 15 5
Temporary Establishment	7,570 4 4	554 8 0	.....	1,569 9 1	196 7 3	438 6 3	.....	.....	10,329 2 11
Charges for Remittances	203 4 0	.....	.....	21 0 0	.....	37 15 0	464 7 6	331 5 9	1,058 0 3
Stationery	(a) 2,465 7 8	9 4 9	.....	(b) 555 0 9	... ..	(b) 222 7 10	(b) 36 6 7	.....	3,288 11 7
Printing Charges	(b) 1,982 0 2	(b) 351 2 3	(b) 287 9 0	(b) 736 7 2	.....	(b) 507 13 6	.....	.....	3,865 0 1
Service Telegrams	413 10 0	125 7 0	279 10 0	327 4 0	62 2 0	140 12 0	50 12 0	229 9 0	1,629 2 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	535 1 0	295 0 0	342 7 0	460 0 0	110 0 0	201 1 6	80 0 0	30 0 0	2,053 9 6
House, Lighting, Police and Water-rate	5,100 0 0	.....	159 10 6	867 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,126 14 0
Cost of Note Forms	(b) 1,15,854 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 13,744 9 4	(b) 1,878 1 4	.....	1,30,976 14 0
One-third freight on Europe Stores	.....	.....	.....	18 13 1	.....	6 14 8	.....	.....	25 11 9
Pensions and Gratuities	(b) 4,601 11 9	(b) 1,548 0 0	(b) 1,724 0 0	(b) 1,120 0 0	.. ...	(b) 1,932 2 7	(b) 502 0 0	.....	11,427 14 4
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	(b) 733 0 0	.....	(b) 62 0 0	(b) 544 7 2	.....	(b) 266 9 8	.....	.....	1,606 0 10
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	409 3 0	1,999 0 6	414 9 4	.....	.....	11 13 0	.....	.....	2,834 9 10
Contingencies	3,736 12 9	855 9 8	1,197 12 9	2,404 2 5	122 7 0	823 10 4	115 6 9	495 3 9	9,751 1 5
Travelling Allowances	121 3 0	174 12 0	.....	682 10 0	.....	803 8 10	80 13 0	.....	1,812 14 10
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	508 0 0	379 6 10	.....	338 14 0	.....	128 0 1	.....	40 0 0	1,394 4 11
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1887-88	2,34,563 9 3	16,721 1 7	13,811 14 1	79,863 1 7	6,215 0 3	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,041 10 1
PROFIT	8,19,576 14 10	88,928 1 11	1,37,949 0 11	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

(a) ₹2,346-4-8 not debited to Currency. (b) Not debited to Currency.

ABS TRACTS.

	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.	
RECEIPTS.									
1861-62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
1863-64	3,27 731 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,54,979 0 8
1865-66	6.05.285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0	5,11.746 13 6	... ..	1,73,913 14 10	.....	.....	16,78.391 10 6
1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31.517 0 0	8,19,518 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,67,917 2 10	3,268 2 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
1867-68	5.32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9	7,43.596 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	... ..	13,45,815 4 8
1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5	5,92,489 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4 137 1 3	.....	14,86,978 11 8
1869-70	6,50.288 12 3	48,310 9 8	35.133 4 11	6,73.293 8 10	28,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11.963 12 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40.616 1 1	7,69,001 5 11	38,566 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	.....	14,93,867 10 9
1871-72	5,38.378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3	6,73,769 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	.....	14,25,905 7 11
1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6	5,93,668 4 7	27,765 4 9	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	.....	23 92,227 6 4
1873-74	10,01,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0	10,45,520 1 7	37,633 12 6	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	.....	23,71,584 0 6
1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3	7,56,230 12 9	46,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	46,866 10 3	.....	23,69,994 8 1
1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9	6,77,599 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 8 0	49,770 0 0	.....	23,67,617 14 5
1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,822 0 0	1,34,781 10 0	6,87,.03 6 6	36,340 0 0	2,53,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	.....	23,68,799 4 8
1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9	7,01,084 13 8	40,050 1 6	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	.....	25,49,647 12 3
1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0	6,59,869 12 10	35,533 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37,865 0 0	.....	23,95,495 12 2
1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99,873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3	6,52,369 9 4	47,607 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	.....	23,96,825 10 1
1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89.304 0 0	1,69,020 0 0	7,72,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	.....	25,14,818 0 0
1881-82	12,65,812 12 2	85,948 4 0	1,55,632 3 6	6,69,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,20,081 0 0	22,785 0 0	.....	25,02,999 15 0
1882-83	12.99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0	1,24,487 8 6	6,64,791 11 11	60,126 0 0	2,46,643 15 5	24,016 0 0	.....	25,02,565 4 4
1883-84	12,21,167 2 7	1,11,492 4 0	1,56,363 0 0	6,82.831 3 0	54,736 0 0	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	.....	25,08,857 1 6
1884-85	11,41,524 9 3	1,11,237 9 3	1,53,062 0 0	6,93.775 7 1	50,446 12 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	23,10,909 12 9
1885-86	11,13,313 12 0	1,01,087 11 0	1,45,189 8 6	7,65,661 1 9	55,927 9 6	2,43,696 15 0	16,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	25,03,861 5 2
1886-87	10,77,309 13 0	1,22,840 5 3	1,51,106 9 3	7,88,974 2 7	83,818 13 4	2,35,030 5 9	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,02,437 13 9
1887-88	10,54,140 8 1	1,05,649 3 6	1,51,760 15 0	7,65,888 0 0	76,816 0 0	2,65,096 2 3	19,177 0 0	24.114 0 0	25,10,083 7 7
TOTAL	2,40,73,625 5 9	20.50,156 1 1	23.78.456 2 8	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
PROFIT	1,88.18,756 12 0	15,67,333 13 0	19,85,943 1 0	1,71.45.928 3 6	10.27,592 14 5	51,14,066 15 0	5,36,832 7 9	1.38,718 0 0	5,24,65,386 2 2
DISBURSEMENTS.									
1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....	2,494 10 0	.....	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....	1,73,996 6 6	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	.....	.....	1,66.720 11 11	.....	58,638 9 6	... ..	.....	3,65,408 10 4
1864-65	34,145 8 6	20.329 12 2	17,539 13 0	2,61.955 7 8	.....	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	.....	3,96,594 6 11
1865-66	4,09,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3	3,06,084 4 8	9,596 11 8	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	... ..	8,45,092 5 9
1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3	3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	61,95 15 6	4,667 12 8	.....	9,92,303 2 9
1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7	1,29,160 8 5	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	... ..	3,09,306 6 7
1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4	1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 3	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	.....	7,60,938 11 0
1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6	1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	33,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.....	2,89,860 3 4
1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9	1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	... ..	3,36,231 1 7
1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1	1,02,736 7 5	6,038 0 2	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	.....	2,85,394 9 5
1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6	90,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	.....	3,13,515 6 5
1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7	1,64,282 3 4	9,157 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	.....	4,55,976 2 0
1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8	1,50,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	48,490 9 0	9,037 5 6	.....	3,89,843 9 8
1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,146 5 4	13,937 10 8	1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,806 1 0	5,568 2 3	.....	3,35,327 11 2
1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19.322 1 0	10,443 14 9	86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	.....	3,13,656 14 9
1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1	2,23,222 6 1	7,100 7 0	33,239 12 8	6,944 7 0	.....	4,84,992 15 5
1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 5 0	1,92,575 6 9	8,534 5 8	41,871 7 1	6,894 5 5	.....	5,18,910 8 4
1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6	1,00,247 4 8	7,456 6 8	39,214 6 8	5,621 13 11	.....	3,23,801 13 1
1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0	82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	.....	2,78,186 0 0
1881-82	1,48,717 0 3	21,755 1 10	17,482 14 9	78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	42.480 1 4	7,828 4 1	.....	3,24,762 10 11
1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5	14,632 14 8	83,441 8 11	7,563 3 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	.....	4,25,304 11 4
1883-84	2,23,388 9 8	18,552 10 7	14,967 0 10	98,933 12 7	6,335 4 9	42,418 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
1884-85	1,28,143 10 8	22,857 10 11	15,118 12 5	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
1885-86	2,77,996 11 3	19,452 6 4	21,852 11 1	83,212 8 2	8,983 15 1	42,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75,905 2 8
1886-87	1,86,623 15 1	18,043 9 5	17,570 1 4	78,853 7 6	7,750 9 2	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	18,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 9
1887-88	2,34,563 9 3	16,721 1 7	13,811 14 1	79,863 1 7	6,215 0 3	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,041 10 1
TOTAL	52,54,868 9 9	4,82,822 4 1	3,92,513 1 8	36,48,935 2 11	1,76,170 8 11	11.15 309 1 10	1,48,187 13 3	69,992 0 1	1,12,88,798 10 6
PROFIT	1,88.18,756 12 0	15,67,333 13 0	19,85,943 1 0	1,34,96,993 0 7	8,51,422 5 6	39,98,757 13 2	3,88,644 10 6	68,725 15 11	4,11,76,587 7 8

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	392 11 0
Final Net Decrease as compared with approximate			684 13 3

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A — Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B — Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C — Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A	B	C
	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
Bassein. Henzadah. Kyoukphyoo. Maubin. Mergui Pegu. Prome. Sandoway. Tavoy. Tharrawaddy.	Mandalay. Minbu. Myingyan. Pyinmana. Shwegyin. Thayetmyo. Tounghoo.	Alon. Bernardmyo. Bhamo. Katha. Kindat. Kyouksai. Meiktila. Pagan. Sagaing Shwebo Toungdwingyee. Yemethin. Yeu.	10	7	13
	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 — Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B — Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C — Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A	B	C
		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. Raj-shahye. Rungpur. Sarun. Shahabad. Singhbhoom. Tipperah. 24-Pergunnahs.					
	N.-W. P. & Oudh.		37	4	1
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—concld.

	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.			
		Punjab.	Brought forward	148	...	18
Amritsar.	Jhelum.	Bannu.	Brought forward			
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Jullundur.	Gurdaspur.				
Dera Ismail Khan.	Kohat.	Kangra.				
Ferozepur.	Ludhiana.	Kernal.				
Gujranwala.	Montgomery.	Multan.				
Gujrat.	Muzaffargarh.	Rohtuck.				
Gurgaon.	Peshawar.					
Hissar.	Rawal Pindi.					
Hoshiarpur.	Sialkot.					
Hazara.	Shahpur.					
Jhang.	Simla.					
	Umballa.					
		Madras.				
Vizagapatam.	South Arcot.	Ganjam.	Kistna.	237	43	...
Nellore.	Salem.	Godavari.	Bangalore.			
Kurnool.	Trichinopoly.	Bellary.	Nilgris.			
Anuntapur.	Tanjore.	Coimbatore.				
Cuddapah.	Madura.	Malabar.				
Chingleput.	Tinnevelly.	South Canara.				
North Arcot.	Travancore.					
		Bombay.				
Aden.	Rajkote.	Bijapur.	Cutch (Bhuj).	14	6	3
Ahmednagar.	Ratnagiri.	Cutch (Bhuj).				
Baroda.	Satara.					
Belgaum.	Sikarpur (Sukkur).					
Colaba.	Sholapur.					
Dharwar.	Surat.					
Hyderabad (Sind).	Thana.					
Kaira.						
Kanara (Karwar).						
Khandesh.						
Nasik.						
		Hyderabad.		23	6	...
		Akola.				
		Amraoti.				
		Basim.				
		Buldana.				
		Ellichpur.				
		Wun.				
			Total .	A,		
				B, C .		

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1887.

	Denominations of Notes.									Total		Total.	Percentage of Notes.	
	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	R10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes.	Notes.	Cash.		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	67,980	1,46,060	1,57,350	2,54,800	2,48,000	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	1,35,400	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	1,26,400	70,000	4,35,000	...	22,415	7,57,520	7,97,153	15,54,673	48	45
Madras	25,950	1,03,260	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	12,10,850	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	77,380	81,250	2,50,600	2,89,000	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, 50	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	...	5,00,0	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	1,72,38,880	...	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.
	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.
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	4,53,725 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 .	10,05,06,686 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	5,70,28,445 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	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,35	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	13,09	13,24	13,54	13,78	13,90
June . .	4,21	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,93	13,51	11,83	10,16	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,91	13,83	14,86	14,50	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	15,20	13,54	14,56	14,50	14,26	15,48
August . .	4,28	5,16	6,57	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	15,39	13,79	14,97	14,36	14,44	15,66
September . .	4,29	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,58	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55	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	12,66	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,53	13,55	13,30	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	14,74	13,46	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	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39	15,08	15,20	14,41	17,69
January . .	4,56	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,63	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,67	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41	14,10	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	11,18	11,28	12,57	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,26	14,53	14,56	14,07	16,15
March . .	4,93	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,99	9,67	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	16,12
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	6,93	5,59	8,60	7,32	94	6,52	71	2,49	4,64	1,55	7,20	14,68	3,97	7,87	3,89	5,38	7,51	6,25	7,44	11,45	7,04	9,30
Net Amount borrowed in India . .	...	—34	—2	—99	60	79	—35	2,18	1,22	—1,16	—1,51	—4	3,43	2,92	—85	3,03	3,88	4,03	3,09	2,79	2,04	2,50	...	...	1,29	5,50
Currency Investment on 31st March .	67	2,49	3,57	3,93	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	69	69	5,69	6,60	6,60	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	5,47	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 . .	5,40,91	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	20,90	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	...	13,88,87
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	58,12	45,35	3,93,53	15,28	7,48	22,64	1,46,03	18,85	25,16	...	14,07,26
March . .	6,81,18	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	45,83	3,05,11	15,17	17,84	22,27	1,61,27	16,60	19,36	...	13,86,62
July . .	7,24,76	77,81	43,50	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	24,33	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	24,06	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	24,63	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	27,14	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 . .	6,02,25	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	34,66	1,45,32	13,91	14,49	..	12,88,48
May . .	5,94,13	45,59	84 26	3,38,32	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	16,10	...	13,91,14
August . .	5,88,13	47,81	1,45,98	3,47,94	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,-2,13
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	4,61,64	...	...	30,33	1,26,09	13,09	...	...	15,28,85
September	6,93,16	79,83	96,16	4,90,15	...	...	31,12	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	...	...	15,36,80
February	7,01,01	99,95	64,35	3,99,34	...	...	32,77	1,36,83	7,78	...	...	14,42,03
March	7,51,09	81,72	73,12	3,53,53	...	...	31,24	1,51,26	8,68	...	...	14,50,64
April	6,35,97	65,81	74,27	3,61,85	...	...	30,83	1,54,04	12,10	...	...	13,34,87
May	6,08,27	61,95	77,21	3,54,04	...	...	28,23	1,69,09	10,54	...	...	13,09,33
June	6,19,73	81,71	73,53	3,18,93	...	..	34,20	1,60,96	11,98	...	...	13,01,04
July	6,36,59	90,79	72,37	3,50,14	...	...	36,86	1,54,40	12,52	...	...	13,53,67
August	6,25,41	81,44	72,63	3,97,78	...	...	34,71	1,47,48	11,38	...	Rangoon. 7,99	13,78,82
September	6,28,30	78,16	75,47	4,59,24	...	...	32,97	1,37,90	10,97	...	16,79	14,39,80
October	6,29,08	67,78	78,73	4,92,43	...	...	28,97	1,23,37	10,60	...	17,61	14,48,57
November	6,38,47	61,71	84,35	4,97,87	...	...	27,38	1,10,46	9,63	..	17,62	14,47,49
December	6,00,47	60,44	82,78	4,18,79	...	...	28,65	1,18,93	8,77	...	19,72	13,38,55
1884.												
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	5,14,35	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	1,26,70	12,00	...	24,54	13,82,61
July	6,79,14	75,86	74,27	4,30,53	...	...	29,35	1,20,09	17,83	...	28,98	14,56,05
August	7,22,84	75,33	78,36	4,29,86	...	...	29,57	1,16,07	19,03	...	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	1,31,34	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	4,81,29	...	...	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	...	1,20	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	4,90,65	...	...	43,04	1,31,85	15,89	...	14,75	14,50,35
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	...	36,19	15,41,14
February	5,93,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,00	...	...	43,28	1,86,63	9,56	...	10,73	14,55,57
March	5,89,59	65,68	78,43	4,34,93	...	...	52,75	1,70,51	9,60	...	15,72	14,17,20
April	5,77,11	67,81	84,00	3,99,17	...	...	60,60	1,59,90	17,33	...	12,01	13,77,94
May	5,66,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	...	...	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	...	25,65	14,16,87
June	5,38,78	99,61	75,26	4,28,03	...	...	51,80	1,45,35	12,08	...	27,15	13,78,06
July	5,36,68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	...	...	54,01	1,31,73	15,79	...	27,48	14,26,14
August	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,66,59	...	...	50,69	1,62,48	15,03	...	26,16	14,44,44
September	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4,34,75	...	...	52,90	1,61,01	17,67	...	26,54	14,30,40
October	5,66,85	80,14	91,14	4,59,93	...	...	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	...	42,94	14,53,21
November	5,69,35	73,96	93,12	4,73,98	...	...	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	...	50,65	14,67,82
December	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	...	...	47,31	1,58,61	13,26	...	67,60	14,41,15
1887.												
January	5,87,95	89,71	80,67	3,96,66	...	...	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	...	37,15	14,09,84
February	5,89,76	79,55	78,80	3,88,92	...	...	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	...	31,99	14,07,44
March	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 61,88	12,90	...	34,94	13,90,32
June	5,73,82	75,73	80,88	4,01,99	..	...	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	1,02,37	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	9,11	...	1,08,54	18,61,03
December	6,92,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	...	...	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	...	94,08	17,69,26
1888.												
January	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

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	...	751	63	12	594	49	24,253	75	24,795	77	542	...
20th ditto	Mysore	140	9,482	68	140	10,938	78	2,83,734	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	...
13th ditto	Indian Midland	42	2,431	58	136	10,801	79	70,456	62	3,65,206	99	2,94,720	...
13th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	53	3,050	37	83	3,325	40	(*d*) 9,998	33	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	12,047	101	125	25,880	207	3,48,730	103	3,50,749	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	Nalháti	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	8,35,634	124	8,22,034	118	...	13,600
13th ditto	Burma	333	49,171	148	392	59,985	153	14,64,299	163	14,72,735	142	8,436	...
13th ditto	Jorhát	26	840	32	25	1,014	40	26,986	36	32,349	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	104	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	1,39,612	232	1,45,297	242	5,685	...
13th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,674	85	67	6,243	93	1,74,672	97	1,85,173	102	10,501	...
6th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,722	99	78	9,682	124	2,23,910	105	2,34,031	111	10,121	...
	TOTAL	543	41,864	77	543	49,388	91	15,86,434	107	17,94,764	122	2,08,330	...
	Native States.												
13th 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	5,21,226	98	...	7,239
13th ditto	Morvi	68	2,035	30	68	2,466	36	78,793	43	93,262	51	14,469	...
20th ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,797	39	124	5,600	45	1,72,931	51	1,80,506	54	7,525	...
	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-Dharila 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.

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

SIMLA, *1st November, 1888.*

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 45.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 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.

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
Shahjahánpur	...	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.	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	...	...	...	...	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	10 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	249 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
Kámrup	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 0*a*	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0*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 0*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 8*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 0*e*	10 0
Deltaic—																												
Koolna	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0*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	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	10 8*h*	10 8
Howrah	§	‡	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 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 0*i*	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 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 0*q*	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
Hazáribagh	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 9-2¼ 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 7⅛ 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 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 :—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 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	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	17 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 12
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 0	...	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	...
Hamírpur	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 6	...	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	...
Ágra	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	...	22 8	...	26 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	...
Pilibhit	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 2	...	21 4	...	21 4	...	150 0	...	10 10	...
Moradabad	15 5	...	21 10	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	20 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	...	23 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	...	...	...	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 15½	9 12¼	11 5¼	12 8	7 9	7 6½	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	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	12 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
Jhalláwar	12 2½	12 9	13 7	14 7	7 5½	7 5½	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 14
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	20 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 9⅔	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	230 0	230 0	11 3	11 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 8	12 13¼	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 0	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	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 6¼	...	...	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*).		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 Cajan 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	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	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	10 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	13 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
Rawalpindi	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 0	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 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	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	...	10 8	10 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	12 5	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 0†	11 0†
Quetta	11 8	12 4	13 0	12 12	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 10¾	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	12 0	11 12	9 0	...	61 0	64 0	8 8	9 4
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 0	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 15½	15 15½	...	...	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 1½	...	...	9 2	9 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	6 0	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	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 0½
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
Dámoh	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	...	...	10 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 corocana*).		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—																										
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 4
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																										
Túmkur	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 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.
Mysore—																										
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	40 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	144 0	9 0	9 0
Túmkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 8	11 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	36 0	...	...	13 0	13 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 stations 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 *kharif* 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	92,62,051	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	24,847	74	25,441	76	594	...
20th ditto	Mysore	140	5,409	39	140	28,753	206	2,88,944	73	3,09,042	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	6,606	157	136	9,375	(*e*)	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	40	42,215	42	...	3,719
13th ditto	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	52,103	133	15,15,107	103	15,20,844	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	12,42,036	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	9,13,83,063	203	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	4,013	207	1,44,014	231	1,49,910	241	5,896	...
13th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	8,336	124	67	9,868	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	10,22,608	106	18,33,439	121	2,10,831	...
	Native States.												
20th 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	...
20th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,806	48	59	2,410	41	84,262	50	68,589	42	...	15,673
20th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar	21	669	32	21	600	29	18,863	32	23,736	40	4,873	...
20th ditto	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	14,057	73	209	16,000	77	5,42,522	99	5,36,444	97	...	6,078
28th ditto	Morvi	68	1,864	27	68	2,665	39	80,657	42	95,942	50	15,285	...
	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

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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.

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	...	...	16 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	10 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	19 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—																										
Bánda	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 0	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 9
Etah	14 9	14 10	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	12 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 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	5 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 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	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 0	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 4
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 0	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	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 15	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	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	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	22 0	21 0	22 12	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhlt	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 2	18 12	21 14	22 8	21 4	21 4	150 0	150 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	15 15	15 10	21 0	23 2	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	23 0	23 0	18 2	18 2	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 5	20 12	29 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	22 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	189 0	193 0	10 0	9 10
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	15 8	16 8	20 8	20 0	7 0	7 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
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	11 0	11 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	10 0	12 8	12 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 0
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
Túmkur	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	063	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	30	30	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	106	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*)	...	(*j*)1,007	9	(*k*)3,151	15	2,144	...
	TOTAL	3,007	6,67,471	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	2,047	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	2,00,609	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	08	1,587	23	68	2,367	35	82,244	42	98,363	50	16,119	...
3rd Nov., 1888	Jodhpore	124	4,320	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-Dharla 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.		£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	87,59,097	174	1,01,62,337	204	14,06,240	...
10th ditto	Sindia	75	9,310	124	75	6,787	91	2,47,031	110	2,02,401	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	19,707	106	183	17,051	96	7,09,531	120	8,10,108	140	1,00,667	...
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	803	67	12	602	50	26,313	73	26,536	74	223	...
3rd ditto	Mysore	140	7,666	55	140	13,044	100	3,04,311	72	3,45,733	82	41,422	...
3rd ditto	Southern Mahratta(*c*)	765	55,818	73	854	84,143	98	18,30,018	86	22,30,504	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	1,001	44	36	2,212	61	48,820	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	10,844	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	4,13,040	110	23,754	...
3rd ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (*f*)	645	2,95,923	459	673	2,91,750	434	51,77,187	268	58,67,319	290	6,90,132	...
10th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,314	48	27	1,807	66	51,803	63	56,953	69	4,850	...
10th ditto	Tirhoot	249	40,750	164	273	27,923	102	9,32,075	125	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	...
27th ditto	Jorhat	29	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	491	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	35,50,748	173	38,27,290	184	2,07,542	...
	Total	4,143	12,70,926	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	1,52,072	220	1,57,276	230	4,324	...
3rd ditto	Ronilkhand-Kumaun	67	9,613	143	67	7,888	118	2,00,214	100	2,09,304	104	9,090	...
27th Oct. 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	75	8,075	104	78	7,029	98	2,44,862	104	2,58,196	110	13,334	...
	Total	543	67,496	124	543	54,498	100	17,45,431	106	19,49,707	120	2,04,336	...
	Native States.												
3rd Nov., 1888	The Nizam's Guaranteed Company	208	29,739	143	310	36,887	119	8,87,008	141	9,25,489	106	38,391	...
10th ditto	The Gackwar's	59	3,341	57	59	2,300	39	89,577	50	73,619	42	...	15,958
10th ditto	The Gackwar's Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	1,111	53	21	700	33	20,620	32	25,461	40	4,841	...
3rd ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	103	18,561	95	209	16,794	80	5,73,325	98	5,69,501	96	...	3,824
3rd ditto	Morvi	68	2,553	38	68	3,424	46	84,797	42	1,01,503	50	16,706	...
10th ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,375	51	124	6,700	54	1,88,954	50	2,02,070	54	13,086	...
	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 Raipura-Patiala State Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dhaulla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd November, 1888.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	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.	Madras. On Imports of Liquors.	Madras. On other Imports.	Madras. Total Import Revenue.	Madras. Export Revenue.	Madras. Total Revenue.	Burma. On Imports of Liquors.	Burma. On other Imports.	Burma. Total Import Revenue.	Burma. Export Revenue.	Burma. Total Revenue.	Sindh. On Imports of Liquors.	Sindh. On other Imports.	Sindh. Total Import Revenue.	Sindh. Export Revenue.	Sindh. Total Revenue.	Bombay. On Imports of Liquors.	Bombay. On other Imports.	Bombay. Total Import Revenue.	Bombay. Export Revenue.	Bombay. Total Revenue.	Bengal. On Imports of Liquors.	Bengal. On other Imports.	Bengal. Total Import Revenue.	Bengal. Export Revenue.	Bengal. Total Revenue.
1871-72	75,64	89,29	1,64,93	33,85	1,98,78	13,65	2,39	16,04	10,72	26,76	14,01	2,39	16,40	10,72	27,12	2,41	71	3,12	97	4,09	30,12	23,72	53,84	2,19	56,03	4,21	23,72	27,93	11,63	39,56
1872-73	76,16	91,24	1,67,40	41,94	2,09,34	15,08	1,82	16,90	19,53	36,43	24,06	2,71	26,77	19,53	46,30	2,59	65	3,24	1,29	4,53	28,86	23,87	52,73	1,80	54,53	3,19	23,87	27,06	12,77	39,83
1873-74	74,36	88,39	1,62,75	35,31	1,98,06	14,03	1,93	15,96	15,46	31,42	20,19	2,78	22,97	15,46	38,43	1,83	46	2,29	66	2,95	28,35	23,11	51,46	1,78	53,24	3,46	23,11	26,57	9,35	35,92
1874-75	83,73	99,24	1,82,97	27,60	2,10,57	15,51	2,28	17,79	10,74	28,53	16,27	3,75	20,02	10,74	30,76	1,80	38	2,18	76	2,94	31,95	26,13	58,08	1,94	60,02	3,88	26,13	30,01	6,83	36,84
1875-76	77,81	93,91	1,71,72	38,67	2,10,39	16,10	2,18	18,28	18,51	36,79	23,47	2,78	26,25	18,51	44,76	2,19	54	2,73	92	3,65	29,93	22,60	52,53	3,45	55,98	3,90	22,60	26,50	8,11	34,61
1876-77	79,07	89,46	1,68,53	26,14	1,94,67	18,49	2,59	21,08	13,00	34,08	18,63	3,04	21,67	13,00	34,67	1,45	42	1,87	13	2,00	27,25	22,10	49,35	3,45	52,80	4,57	22,10	26,67	7,41	34,08
1877-78	81,80	1,02,22	1,84,02	20,17	2,04,19	20,42	2,81	23,23	9,65	32,88	15,79	3,33	19,12	9,65	28,77	1,90	49	2,39	22	2,61	31,20	25,79	56,99	5,28	62,27	4,89	25,79	30,68	8,64	39,32
1878-79	71,91	92,48	1,64,39	26,05	1,90,44	20,57	4,02	24,59	14,44	39,03	22,41	3,95	26,36	14,44	40,80	1,46	32	1,78	11	2,09	29,35	23,32	52,67	1,25	53,92	4,78	23,32	28,10	7,75	35,85
1879-80	64,77	85,50	1,50,27	27,45	1,77,72	20,73	3,60	24,33	17,39	41,72	24,05	3,60	27,65	17,39	45,04	2,35	11	2,46	1,02	3,48	25,89	19,68	45,57	1,02	46,59	5,19	19,68	24,87	5,23	30,10
1880-81	74,22	94,73	1,68,95	32,24	2,01,19	20,51	4,53	25,04	19,36	44,40	26,57	4,53	31,10	19,36	50,46	3,37	13	3,50	1,03	4,53	34,17	28,25	62,42	1,03	63,45	4,89	28,25	33,14	6,51	39,65
1881-82	69,01	91,35	1,60,36	36,12	1,96,48	22,34	4,42	26,76	22,02	48,78	31,27	5	36,27	22,02	58,29	3,12	17	4,29	85	5,14	32,24	25,50	57,74	85	58,59	5,89	25,50	31,39	8,80	40,19
1882-83	—93*	22,80	22,87	40,71	63,58	23,73	5	23,78	33,09	56,87	24,96	10	25,06	20,30	45,36	2,38	31	2,69	27	3,96	5,56	78	6,34	69	6,03	5,83	21	26,91	16,88	43,79
1883-84	50	23,90	24,40	34,56	58,96	23,40	10	23,50	20,30	43,80	19,57	6	25,63	15,08	34,71	2,34	27	2,61	28	3,89	6,98	95	7,93	95	8,88	6,08	22	28,98	18,13	47,11
1884-85	52	22,45	23,97	25,36	49,33	21,93	4	25,97	23,83	49,80	27,53	4	31,57	23,83	55,40	2,52	3	2,55	39	3,94	6,86	27	6,93	33	7,26	5,69	27	28,83	12,88	47,71
1885-86	53	23,59	24,12	34,09	58,21	23,06	10	23,16	19,68	42,84	24,83	10	34,83	19,68	54,51	2,90	3	2,93	53	3,46	7,40	27	7,67	64	8,31	6,69	32	28,72	14,87	50,28
1886-87	84	25,90	25,74	30,06	55,80	25,06	1	25,07	21,05	46,12	26,31	1	27,32	21,05	48,37	3,45	7	3,52	53	4,05	7,65	26	7,91	90	8,81	8,22	26	29,36	14,87	52,45
1887-88	64	29,36	29,00	32,97	61,97	28,72	1	28,73	13,69	42,42	19,34	63	82,97	13,69	96,66	3,33	4	3,37	44	3,81	9,38	2,46	11,84	68	11,92	8,13	2,46	31,82	21,00	52,82
1888-89	78	38,28	39,06	26,78	65,84	30,50	5,02	35,52	13,69	49,21	19,34	30,50	49,84	13,69	63,53	3,95	22	4,17	22	4,39	11,27	3,11	14,38	22	14,60	8,36	3,54	11,90	9,16	21,06

* 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,
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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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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	260 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
Khasi 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—																										
Goalpára	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
Kámrup	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 0	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*	9 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 2	17 5	13 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	...	...	13 0	13 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	160 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	...	...	11 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 9-2¼ 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 7⅛ 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 Serajgunge 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.
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	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 1½	12 0	14 4½	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 13	14 0	...	16 0	15 6	16 0	17 9	17 0	19 12	160 0	176 0	10 0*y*	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	100 0	160 0	9 0*z*	10 4
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 1 ½	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	16 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
Hamirpur	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 0	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 8	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	6 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	18 12	19 4	...	19 0	20 0	20 4	130 0	130 0	11 0	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
Budaun	15 4	15 4	18 4	19 4	6 0	6 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	20 0	24 0	20 8	21 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	13 2	13 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	18 12	17 8	22 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	190 0	160 0	10 12	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	22 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 9	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 8½	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	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	23 0	21 0	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	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 13¾	8 15¾	12 8	11 5¼	7 13	7 9	8 3¼	8 3¼	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	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 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	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 3½	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 12	12 8	16 0	15 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	17 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 12	16 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 4	16 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
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 5½	9 6	9 6	...	14 2½	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 1	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	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	9 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 2	15 3	4 0	4 2	7 0	8 3	13 0	15 14	12 0	13 9½	...	...	...	...	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	14 11	14 8½	13 12	13 8½	...	...	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	...	...	§	¶	8 0	8 8
Balmer	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	10 8	10 6⅔	14 8	15 5⅓	6 12	6 8	8 0	8 2⅔	...	...	14 0	14 2⅔	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 5⅓	10 8	10 5⅓	...	...	12 0	12 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 14¼	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 4	8 4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	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 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	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	...	...	...	...	23 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	19 0	11 0	16 0	15 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. Khan	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	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
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 [illegible]	160 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	11 12	11 8	15 0	16 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 0	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 0
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 16	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	106 0	9 10	10 8
Guzerat—																												
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-Ásirgarh 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
Betul	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—																												
Bilaspur	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	10 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.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	**	**	**	**	20 6	20 6
S. Canara	7 14	8 8	...	...	12 10	13 10	14 13	14 13	**	**	**	**	21 13	21 13
South, central—														
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	12 10	13 8	13 10	14 8	21 11	21 5	22 5	22 5	26 3	24 10
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 10	10 6	10 6	11 3	21 10	20 0	15 6	15 6	18 11	19 6
Salem	9 14	10 3	...	...	12 11	12 3	13 11	13 3	27 5	24 10	21 5	21 5	29 14	29 2
Central—														
Bellary	12 8	13 6	...	...	9 10	12 13	11 5	13 13	23 11	28 2	17 14	21 10	28 1	36 5
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 3	11 13	10 13	13 0	22 3	30 14	21 10	23 8	23 5	31 0
Cuddapah	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 13	11 3	17 6	19 6	21 0	28 *	28 2	38 8
Kurnool	9 8	10 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 10	10 0	16 2	19 3	16 5	17 8	*	*
East Coast, north—														
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 11	10 8	10 10	11 6	*	*	*	*	19 2	20 8
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 6	9 0	9 0	9 10	16 3	19 3	15 13	21 13	16 3	17 3
Godavari	10 13	12 10	...	...	11 14	13 14	13 0	15 0	17 5	23 0	14 2	21 2	18 3	25 8
East Coast, central—														
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 5	13 2	12 13	13 10	19 0	20 8	*	*	17 14	23 13
Nellore	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 14	12 6	14 0	14 0	22 2	22 2	19 2	20 14	21 13	23 11
East Coast, south—														
Madras	10 10	10 *	...	...	11 2	11 5	12 11	13 0	**	**	*	*	24 14	26 0
Chingleput		9 6	...	...	13 8	13 14	15 2	15 14	**	**	17 3	17 *	24 11	24 11
N. Arcot	9 6	9 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 0	15 0	**	**	*	34	34 3	35 14
S. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	20 3	**	27 11	26 3	27 13	27 0
Tanjore	8 3	8 13	...	...	14 2	14 8	15 14	15 14	**	**	27 10	26 2	26 6	25 11
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 8	12 3	12 0	12 11	22 6	23 13	22 8	22 3	23 10	23 10
Southern—														
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 13	13 10	**	**	**	**	*	*
Madura	9 13	9 13	...	...	12 6	13 0	13 5	13 8	23 8	24 5	23 8	23 8	24 13	25 8
Mysore—														
Mysore	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	30 0	32 0	21 0	24 0	28 0	29 0
Bangalore	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	9 13	10 8	11 2	11 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	33 0	33 8
Kolar	10 0	10 0	9 4	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	36 0	38 8
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	40 0
Hassan	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	51 7
Shimoga	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 9	11 9	16 13	16 13	33 10	33 10	32 0	32 0	35 7	55 0
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	48 0	48 0				
Coorg—														
Coorg	9 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	33 8	...
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...

Districts.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Arhar or Thûr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar or Thûr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). 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.
	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	11 11	11 11	136 2	136 2								
S. Canara	13 5	13 5	121 8	121 8								
South, central—												
Coimbatore	11 11	11 11	133 10	133 10								
Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	161 13	161 13								
Salem	13 8	13 8	186 10	186 10								
Central—												
Bellary	11 14	11 14	97 3	97 3								
Anantapur	11 5	11 5	145 13	145 13								
Cuddapah	12 10	12 10	140 0	140 0								
Kurnool	11 11	11 15	124 10	124 10								
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	12 0	12 0	194 6	194 6								
Vizagapatam	10 8	10 8	116 10	116 10								
Godavari	11 6	11 6	243 0	243 0								
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	12 10	13 3	157 14	157 14								
Nellore	11 11	11 11	93 5	93 5								
East Coast, south—												
Madras	12 6	12 10	89 14	89 14								
Chingleput	11 10	11 5	122 8	122 8								
N. Arcot	11 5	10 13	194 6	194 6								
S. Arcot	10 13	12 14	209 0	209 0								
Tanjore	12 14	13 0	166 3	166 3								
Trichinopoly	13 0		143 6	143 6								
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	14 13	14 13	52 8	52 8								
Madura	13 10	13 10	131 3	131 3								
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 0	8 0	78 0	81 0	13 0	12 8			12 0	12 8	12 0	13 0
Bangalore	9 0	9 0	84 0	84 0	14 8	14 8			12 8	12 8	...	...
Kolar	8 0	8 0	144 0	144 0	15 0	17 12			11 0	11 12	11 0	11 0
Tumkur	9 0	9 0	340 0	340 0	16 0	14 0			12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0
Hassan	8 0	8 0	96 0	96 0	12 0	12 0			12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0
Kadur	9 0	8 6	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0					13 10	13 10
Shimoga	8 6	8 0	480 0	480 0	...	...					15 0	15 0
Chitaldrug	8 0	8 0	320 0	320 0	22 0	22 0						
Coorg—												
Coorg	8 8	8 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	...	...
Aden	32 0	32 0	65 5	65 5	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...

* Not sold.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF 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 „	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	357	172	529	44·44 women to every 100 men.	442	186	628	40·10 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	80	229	40·00 women to every 100 men.	948	438	1,386

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

	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.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	6	...	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Western Bengal	1	...	1	...	4	...	4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	6	1	7
Central „	1	1	2	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	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.

	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.
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17	...	72	31	103
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 1888-89.
	State Lines worked by Companies.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
17th Nov., 1888	East Indian . .	1,514	8,51,512	563	1,514	9,91,544	655	2,57,67,304	549	2,45,94,223	524	...	11,73,081
17th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*) .	1,664	3,12,368	188	1,664	3,47,000	208	90,68,465	174	1,05,16,358	204	14,47,893	...
17th ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	12,038	161	75	7,018	94	2,59,669	112	2,09,479	90	...	50,190
17th ditto .	Patna-Gya . .	57	13,984	244	57	8,459	148	3,09,111	174	2,73,625	154	...	35,486
10th ditto .	Bengal-Nagpur (*b*) .	186	17,289	93	183	19,121	104	7,26,820	125	8,35,319	145	1,08,499	...
17th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	621	52	12	653	54	26,934	72	27,189	73	255	...
10th ditto .	Mysore . . .	140	8,783	63	140	10,241	73	3,12,329	71	3,55,974	82	43,645	...
10th ditto .	Southern Mahratta(*c*) .	765	56,287	74	854	88,528	104	18,99,587	86	23,25,032	88	4,25,445	...
3rd ditto .	Indian Midland . .	42	2,733	65	136	11,719	86	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	36	2,148	60	50,261	45	48,064	43	...	2,197
	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau . .	85	4,596	54	105	4,214	40	1,15,243	45	1,46,548	45	31,305	...
	Total .	4,659	12,81,826	275	4,859	14,94,515	308	3,86,50,980	272	3,98,78,452	265	12,27,472	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
17th Nov., 1888	North-Western (*e*) .	2,433	4,26,994	176	2,415	5,29,070	219	1,18,34,217	172	1,48,26,824	198	29,92,607	...
3rd ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	15,126	336	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	4,06,654	105	4,28,582	111	21,928	...
10th 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	...
17th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,341	49	27	1,491	54	53,144	63	58,384	69	5,240	...
10th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	249	53,235	214	273	29,756	109	9,85,310	128	9,40,250	116	...	45,060
17th ditto .	Burma . . .	333	68,077	204	392	60,050	153	9,00,226	165	17,66,708	143	482	...
10th ditto .	Jorhat . . .	26	1,317	51	25	945	37	32,978	38	30,900	43	3,928	...
3rd ditto .	Cherra-Companyganj .	7	59	8	7	264	37	1,144	8	4,303	16	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	1,42,995	170	49,45,093	190	49,95,146	192	50,053	...
10th ditto .	South Indian . .	654	85,185	130	654	87,505	134	30,90,570	151	33,10,404	163	2,19,834	...
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	99,055	...
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	4,15,90,998	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	1,58,469	230	1,61,369	234	2,900	...
10th ditto .	Rohilkhand-Kumaun .	67	6,508	98	67	9,995	149	2,06,782	100	2,19,548	106	12,766	...
3rd ditto .	Dibru-Sadiya . .	78	7,771	100	78	8,060	103	2,52,573	103	2,66,257	110	13,684	...
	Total .	543	67,728	125	543	60,468	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	...	17,898
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	...	2,657
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	2,08,269	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-Behar 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	69,844	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	...
17th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit . .	36	1,606	45	36	1,897	53	51,867	45	49,838	43	...	2,029
10th ditto .	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau .	85	3,984	47	105	4,962	47	1,19,227	45	1,51,344	45	32,117	...
17th ditto .	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	2,34,95,802	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	1,62,978	229	1,64,562	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,
The 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	2,42,41,035	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	...
5th 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-Dharila 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.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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
Garo 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	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	6 8	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 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	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	140 0	80 0	8 0	8 8
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
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 0	11 7	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 7	...	...	12 5	11 7	120 0	120 0	10 10*a*	10 10
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0*b*	8 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 0	...	...	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	10 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 13	16 0	17 12	12 5	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 10¾*k*	10 10½
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	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 Cadian 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	0 15[x]	0 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	100 0	100 0	10 0[z]	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[z]	8 0
Bhágalpur	15 12	13 14	16 6	16 6	11 6	10 11	13 14	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 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	100 0	10 0[z]	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]	9[z] 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 3½	18 2	17 14	13 12	13 8	10 0	15 13½	19 0	17 14	17 5½	17 13	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	19 12	18 0	18 0	17 0	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 8	...	...	...	19 4	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamírpur	16 0	15 12	17 4	18 6	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	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	9 0	9 8	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	18 8	19 0	17 12	18 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etawah	14 8	14 8	18 8	18 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	19 4	15 8	18 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 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	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	5 0	9 8	10 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	100 0	12 8	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	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 13	22 4	20 0	20 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	...	...	14 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	19 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 8	21 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	93 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	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 0	13 4	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 0½	12 4	18 0	17 8	9 0	9 14½	14 14	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 4	14 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 0	15 8	20 8	19 0	8 8	8 8	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	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	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 0	15 4	18 0	18 4	6 0	6 0	9 8	14 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 4	19 4	20 0	20 0	20 8	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhít	13 12	13 2	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	22 8	22 0	21 4	22 8	160 0	190 0	10 8	10 12
Bareilly	14 1	13 12	18 2	17 8	6 4	6 4	13 12	11 14	18 12	18 12	18 12	17 8	23 12	23 12	18 12	20 0	18 2	18 2	20 0	20 0	19 6	20 0	150 0	150 0	10 10	10 10
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	11 8	11 12
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	...	...	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 8	21 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	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 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	24 0	12 0†	12 0†	22 0	20 0	9 8†	10 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	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	13 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	24 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	12 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	19 8	20 0	...	15 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 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	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
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	18 0	18 0	17 4	17 3½	19 12	20 4	20 0	20 2½	130 0	120 0	10 8	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 8	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 13½	12 8	12 8	7 0¾	7 13	7 13	8 3¼	9 6	10 2½	10 2½	9 6	*Nil*	*Nil*	9 12¼	9 6	12 14½	12 9	11 11½	12 9	9 12¼	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	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 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	10 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	14 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 8	18 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	16 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 1	11 1	12 15	12 6	14 6	...	7 13½	8 14	175 0	175 0	10 3	9 12
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	...	...	...	...	20 8	18 11	...	17 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 12	12 2
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	...	...	13 0	13 8	15-0 to 19 8	15-0 to 18 8	19 8	19 8	21 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
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	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 0	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	...	...	...	...	16 14½	15 4	...	...	...	...	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	12 0	17 9	17 1½	16 0	15 0	11 8	11 11½	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	9 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	§	§	9 0	8 0
Balmer	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	11 0	10 8	15 0	14 8	5 0	6 12	8 0	8 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	14 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 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 [illegible]
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 3¾	10 6	...	...	3 2	3 2	6 11	6 10	...	...	13 1	13 7	...	...	...	...	16 5¼	15 14½	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	160 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 14¼	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	13 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, Bhaboora 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.

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.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	16 0	15 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	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	12 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	19 0	19 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	18 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	10 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—																										
Siálkoto	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 9	10 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	21 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	...	...	...	...	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. Khan	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 10¾	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	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	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
Guzerat—																										
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	...	...	...	...	...	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-Ásirgarh 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
Betul	13 9	13 9	...	...	9 9	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 8	9 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—																										
Bilaspur	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 15	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 e	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 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 0	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	8 0
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 0	9 0
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	15 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	65 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, 1st th December, 1888.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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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.

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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.

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, Pakókku, 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 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 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 Decreases 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	3,40,986	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	1,266	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*)	705	62,043	81	854	85,727	100	20,03,543	86	25,59,425	88	4,05,882	....
24th Nov., 1888	Indian Midland	42	3,309	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	30	2,338	65	30	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	4,08,132	266	1,30,61,433	171	1,64,51,682	200	33,90,249	...
1st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,580	302	45	23,200	517	4,25,144	270	5,03,264	329	78,120	...
1st ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,484	100	125	16,880	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	250	32,246	125	273	37,701	138	10,87,249	128	10,49,368	118	...	37,881
1st ditto	Burma	333	54,675	164	441	59,136	134	18,03,686	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	36,12,668	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	76,571	141	19,63,393	166	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 Gackwar's	59	2,928	50	59	4,590	78	1,01,161	50	85,312	43	...	15,849
8th ditto	The Gackwar'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-Dharla and Assam-Behar State Railways.

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

Calcutta,
The 20th December, 1888.

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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
15th 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	...
8th 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
1st 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	...
	Nalhati	27	1,615	59	27	2,200	80	59,244	62	66,987	70	7,743	...
8th ditto	Tirhoot	259	35,723	138	273	31,344	115	11,22,972	129	10,81,075	118	...	41,297
8th ditto	Burma	333	55,823	168	441	60,423	137	19,19,509	165	19,50,467	143	30,958	...
15th ditto	Jorhat	28	904	32	31	1,119	37	36,794	38	41,349	43	4,555	...
8th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	177	24	7	262	35	9,034	34	5,415	21	...	3,619
1st ditto	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	79,30,870	488	80,45,345	499	1,14,475	..
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,42,349	205	692	1,21,870	176	42,42,996	176	44,70,527	185	2,27,531	...
8th ditto	Total	4,143	13,92,584	336	4,151	14,36,561	346	4,69,69,880	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	2,30,137	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	105	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	...
	Morvi	68	2,940	43	68	3,196	47	95,866	40	1,14,641	48	18,775	...
1st ditto	Jodhpore	124	8,540	69	124	5,900	48	2,23,926	51	2,29,690	53	5,764	...
15th ditto	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 SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1887, *i. e.*, 1ST CROP. Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87. Increase.	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	140,593	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	...	1,680	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	367,834	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.							
Pennér 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	— 0·95		...	..	...
...	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	...	30,416	946	...	+ 3·21	.....	...	...	...
...	16	4,266	...	68	— 1·57	.....	...	...	...
1,776	...	4,928	4,904	...	+22,433·33	.....	...	..	...
2,257	...	39,610	5,782	...	+ 17·09		...	...	...
1,661	...	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.	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.	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	131,962	...	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	1,100,475	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	...	...	...	7,998	...	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	...	77,103	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	2,830	53	...	+ 1·90	N.-E. do.	18·13	42·2	+ 133·42
27,518	...	434,656	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 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	...	...	...	2,733	334	...	578
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	...	10,701
	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	191,866	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	...	46,501	70,127

IRRIGATED. FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1888, *i. e.*, 2ND 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.	
7,060	...	76,161	6,472	...	+ 9·29	.....	...	...	...
1,297	...	10,092	1,307	...	+ 13·49	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
8,366		87,153	7,779	...	+ 9·80		...	...	...
11,632	...	280,210	...	677	− 0·23	.....	...	...	...
10,470	...	51,306	7,226	...	+ 16·39	.....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
22,102	...	340,516	6,549	...	+ 1·96		...	...	...
18,701	...	365,371	5,705	...	+ 1·61		...	17·17	− 34·49
11,767	...	62,298	8,533	...	+ 15·87	S.-W. monsoon.	26·21	29·72	+ 152·29
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do.	11·78		
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	...	60,128	...	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	...	10,529	...	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

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. De-crease.	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	14,086
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	12,301	5,075	...	8,027
	TOTAL	...	...	...	95,038	64	...	209,380
TOTAL	Government land	2,251,313	1,533,021	1,225,510	82,473	...	15,510	206,883
	Inam land	269,812	238,176	190,043	6,090	...	813	15,752
	Zemindari land	928,950	749,017	641,547	12,301	5,372	...	9,414
	TOTAL	3,450,075	2,520,214	2,057,709	101,734	...	10,951	232,079
	Coimbatore.							
	Government land	4,500,546	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	3,571,096	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	...	...	...	340,313	...	3,720	36,991
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	201,609	11,164	...	5,234
	TOTAL	...	...	...	1,886,256	...	6,452	211,005
Total of other works	Government land	...	...	...	1,788,506	...	142,190	856,001
	Inam land	...	...	...	340,095	...	8,083	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	608,408	...	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

years 1886-87 and 1887-88 in the Madras Presidency—concld.

IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL.			
FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1888, *i. e.*, 2ND CROP.		WHOLE YEAR, 1887-88.			Percentage of increase or decrease in 1886-87.				
In comparison with 1886-87.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1886-87.			Months.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1887-88.
Increase.	De-crease.		Increase.	Decrease.					
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	...	280,356	19,429	...	+ 7·20	.....	...	...	...
2,943	...	23,712	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	...	8,302	− 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	.....	...	...	...
42,269	...	2,097,261	35,817	...	+ 1·74		...	...	...
151,939	...	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	..	4,132,121	35,324	...	+ 0·85	.....	...	...	...
57,835	...	905,055	45,132	...	+ 5·24	S.-W. monsoon.	24·62	10·33	− 21·49
...	9,399	257,[illegible]	12,736	...	+ 5·19	N.-E. do.	14·27	20·43	+ 43·17
239,855	...	5,316,[illegible]	93,192	...	+ 1·78		38·89	39·76	+ 2·24

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